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VOLUME XLIX.
THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.
PRICE TWO CENTS—{ OUTSIDE CHICAGO THREE CENTS.

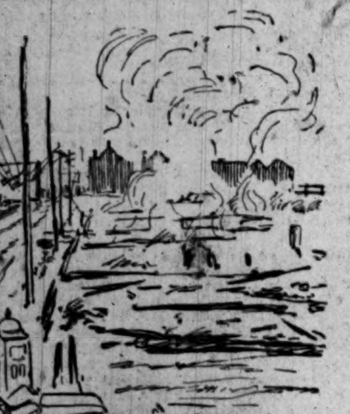
SEVENTY HOUSES BURNED

THE SETTLEMENT OF MORELAND ALMOST WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

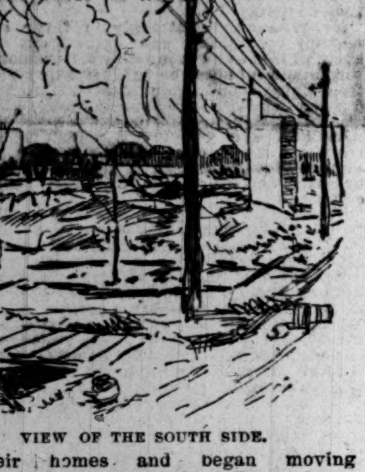
Seventy-five Families Rendered Homeless and an Immense Amount of Property Destroyed—A Fierce Gale Aids the Spread of the Flames—The Fire Department of Little Service on Account of a Lack of Water—Scenes and Incidents.

Some boys playing with matches around the new Presbyterian Church on Fulton street in the settlement of Moreland are believed to have started a blaze yesterday afternoon that swept away the fairest portion of the village, razing seventy buildings of all descriptions to the ground and rendering seventy-five families homeless.

Moreland is a small place at the intersection of West Forty-eighth street and the Northwestern Railway, and the burned district is in that part of Cicero recently annexed to the city, Forty-eighth street now being Chicago's western boundary. The fire was first observed in the rear of the church, an inflammable frame structure, about 3 o'clock in the afternoon. The church stood on the south side of Fulton street, near Forty-eighth, the rear of the house on that corner abutting on the church. In response to the cry of fire the people turned out and made every effort to check the flames, but unavailingly. Owing to the fact that the greater part of the male population was at work in the Northwestern car shops the available fighting force was small. To make matters worse there was a gale blowing from a little west of south and the intensely hot weather of the last three days had made the surrounding frame houses so dry that they were practically mere tinderboxes, offering ready fuel for the spreading flames.

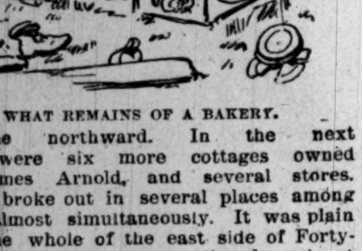

WHERE THE FIRE STARTED.

The attempt to save the church had to be quickly abandoned and those living near it rushed in wild haste to their homes and began moving out their household goods. East of the church on Fulton street were three frame houses owned respectively by J. Muller, Robert Rogers, and John Hudson. These were the first to ignite from the blazing church. The occupants did not have time enough to remove all their goods, though the greater part of them were carried out. At the southeast corner of Fulton and Forty-eighth street was a row of four frame cottages owned by James Arnold of No. 1130 Washington boulevard. These were the next to catch fire and soon nothing was left of them but smoking heaps of ashes.


VIEW OF THE SOUTH SIDE.

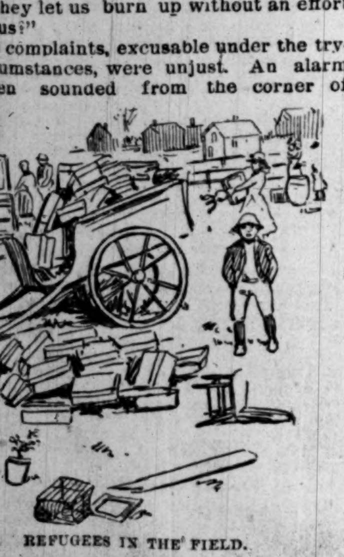
CHICAGO FIREMEN POWERLESS.

Meanwhile the wind had been scattering brands and showers of sparks far to the northward. In the next block were six more cottages owned by James Arnold, and several stores. Flames broke out in several places among these almost simultaneously. It was plain that the whole of the east side of Forty-eighth street as far as the railroad tracks at Kinzie street was doomed. The people stood helpless and nearly frantic at seeing their homes destroyed. They asked bitterly:


WHAT REMAINS OF A BAKERY.

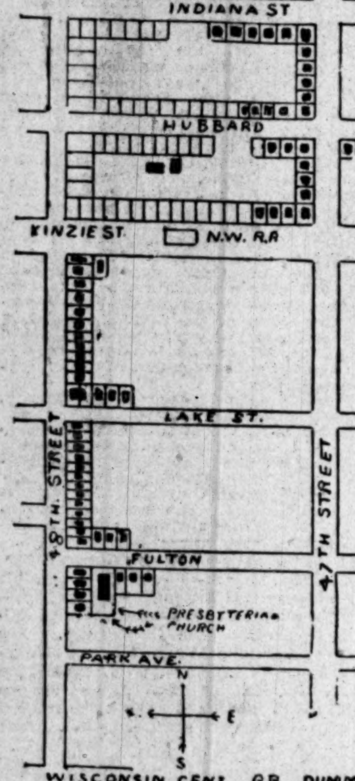
"Where is the Chicago Fire Department? What is the good of being annexed to the city if they let us burn up without an effort to save us?"

These complaints, excusable under the trying circumstances, were unjust. An alarm had been sounded from the corner of Fortieth and West Lake streets at 4:06 p. m., and seven engines, three hook and ladder trucks, and Marshals Murphy, Conway, and Campion responded promptly. Their presence, however, was of comparatively little service. The city's water system does not extend to Moreland. The nearest water supply was at the Northwestern car shops, eight blocks away, and the tanks there could only furnish water for one stream. By coupling several engines together and pumping the water from one to another this source of supply was drawn on for all that it would furnish and finally aided considerably in checking the flames. Everything that the firemen could do in the way of pulling down burning buildings was done manfully, but the brisk breeze, fanned into a gale by the fire itself, scattered the flames so far and wide that nothing less than a deluge could have prevented the great destruction that was wrought.


REFUGEES IN THE FIELD.

THE FIRE SPREADS.

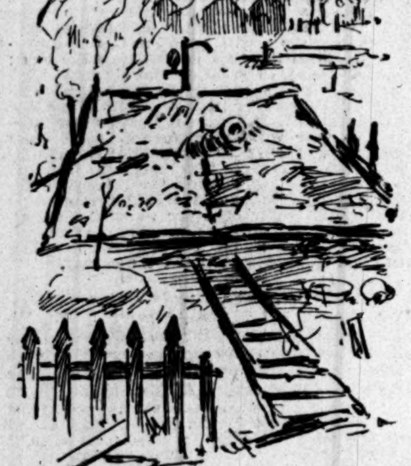
North of Arnold's six cottages on Forty-eighth street, between Fulton and Lake, was John Hickey's two-story frame building, occupied by John Sorrenson as a grocery, and back of the grocery, fronting on Lake street, was James Hughes' feed store. In the rear of a stable connected with the feed store was a large pile of straw which caught fire from flying sparks and in turn set fire to the grocery and feed store. From this point the flames spread south and north, burning back through Arnold's six cottages to the corner of Fulton street and northward toward the railroad.

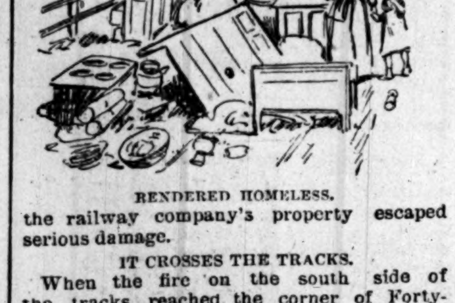


BURNED DISTRICT.

[The arrows point to the church where the fire started. The black spots indicate the destroyed buildings.]

In order to understand the situation it should be borne in mind that by a deflection of Lake street Fulton street is a block south of Lake at Forty-eighth street. East of the feed store on Lake street were Peter Hughes' cottage and Swartz & Williams' hardware store, the latter in Lynch's two-story building. These soon fell a prey to the flames, which in the meantime had crossed Lake street and were making havoc of the buildings at that point. Charles Sorrenson's two-story building, a three-story building owned by J. Davis, and two two-story buildings, one on the corner and one adjoining, owned by a man named Bretz, all seemed to catch fire at once, and, all being wooden structures, went down rapidly in the general conflagration. Next to these, on Forty-eighth street, stood two new buildings erected by Fisher Bros., barbers, who occupied a shop in one of them. M. Holth had a shoe store in one of the Fisher buildings and succeeded in saving part of his stocks The only other tenant in these two buildings was the owner of a little paint shop, whose loss, though small, was complete. Fisher Bros.' buildings were the last on Forty-eighth street in the line of the fire south of the railroad and none of the buildings on that street north of the tracks were damaged. By constantly pouring water on the roof the railway station was saved. Several times little tongues of fire broke out on the platform and building, but these were quickly extinguished, and beyond a blistering of the paint by the great heat the railway company's property escaped serious damage.


ALL THAT IS LEFT OF A NORTH MORELAND HOME.


RENDERED HOMELESS.

IT CROSSES THE TRACKS.

When the fire on the south side of the tracks reached the corner of Forty-eighth and Kinzie streets large blazing cinders were carried high into the air and were blown among the buildings on the north side, and it soon became apparent that unless a stream of water could be brought to bear on the row of houses facing the tracks on Kinzie street the fire would spread with disastrous results on the north side. The engines were useless from lack of water. In spite of the desperate efforts of men, women, children, and firemen, who formed lines from every cistern and well and passed buckets of water up ladders to the tops of houses, the fire gained a good hold in an unoccupied house and some sheds just back of the depot, owned by Mr. Stoddard. In a moment the buildings were a mass of seething flames, which shot high into the sky bearing aloft a perfect shower of fiery missiles that were hurled through the air and precipitated on the roofs of the adjoining houses.

All hope of saving the houses on Kinzie street, east of the burning buildings, was abandoned, and a wild rush was made to save something from the devouring flames. By this time the fire, taking a leap over several buildings, had fastened on a two-story frame dwelling

[Continued on fifth page.]

A FAREWELL RECEPTION.

MINISTER ROBERT T. LINCOLN ENTERTAINED BY THE CHICAGO CLUB.

America's Representative at the Court of St. James Will See Few Courtly Gatherings to Equal in Brilliancy That Which Bade Him Godspeed Last Night—A Court of Democracy Which Monarchs Might Envy—List of Guests.

When Robert T. Lincoln today turns his face eastward and journeys toward his post of duty in the isles beyond the sea he will carry with him no brighter memory than the reception in his honor at the Chicago Club last night.

Never in Chicago has there been paid a public tribute teeming with more hearty sincerity and loyal good-fellowship than the one which was tendered to its honored President by the Chicago Club.

Never before had the club-house looked half so beautiful. No decorations can vie with flowers, and of these the entire interior was a veritable bower.

The immense drawing-room on the first floor was an arbor of roses of every size and tint. Over the wide fireplace were draped two enormous flags—the Stars and Stripes and the Union Jack. The colonial fireplace in the entrance hall was hidden by a great bank of calla-lilies, fringed with rare ferns. Everywhere hung the heavy sensuous odor of a myriad of roses. A great bunch of the American Beauty variety met the eye at every turn.

AN ENCHANTING SPECTACLE.

But the great parlor on the third floor presented the most enchanting spectacle of all. It was like a vision of fairyland. At the west end of the apartment is an old-fashioned fireplace. At least the red and white streaked tulips which completely concealed it assumed that shape. Here and there amid the tulips gleamed a dainty electric arc. Falling in graceful folds on either side twin National flags lent a patriotic air. Over it all on an arch of ivy fern perched an enormous eagle of white hyacinths, in its beak a garland of roses with daisies intertwined.

Nor was music wanting. From behind a dense screen of palms, in the café, came the enchanting strains of the Hungarian orchestra. In the billiard-room was stationed Hand's orchestra, while on the dining-room floor a dozen mandolins and guitars filled the air with music.

HE SHOOK HANDS WITH HUNDREDS.

Standing in front of an immense bank of azaleas in the third floor card-room Mr. Lincoln for three hours shook hands and passed a pleasant word with each one of a seemingly inexhaustible procession of friends.

Refreshments were served at 10 o'clock. One hundred tables, seating four persons each, were arranged in the fourth floo dining-room. There were no toasts and no speeches, but an infinite amount of lively conversation kept pace with the discussion of an admirably ordered menu. The latter was as follows:

Rolled Sandwiches. Tea Rolls,
Cold Roast Spring Chicken,
Beef Tongue,
Chicken Salad, Lobster Salad,
Sherbet, Ice Cream,
Assorted Cakes,
Strawberries with Cream,
Coffee, Chocolate.

On one corner of the card in relief was intermingled the American and British flags.

The character of the music during the evening was exceptionally good. The programs presented by the three orchestras were as follows:

HUNGARIAN ORCHESTRA.

March—Don Cæsar	Dellinger
Hungarian melodies	Bair
Waltz—Dona Weller	Ivanovici
Lanciers—Erminie	Tobani
Galop—Excelsior	Marinka
Potpourri—Lohengrin	Wagner
Waltz—Don Cæsar	Dellinger
Polka—Soldiers' Sport	Strauss
Schottische—All for Love	Rollinson
Violin Solo—Hungarian and American airs.	
March—Rakoczy	Listz
Waltz—Rosenblatter	Strauss
Polka—Harlequin	De Koven
Overture—Semiramide	Rossini
Waltz—Gypsy Baron	Strauss
Cymbal Solo—Patriotic airs.	
March—Boulanger	Isle
Lanciers—Nadjy	Tobani
Hungarian songs	Ratz
Waltz—Gasparone	Millocker
Tableau musical	Massak
Galop—Fireworks	Kral
Mazurka—Seven Swallows	Millocker
Polka—Love's Letter	Ziehre
March—Hunyadi	Erke

VALISI'S ORCHESTRA.

Pique Dame	Suppe
Waltz—El Turia	
Overture—Poet and Peasant	Suppe
Mazurka—Bella	Wall
Waltz—Santiago	
Nadjy—Potpourri	
Serenade	Schubert

HAND'S ORCHESTRA.

Overture, reception fantasie, Grantiflora; selection from "Lohengrin"; waltz, "In Rapture Sweet"; Polish dance; fantasie, "Tannhauser"; selection, "Nell Gwynne"; Hungarian dance; selection from opera "Vice Admiral"; selection from "Amorita"; waltz, Dunary Valeri.

On the Reception Committee were the following gentlemen, who divided themselves into four parties—one on each floor—vying with each other in their attentions to the 500 or more guests: Gen. William E. Strong, William G. Beale, Ernest Carter, A. J. Fisher, George W. Montgomery, William Munro, Owen F. Aldis, Edward T. Blair, Reginald De Koven, R. W. Hosmer, R. S. McCormick, G. S. Willits, C. N. Fay, H. J. Macfarland, W. F. Keep, W. H. Kellogg, F. A. Marsh, W. B. Keep, C. D. Rhodes, W. H. Sard, E. E. Flint, J. S. Kirkwood; J. Henry Norton, Chairman.

Among those present were the following:

Judge and Mrs. Gresham, Mr. and Mrs. N. K. Fairbank, the Rev. David Swing, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mr. George M. Pullman, Mr. and Mrs. William K. Ackerman, Mr. J. McGregor Adams, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Adam, Mr. and Mrs. William T. Baker, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Ball, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Bellas, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh T. Birch, Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Bishop, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Blatchford, Mr. and Mrs. J. T. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. William Borden, Mr. and Mrs. Edward L. Brewster, Mr. William G. Beal, Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Isham, Mr. and Mrs. E. T. Blair, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Carson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur J. Caton, Mr. Ernest Carter, Mr. W. B. Chatfield, Mr. John T. Chumasero, Miss Chumasero, Mr. and Mrs. John M. Clark, Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Cobb, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Crane, Mr. John Crerar, Mr. John Crerar Jr., Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Cummings, Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Chalmer, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Doane, Mr. and Mrs. John B. Drake, Mr. and Mrs. R. P. H. Durkee, Mr. W. F. Donovan, Mr. and Mrs. Reginald DeKoven, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Eames, Mr. and Mrs. George C. Eldridge, Mr. and Mrs. A. C. Ely, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Fargo, Mr. Charles B. Farwell, Mr. C. N. Fay, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Field, Mr. and Mrs. J. V. Farwell Jr., Mr. Walter Farwell, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman J. Gage, Mr. and Mrs. J. B. Goodman, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gorton, Mr. and Mrs. C. D. Hammill, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Henderson, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Henrotin, Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Hibbard, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Howard, Mr. William Irving, Mr. H. W. Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Janes, Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. W. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Ben C. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. Edson Keith, Mr. F. S. Keep, Mr. W. B. Keep, Mr. W. H. Kellogg, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Lawrence, Mr. and Mrs. Bryan Lathrop, Mrs. L. Z. Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Lloyd, Mr. and Mrs. H. J. McFarland, Mr. and Mrs. Franklin MacVeagh, Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Mason, Mr. and Mrs. Cyrus H. McCormick Jr., Mr. and Mrs. W. G. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. R. H. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. R. S. McCormick, Mr. and Mrs. James R. McKay, Mr. and Mrs. J. H. McVicker, Mr. William Munroe, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Murray, Mr. and Mrs. S. M. Nickerson, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Nickerson, Mr. J. S. Norton, Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Odell, Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Pike, Mr. and Mrs. S. B. Raymond, Mr. and Mrs. J. F. Rhoades, Mr. and Mrs. M. A. Ryerson, Mr. W. H. Sarde, Mr. and Mrs. Peter Schuttler, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schwartz, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Seaverns, Mr. John G. Shortall, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Singer, Mr. and Mrs. B. L. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. E. F. Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Orson Smith, Mr. and Mrs. J. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Sprague, Mr. and Mrs. H. B. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. Peter E. Studebaker, Miss Anna Studebaker, Miss Ida Studebaker, Mr. James Van Inwagen, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Walker, Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Webster, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Wheeler, Mr. Norman Williams, Mrs. A. N. Eddy, Mr. and Mrs. G. S. Willits, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Dupee, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Winston, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Wheeler, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Yoe, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Flower, Mr. and Mrs. H. N. Higinbotham, Mr. and Mrs. Dunlap Smith, Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Norton, Mr. and Mrs. W. K. Nixon, Mr. and Mrs. John A. Roche, Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mr. and Mrs. A. Antisdel, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Andrews, Mr. Henry Savage Landor, Mr. and Mrs. T. B. Blackstone, Mr. Samuel J. Glover, Mr. George H. Glover, Mr. C. Fred Kimball.

WORK SLACK IN THE PULLMAN SHOPS.

Men Have Been Laid Off to the Number of 1,200—The Situation.

Work in the Pullman shops is slack, and as a result a large number of men have been laid off, probably about 1,200 in all. It is admitted that matters look somewhat blue, but it is also believed that the matter is only temporary, as several large contracts are forthcoming that will give employment to the full force of men, between 4,000 and 4,200. In some cases wages have been cut down, and a few of the men are leaving for other places, a dozen or more freight and machine men having already gone to Decatur. The merchants in the place say they cannot do business on a credit basis and fear they will have to soon close up.

Among the cabinetmakers and carvers there are usually from 400 to 500 at work, while now there are not over 200. There are less than sixty in the foundry, while there ought to be 700. No work is being done in the steel-mill, and 300 are idle, but it is expected enough work will be on hand in this department in a few days to last a month. There are 150 out in the iron department. In the freight shops only forty out of 400 or 500 men are at work, and these are finishing up a few caboose cars. Work in this department is slack because of a lack of material and because a new Corliss engine is being put into place.

In the store-room the force has not been cut down but the wages have. The men who received $1.50 per day now get $1.25, and the chief storekeeper's salary has been cut from $150 to $120 per month. Less than 100 men are now working in the lumber-yard, while the regular force is from 200 to 250. The helpers to the steamfitters have been cut from $1.50 per day to $1.25, and over a dozen have left their work.

Some twenty-five men were laid off from repair work yesterday. The wood machine department was closed down last week, and unless more work is forthcoming the claim is made that but few men will be employed in the Pullman shops in a short time.

The officials say it is only temporary and nothing unusual with such concerns as the Pullman Company, while some of the merchants and men say things have been getting worse from week to week. They say that Pullman is not what it used to be in the way of business. A talk with some of the men showed them to be dissatisfied to a large degree, and not a few expressed themselves as quite willing to seek other fields of labor. However, work may pick up and all departments be put in full operation in a short time.

SCHWEINFURTH IS WARNED TO LEAVE.

A Threatening Letter Directed Through Mr. Weldon to the Rockford Messiah.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—A sensation was created among the Beekmanites at their headquarters here, known as Heaven, on the receipt of the following last night:

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 6.—*Mr. Weldon*—SIR: You are keeping a bad house and causing a great deal of trouble with families; breaking up families, creating disturbance between men and their wives by keeping that Schweinfurth to draw foolish women there. He is one of the worst persons there ever was in our land. He is a great impostor. You must quit keeping such a house or we shall put a stop to it. There are forty-five of us that have organized to stop it. He is robbing you and your family. We shall keep watch of you hereafter. If you don't get rid of your crowd we will destroy your castle and all the inmates too, and no one will escape. You may depend on it. Weldon, don't you nor none of your family interfere with us when we come for Swine. If you do you will receive the same for it. Swindle, if you don't leave the country within ten days we will take you to the woods and strip every rag from you and replace it with tar, and tie you to a tree and strike a match to it. We will find you if you are within fifty miles of here. Talk about your being Christ! You are the Devil on earth. We mean business.

There are on all occasions fully thirty persons in Heaven, half being females. The property has been guarded by two trusty watch dogs until the letter. Now a night watchman properly armed will be secured. The inmates of the house will also have firearms at convenient places and if any attempt is made the persons attempting it will be warmly received. George J. Schweinfurth has received many anonymous letters threatening all sorts of trouble, but not until the sight of the above was he in any way disturbed.

ALLEGED CROOKEDNESS AT INDIANAPOLIS

Men Carried on the Assessor's Pay-Roll Who Performed No Services.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The discovery that money has been drawn for several persons whose names are on the pay-roll of the Assessor of Indianapolis, without their knowledge, has led to some astounding disclosures, and today it was found that since 1886 $1,200 has been drawn in the name of a young man named Jose Fawcett, distantly related to the Assessor's chief clerk, who rendered no service for the money. It has been found that another man was on the pay-roll for over a year without rendering any services. Six names have been on the pay-roll without the knowledge of the persons for whom the money was drawn. The Marion County Board of Commissioners are involved with the Assessor, who claims that the Commissioners made the allowances with the understanding that the money was to be kept by him. The grand jury is investigating the matter, and it is expected that extensive frauds will be disclosed.

WOMEN AND THE LIQUOR QUESTION.

The "Female License Suffrage Bill" in Favor with Massachusetts Legislators.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—Massachusetts women are jubilant over the passage to a third reading in the Senate yesterday of the "Female License Suffrage bill." This measure briefly proposes that "Every woman whose name shall be on the register of voters of any city or town as qualified according to law to vote for members of school committees in election thereof shall be given the right to vote upon the question of granting licenses for the sale of intoxicating liquors in such city or town in the same manner as if she were a qualified male voter." This privilege would not give women an opportunity to express themselves on the question of constitutional prohibition or indeed on the liquor question at all aside from the simple "yes" or "no" in the matter of granting licenses. The matter was before the Legislature last year and passed the House with a rush, but was rejected in the Senate, though by the narrow margin of 19 to 20.

THEY WANTED TO BE GYPSIES.

Singular Elopement of Two Handsome Young Women in Lincoln, Neb.

LINCOLN, Neb., May 8.—[Special.]—Certain circles of Lincoln society are all broken up over the elopement last night of two handsome young women with a Gypsy outfit consisting of one old woman and two men. The Gypsies had been camped near the city some ten days and the young women had been known to visit them several times to have their fortunes told. Since their departure last evening no trace has been found other than that they were seen about eight miles southwest of the city after dark. Their parents and the Sheriff have been energetic in endeavors to capture them.

COLLIER AND VICTORIA.

ARE THEY RESPONSIBLE FOR DR. CRONIN'S DISAPPEARANCE?

The North Side Physician Personally Disliked at the Court of St. James on Account of His Offensive Partisanship—A Modest Lawyer and Four Ghoulish Conspirators—A Terrible Oath—Bowie-knives and Dynamite—The Hair and the Trunk—A Ghastly Deed.

One of the most startling rumors in the case of Dr. Cronin is that which connects his disappearance with the name of Mr. Frank Collier. There has been a general expression of opinion round town that the key to the Great Trunk Mystery is in Mr. Collier's hands.

"Cronin and Collier were, in a certain sense, rivals," said a well-informed politician. "They were both continually getting into the newspapers, and nothing used to exasperate Collier more than to read of Cronin's fights with the Irish factions. 'The fellow is all the time advertising himself,' he would say."

"But surely the rivalry was not so strong as to induce Mr. Collier to remove Dr. Cronin?"

"Remove him? Who said that he removed him? What we say is that Collier knows all about it."

An interview with Mr. Collier was immediately sought.

"Tut, tut," he cried, with an air of vexation, "I was certain it would come to this. Nothing sensational can happen in Chicago but the public at once supposes that I am at the bottom of it."

"What do you know of Dr. Cronin?"

"I must really decline to say. If there is one thing I hate, it is notoriety. I come of a stock proverbial for its modesty. I have a strong dislike to seeing my name in the papers."

"But this is so grave a charge."

"How? How?" asked Mr. Collier. "Let me hear the charge. Mind, I don't say that I will reply to it. I hate publicity too much for that. But it is just as well to know what the public accuses me of."

"There is a suspicion, Mr. Collier, that the hair found in the trunk is yours."

"Mine! Ha! ha! An excellent joke. I suppose it was some of these smart detectives that made the discovery."

THE TELL-TALE LOCK OF HAIR.

"May THE TRIBUNE deny that the hair is yours?"

"Certainly not. I do not say that it is not mine. For aught I know it may be mine."

"Then you know something about the trunk?"

"Perhaps I do and perhaps I don't," said Mr. Collier, oracularly. "Had it not been for my hatred of notoriety I might long ago have put the press on the right track. But now that you have discovered the hair to be mine I suppose you will have no difficulty in finding the perpetrator of the deed."

And Mr. Collier chuckled with self-satisfaction.

"Is it true, Mr. Collier, that the night of Dr. Cronin's disappearance you were seen on South Clark street in the disguise of an Italian brigand?"

"Possibly," said Mr. Collier. "That is one of my favorite disguises."

"Is it true that, half an hour later, you were discovered in a low saloon eating macaroni with four ferocious Neapolitans?"

"I am in no position to deny it," said Mr. Collier.

"That you cried, 'Corpo di bacco, the deed must be done tonight'?"

"Possibly."

"That you cast lots with the four Neapolitans to decide who should do the deed?"

"You are doubtless well informed?"

"That, finding yourself chosen for the act, you thrust four bowie-knives, three six-shooters, an old-fashioned cutlass, a sailor's dirk, and a pouch of dynamite cartridges into your belt?"

"I am astounded that you should have learned these facts."

"That Dr. Cronin having been decoyed to a solitary spot where the four ferocious Neapolitans awaited you with a trunk, a desperate struggle began which ended in the loss of several handfuls of your hair."

"I see you have noticed that, though indoors, I am compelled to wear my hat," said Mr. Collier.

THE QUEEN'S COUNSEL.

"If these facts are correct, will you kindly explain to the public whether you had any personal spite against Dr. Cronin?"

"Personally, none," replied Mr. Collier. "With Queen Victoria, however, it is different."

"Did Queen Victoria dislike Dr. Cronin?"

"I have reason to believe that she did. Indeed, I have heard her remark, both to me and to the Prince of Wales, 'I shall never rest until the head of Dr. Cronin is brought to me on a charger.'"

"What had Dr. Cronin done to Queen Victoria?"

"He was guilty of offensive partisanship on the Irish question."

"But why did the Queen single him out for her particular hostility?"

"Ah, now you are asking too much. Do you suppose that I could keep Queen Victoria's constant friendship if I betrayed court secrets to the press? Be content with my hint that Queen Victoria desired Dr. Cronin's removal."

"Did she commission you to remove him?"

"You must again excuse me. I should be unworthy of her Majesty's confidence if I threw light on an international affair of such magnitude as this."

"But you don't object if THE TRIBUNE says that you are cognizant of every detail connected with Dr. Cronin's disappearance?"

FRANK A MODEST MAN.

"Why should I object? Nothing but my modesty is offended. If I were not a modest man I would have immediately claimed whatever credit is due to me. I had nothing against Dr. Cronin except his deep-seated love of being mentioned in the newspapers. My natural timidity shrank from so aggressive a personality. Besides, I had to obey Queen Victoria's mandate. I did what my conscience and my duty compelled me to do. I do not glory in it; I am too modest for that. But now that you have learned the truth I no longer care to deny my share in the transaction."

The news of Mr. Collier's confession was received with incredulity by the police.

"Collier," said an old officer, "has been out of the papers since the election. So has Cronin since the Pigott suicide. Both were getting restive. Collier attributed the decline of his popularity to Cronin; Cronin attributed his to Collier. The town wasn't big enough for both. Either Cronin had to go or Collier. It was Cronin who submitted to the inevitable and went. Two Kings, you know, can't rule in Brentford."

"When do you expect Cronin to return?"

"When the newspapers get tired of Collier."

"Then you don't think that Collier removed him?"

"O. I don't say that. Frank is still devoted to Queen Victoria, and who knows to what length his devotion may carry him?"

Unfavorable Outlook for a Tobacco Crop.

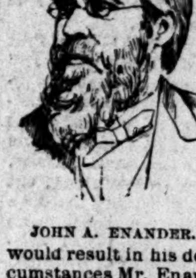
RIPLEY, O., May 8.—[Special.]—Farmers from all parts of this county report a great shortage in tobacco plants. There has not been such an unfavorable outlook for a tobacco crop in this section for years.

Illinois Artists at Bloomington.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The tenth annual convention of the Central Illinois Art Union is in session here and has brought about 100 artists and art lovers to the city. The convention will close Thursday evening.

JOHN A. ENANDER DANGEROUSLY ILL.

The Minister to Denmark Forbidden by His Physicians to Cross the Ocean.


JOHN A. ENANDER.

It was announced in THE TRIBUNE some time ago that John A. Enander, the new Minister to Denmark, was ill at his home, No. 55 Oak street. It now appears that his illness is of so serious a nature that his family and friends are much alarmed at his condition. Continued hemorrhages of the lungs have reduced him to a pitiful state of weakness. His physicians have informed him that an attempt on his part to cross the ocean would result in his death. Under these circumstances Mr. Enander will of course not be able to accept his mission abroad, at least for the present, and has sent on advices to Washington to that effect. As soon as the sick man's condition warrants he will be taken South.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—It is believed by the friends of J. A. Enander that he will resign his position as Minister to Denmark. Mr. Enander will, it is said, take this step on account of his ill health. His condition is such now, so say his friends, that it would be absolutely dangerous for him to think of leaving the country at this or at any near future time. The State Department has had an intimation in regard to Mr. Enander's proposed resignation, but has received no direct communication from Mr. Enander himself. Mr. Enander was appointed Minister Resident to Denmark March 12, and his nomination was confirmed a few days later by the Senate. His appointment was to represent the Scandinavian element of the Northwest, and now that it is quite probable that he will tender his resignation on account of poor health there is gossip to the effect that another man from the Northwest will be selected to take his place. This candidate is Mr. Steensland of Madison, Wis. It is said that Col. Clark E. Carr of Galesburg will be slated for the Denmark mission in case Mr. Enander resigns. The Administration has constantly had its eyes resting on Col. Carr for one place or another, and it may be said that in the probable event of Minister Enander's resignation Col. Carr has a good chance to succeed him.

HORSEWHIPPED THREE YOUNG WOMEN.

Stephen Bates of Danbury, Conn., Has a Narrow Escape from Lynching.

DANBURY, Conn., May 8.—[Special.]—Stephen Bates, a wealthy farmer living in the southern part of the town, this evening horsewhipped three well known and respectable young women in sight of 300 citizens and narrowly escaped lynching.

This evening Mrs. C. E. Mead, Mrs. Elizabeth Dunning, and Mrs. Edward Fry, employés in the trimming department of the Green hat factory, who had been dismissed early, started across a swamp owned by Bates. On their way they stopped to gather wild flowers. The slashing of a whip around Mrs. Mead's shoulders alarmed the trio, and turning they saw Bates armed with a blacksnake whip. He dealt Mrs. Mead a second blow and then clubbed his whip and turned his attention to Mrs. Dunning, striking her blows about the shoulders and arms. He then turned to Mrs. Fry and struck her several blows about the face. Mrs. Fry caught the whip and forced him to stop.

The shop hands, who were within 100 yards of the scene, witnessed the trouble and rushed out. The men seized Bates and tore the whip from him, and cries of "Lynch him!" aroused the crowd to action. They were preparing to carry him to the lake to throw him in, but were dissuaded by Mrs. Fry, who, on account of Bates' advanced age, interceded for him. He was allowed to go home, but was followed by an angry crowd. Bates was one of the most prominent lumber dealers in this section, and he belongs to a respectable family, but has an ungovernable temper.

UTILIZING SALT WATER IN OIL WELLS.

The Process of a Findlay, O., Company by Which Cheap Salt Is Made.

FINDLAY, O., May 8.—[Special.]—The great difficulty with which oil and gas operators have had to contend in the Northwestern Ohio field is the presence of salt water, which often comes into a well while drilling, rendering it worthless and a dead loss; or, if the well escapes at the time of drilling, an extra demand upon the capacity will bring in the salt water so strongly as to destroy its usefulness.

There has never been any way discovered whereby this difficulty could be obviated, but within the last few months experiments have been prosecuted in this city by a company which demonstrate successfully the fact that this salt water can be utilized in the manufacture of an excellent quality of salt. This company last fall purchased two gas wells which had been abandoned on account of the salt water which came into them rendering them worthless. The company began a series of experiments and under a new process they have been enabled to produce salt at a cost which enables the company to sell their product lower than any salt manufacturing institution in the country.

The process under which this company experimented and is now working is as yet a secret. The company is now erecting extensive works and is backed by an abundance of capital. It is the purpose of the company to purchase all the oil and gas wells which are affected by salt water and pipe the fluid to their refinery in this city, the same as gas and crude petroleum is now handled.

BEER FOR THE VETERANS.

A Sensational Liquor Case on Trial at Emporia, Kas.

EMPORIA, Kas., May 8.—[Special.]—The sensational beer case connected with the late G. A. R. encampment at this city was called for trial today. About 125 barrels and cases of beer were seized by the Sheriff March 13 last and stored in the court-house. The liquor is claimed to have been brought here for use by the G. A. R. delegates. The County Attorney claimed the beer was here for sale in violation of the Prohibition law. The defense claim that it was not for sale, but to be given away. Mayor Griffith and many prominent Prohibitionists were called as witnesses, but their testimony was thrown out by Judge Graves because it had no bearing on the case. Much indignation is manifested over the affair by members of the G. A. R.

The Howe-Thompson Elopement.

JACKSON, Miss., May 8.—[Special.]—A reporter had an interview today with Bishop Hugh Miller Thompson of the Episcopal Church in relation to the recent marriage of his daughter with W. T. Howe. The Bishop says there was no good reason why the marriage should not have taken place at his residence or in the church, unless the young people were actuated by some spirit of romance. The young woman's mother had known of the engagement a long time, and there was no objection to the marriage. The young gentleman is of an honorable and distinguished family, a son of Col. Howe of Wisconsin, and as far as he knows is of good character and in every way worthy. The young couple are expected back tonight.

To Develop Natural Gas Resources.

MATTOON, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—A meeting of leading citizens was held tonight and necessary steps taken to organize the Mattoon Natural Gas & Fuel Company. D. M. McFall, Frank Kern, George F. Gould, Tracy Kingman, J. H. Clark, and W. B. Dunlap were appointed a committee to complete the organization of the new company and solicted funds to start the work with. Ten thousand dollars will be fixed as a starter, and the moneyed men will raise $100,000 if necessary.

CRUSHED IN A STREET CAR

SIX WOMEN KILLED IN AN ACCIDENT AT KALAMAZOO, MICH.

A Locomotive Crashes Into a Street Car at an Unguarded Crossing, Killing Six Persons and Seriously Injuring Two Others—Two Men Instantly Killed and Four Wounded in an Accident on the Valley Road at Cleveland, O.

KALAMAZOO, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—A terrible accident occurred here this evening. At about 6 p. m. switch engine No. 5 on the Michigan Central received orders to proceed to Oshtemo, the first station west of here, to aid the New York and Chicago limited, which had met with an accident. At West Main street crossing a city railway car was approaching. The driver, the gates not being lowered and seeing no signals, started to cross the track, when the car was struck squarely and carried fully a block. There were a dozen passengers on board at the time, of whom six were killed. They were:

MRS. VAN ANTWERP.

MISS GERTIE TILLOTTSON.

MRS. ALEXANDER HADLOCK, wife of the Professor of Mathematics at Kalamazoo College.

MRS. M. E. WATTLES, wife of the former Division Superintendent of the Lake Shore Railroad.

MRS. GEORGE SMILEY, wife of a prominent citizen: lived fifteen minutes.

MRS. MIDDLETON; lived an hour.

The injured are:

MRS. JOHN BARNES, about face.

MRS. S. A. GIBSON, wife of a paper-mill owner, about the back.

Others were slightly hurt.

L. C. Lull, the driver, and a boy on the platform escaped unharmed. All the dead were horribly mangled, the car being dragged nearly 100 yards. It is difficult to definitely locate the blame. The engineer claims that he was ordered to run faster than usual. Those who saw the accident say that the rate far exceeded that allowed engines to run inside the city limits.

The gates at the crossing where the accident occurred are not used between 5:30 and 6:58 p. m., the gatekeeper going home at that time. This custom probably deceived the driver of the street-car, who was a new man, and who probably supposed that the gates would of course be down if an engine were coming.

A FATAL WRECK AT CLEVELAND, O.

Two Men Killed and Several Injured in a Smashup on the Valley Road.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—The north-bound passenger train on the Valley Railroad which was due here at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon entered the city limits on time and was running along at the rate of thirty miles an hour when the smoker left the track. It turned to the right and collided with a car loaded with coal on a side track. There were fourteen passengers in the smoker at the time two of whom were instantly killed and four of whom were painfully injured. A half-dozen other passengers were bruised and cut, but not seriously. The front end of the smoker was demolished, the roof being over the coal-car and the floor beneath it, after it had settled. The dead and injured were brought to the city at once, and were provided for by the railway officials. The dead are:

E. D. ODBERT of Akron, O., son of a wealthy operator, 22 years old.

GEOLGE J. KEMPF of No. 24 Erin avenue, traveling salesman, 26 years old.

Those injured were;

LAWRENCE O'CONNELL, Akron, O., left leg fractured.

MRS. CAROLINE CHILTSEY, No. 22 Ohio street, Cleveland, rib broken.

W. M. CLARK, Brooklyn, N. Y., agent of Missouri Pacific Railroad, left leg bruised.

JAMES C. TAYLOR, Cambridge, O., accountant and paymaster of the Cleveland & Mariette Railroad, cut in the face.

Young Odbert was on his way to this city to witness a game of base-ball between the Cleveland and Indianapolis clubs. The smoker was the only car that left the track.

A STRIKER FATALLY SHOT.

Another Row at Duquesne Steel-Works—More Trouble Feared.

PITTSBURG, Pa., May 8.—William Dunn, a striker at the Allegheny Bessemer Steel Works, Duquesne, was fatally shot tonight a short distance from the works by John Galloway, a shipping clerk employed by the steel company. Galloway was returning from the works. On leaving the train he was accosted by Dunn and finally assaulted, whereupon Galloway fired two shots. One of them passed through Dunn's body, and it is believed pierced his right lung. Galloway was promptly arrested, and in the confusion was safely taken out of the angry mob of several hundred iron and steel workers and brought to this city. The shooting caused great excitement. There were 250 men at work in the mill today. It is generally admitted that the strikers are defeated. The excitement at a late hour tonight was intense, and the Sheriff was telegraphed to come to the scene at once. He left on the 11:30 o'clock train with a number of deputies.

SWINDLED BY A PLAUSIBLE STRANGER.

Mary Alner, a Chicago Widow, Loses $2,500 by Being Too Confiding.

HELENA, Mont., May 8.—Mrs. Mary Alner, a buxom widow, came here a month ago from Chicago with $2,500. After her arrival she met George Morack, who told her that he was a wealthy mining man and offered to invest her money for her. He made love to her, and she reciprocated his affection, and promised to be his wife. She gave him her all—$2,500—to invest for her, and it was agreed that they should be married in Portland. She left for that place two weeks ago, and he was to follow in a few days, but he failed to appear. The man was a stranger here, and nobody seems to know anything of him.

SPARKS FROM THE WIRES.

Senaca Wright, a farmer living ner Carthage, Ill., was robbed Tuesday night of $500.

T. W. Cosgrove & Co., dealers in boots and shoes at Kansas City, have made an assignment. Assets, $20,000.

The *New Republic*, a newspaper published in Lincoln, Neb., has been seized by the Sheriff. It was a Prohibition organ.

The annual missionary convention of the Christian Church in the Fourteenth District of Illinois is in session at Clinton.

Gov. John B. Gordon of Georgia will be the guest of the City of Elizabeth, N. J., today. The Veteran Zouaves will parade in his honor.

The body of Daniel Kennedy, who mysteriously disappeared from Michigan City, Ind., April 28, was found floating in the harbor yesterday. It is believed that he met with foul play.

On the Cincinnati & Southern Railroad, near Glen Mary, Tenn., Tuesday, a freight train collided with a passenger train. A fireman was fatally injured. None of the passengers were hurt.

The ninth annual convention of the American Library Association met at St. Louis yesterday, with sixty delegates present. The business reports showed the association to be in a prosperous condition.

The Pittsburg glass packers, who recently organized a National Trades Assembly of the Knights of Labor, have been refused a charter on the grounds that no mixed assemblies will be permitted in that district.

Krewolf, the Treasurer of Charles H. Hoyt's "Brass Monkey" company, who fled with $5,000, has been heard from in Washington Territory, and it is said can be arrested at any time the Boston police give the word.

At the meeting of the City Council of West Superior, Wis., yesterday Frank A. Flower, formerly Labor Statistician under Gov. Rusk, was appointed City Statistician.

At Schinner Cooperage Manufactory at Columbus, Ind., the scale of wages was yesterday changed from 25 to 22 cents per barrel. The employés refuse to accept the reduction, and have gone out on a strike.

FAST TIME ON THE OCEAN.

THE STEAMSHIP CITY OF PARIS BREAKS THE RECORD.

She Crosses the Atlantic in Five Days Twenty-three Hours and Seven Minutes, Her Greatest Day's Work Being 511 Miles—Had She Not Been Delayed by Fog the Time Would Have Been Materially Shortened—Resolutions Adopted by the Passengers—New York Notes.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—On her second trip from Liverpool to New York the new Inman Line steamship City of Paris, which arrived at her pier here today at 2 o'clock, has broken the record for the fastest trans-Atlantic voyage, reducing it to five days twenty-three hours and seven minutes. The quickest trip heretofore upon record was that of the Etruria—six days one hour and fifty minutes. The difference in favor of the City of Paris is two hours and forty-eight minutes. The City of Paris not only broke the record for the entire voyage, but also made the quickest single day's run, having accomplished yesterday, May 7, 511 miles. The longest run previously made in a single day was 505 miles by the Umbria of the Cunard Line. The run of the City of Paris for each day was as follows:

May 3, 445 miles; May 4, 492 miles; May 5, 504 miles; May 6, 505 miles; May 7, 511 miles; May 8, 398 miles to Sandy Hook. The City of Paris was commanded by Capt. Frederick Watkins and brought a large number of saloon passengers, among whom was David Dudley Field. The whole distance covered by the City of Paris was 2,855 miles.

At exactly forty-eight minutes after 1 o'clock last Thursday afternoon her commander, Capt. Watkins, gave the order to weigh anchor. She put out to sea in delightful weather and immediately started in to make a phenomenal voyage. The wind on the first day was fresh from the west; on the second it shifted to the northwest and became stronger. Saturday, May 5, a light fall in both the barometer and wind occurred. May 6 the wind was abeam and the 7th, yesterday, it rained. The vessel encountered several fogs and passed several icebergs, but nothing impeded her progress until she reached Sandy Hook this morning, when she ran into an impenetrable fog and was forced to come to anchor. She lay surrounded by fog for three hours before the operator at Sandy Hook discovered her.

He telegraphed the news to the city as soon as he had recovered from his astonishment, and of all sensations created among marine men it proved the greatest.

Capt. Watkins was completely carried away with his ship's performance and the compliments heaped upon him when he arrived at the Inman Line dock at the foot of Morton street shortly before 2 o'clock. He predicts even greater things for the City of Paris, although it is not expected that the five-day record will be lowered for many years to come.

On the Maritime Exchange nothing but the phenomenal run was talked of, and before the City of Paris had left quarantine a number of members went up to congratulate Capt. Watkins on the magnificent run of his ship.

This is the third voyage of this new Inman flyer. She was built last year as a sister ship to the City of New York. These vessels are among the finest afloat and each cost more than $1,000,000. They are built to accommodate 2,000 passengers each and have five decks. The vessels have two bottoms each, and are supposed to be absolutely proof against storms.

The City of Paris made her first voyage in April. From the start she proved herself a faster sailer than her sister, and gave notice to the other ocean flyers that they must look to their laurels. She started from Queenstown April 3 and reached New York in 6 days 18 hours and 53 minutes. This was the fastest time ever made by an ocean steamer on her first trip with one exception, the steamship America, formerly of the National Line, but now in the Italian service.

When the big ship made her first voyage it was predicted that she would in time lower the record of ocean vessels, but it was hardly supposed she would accomplish it so soon. She was returned to Queenstown and last Thursday began the greatest voyage that was ever made.

As the City of Paris passed up the North River the news, by cable, was received that the City of New York, her sister ship, had arrived in Queenstown this morning five hours ahead of the City of Rome. When the City of New York sailed there also sailed the Anchor Liner City of Rome and the Norddeutscher Lloyd steamship Trave, and much was said of a possible ocean race between the three. There seems to have been a big race. The City of Rome passed Fastnet Light at 6:30 o'clock this morning. The City of New York passed the light shortly after midnight this morning, and is therefore the leader in the race by over five hours. The Trave was away behind.

The City of New York must have had remarkably fine weather to make the passage to Queenstown in six days and a little less than sixteen hours. The New York, while once considered so, is not now thought to be a record breaker. Her machinery is not capable of making trips similar to those of the Etruria and the City of Paris, and it is therefore considered by the most liberal of steamship men that she has already established for herself the only record she will make.

At a meeting in the saloon of the City of Paris the passengers decided to present Capt. Watkins and his officers the following complimentary resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the passengers of the City of Paris be and are herewith tendered to Capt. Frederick Watkins for his admirable conduct of the navigation of the steamer during the fastest run yet made across the Atlantic Ocean, and especially for his great care and judgment during the fog which hindered the progress of the ship for the last thirty-six hours. This meeting further desires to associate the officers under Capt. Watkins' command with this expression of its congratulations and thanks to him.

Had not the steamer been delayed by the fog she would have reached her destination about three hours earlier. Her mean speed during the voyage was, as near as possible, twenty-three and one-half knots. Under the most favorable circumstances the City of Paris will doubtless still further reduce the time of passage.

WARNING TO TEA DRINKERS.

The Refuse of the Tea Crop Said to Find Its Way to America.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—A note of warning to the American tea drinkers, sounded by United States Consul Crowell, who is stationed at Amoy, China, has caused considerable excitement among the trade in this city. In a number of interviews that a reporter had today with local dealers and importers on the subject it was developed that the very poorest tea raised in China is foisted off upon the American public. Tons of tea leaves are consumed in this country that are no better than dried hay, and frequently not as good, but an immense quantity of stuff is used for tea that is positively injurious on account of the poisonous materials used in coloring it.

Some years ago, during President Arthur's Administration, a law was passed through the efforts of the respectable dealers and importers in the trade to prevent the United States from being made the dumping ground for China's worthless teas. By the terms of this law, while there was no tariff imposed on tea, an inspector was attached to the appraiser's office whose duty it was to examine all teas that came to this country and to exclude all goods that were adulterated, "exhausted," or below a certain standard.

For a time this law served its purpose fairly well, but within the last two or three years, it is claimed, large amounts of stuff have been admitted that should never have been passed by the appraiser's office, and the public has suffered accordingly.

The total production of this inferior grade of tea, Amoy Oolong, this year was something over 3,000,000 pounds, every ounce of which finds its way into the teapots of the people of the United States, and a large quantity of the crop spoken of by Consul Crowell was disposed of today by auction at from 13¾ to 15 cents a pound.

PLATT GETS THE WORST OF IT.

Tammany Gets the Upper Hand of the New York Republicans.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—It looks much as though the Democratic leaders had got the best of Tom Platt. A few weeks ago the Democrats made a deal with the Republicans under which non-partisan Police and Park Boards were to be appointed and four new Police Justices were to be given New York City. The deal looked nice and it was backed up by Tom Platt. The Tammany men told the Republicans this would do away with the County Democracy and that the Republicans would get what the counties would have to give up. The bills were passed by the Republicans and Tammany Democrats in the Assembly at Albany. The County Democracy was furious. Delegations were sent to Albany to ask the Governor to veto the bills. Tonight he sent in messages vetoing the so-called non-partisan Police and Park Board bills and signing the one giving four new Police Justices to New York. Not a Tammany man voted to pass the vetoed bills over Hill's objections, and they cannot become laws. The bill he signed gives Tammany four more Police Justices. The city does not need them, but Tammany does, and that is all Hill cares for. They were obtained under the deal with the Republicans, who have been left holding the bag. They got nothing whatever out of it.

FIRST PRODUCTION OF "CLOVER."

Von Suppe's New Opera Brought Out at Palmer's Theatre.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The first production of Von Suppe's opera "Clover" was given at Palmer's Theatre tonight by the McCaull opera company. It drew a regular first-night audience. The opera was well placed upon the stage, well cast, and achieved success. The music is not particularly catching, but some of the numbers are melodious and won much applause. The comic element is made subsidiary to the musical, but taken altogether there is a happy blending of song and story interwoven in such a manner as to make it an interesting entertainment.

Marion Manola again proved her ability as an actress in the rôle of Stella. She sang sweetly and acted superbly. Her love song in the second act was sung with much tenderness and affect. Eugene Oudin made a good Rudolf, and Annie Myers was pleasing, pert, and tuneful as Stella's maid. DeWolf Hopper was less like himself in the part of Cassimir, Rudolf's servant, than in any character he has played in a long time. He kept strictly within the bounds of comedy and steered clear of buffoonery.

Taken as a whole, "Clover" achieved a victory with those who like good music linked to a pleasant, picturesque story.

IRVING WILL COME IN '91.

The English Actor Has Already Signed Contracts for the Season.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—A contract has been signed by Abbey, Schoeffel, and Grau and Henry Irving for the season of 1891 for the United States. The matter has been kept a profound secret for the reason that Mr. Abbey wished to make the announcement by cable from the other side. By the new arrangement Mr. Abbey pays Mr. Irving the same terms he gave Langtry when she was popular—that is, 33 per cent of the gross receipts; and in addition he will pay the salaries of Mr. Irving's company and the transportation of the people as well as of the scenery. To Miss Terry he gives 7 per cent of the gross receipts, making the share of Irving and Terry 40 per cent. To obviate the objections of managers having to pay 80 and 85 per cent of their receipts for the privilege of having Irving and Terry, Mr. Abbey will rent the theatres wherever they play. Thus it becomes certain that we shall not have Irving next season, but that the season after we shall have him under the manager who first brought him to this country.

WAR IN THE IRON TRADE.

The Recent Cut in Pig Iron Likely to Cause Much Trouble.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The cut in pig iron made by the Thomas Iron Company seems to be the signal for a war between the producers of the North and the South which may eventually prove a demonstration of the "survival of the fittest."

"I do not think the Southern companies will meet this cut," said Daniel L. Codds of H. W. Adams & Co., the representatives in this city of the Tennessee Coal, Iron, & Railway Company, the Sloss Iron & Steel Company, both of Birmingham, Ala., also agents for fourteen of the twenty-six Southern furnaces now in blast. "It relates, as you see, only to May and June deliveries. If it is kept up after June, and the Southern companies find their stock accumulating, they will have to take a hand in the game. Thus far they have taken no action. We, ourselves, declined today an offer for 2,000 tons at 50 cents below our scheduled prices. There are many old furnaces in the East and North that can make money with iron at $20 a ton, live when it sells for $18, barely exist when it is $17, and blow out when it goes below that figure. The Southern furnaces have no accumulation of stocks and are in good condition for a fight if they are forced into one."

GENERAL NEW YORK NEWS.

Annual Meeting of Flax and Hemp Spinners and Growers.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the Flax and Hemp Spinners' and Growers' Association at the Astor House today was rather slimly attended, and to explain this Mr. William Barbour said: "If Cleveland were in the White House today this room wouldn't be large enough to hold all the delegates who would gather."

A committee of five was appointed on freight classification of twines and cordage. William Barbour thought there ought to be a committee on tariff, but none was appointed, although the general sentiment was for increased duties.

The following officers were chosen for the next year: A. R. Turner Jr., Boston, President; William Barbour, New York, Vice-President; and Bruce R. Ware, Massachusetts, Secretary and Treasurer.

A Religious Maniac.

Monday last William Frederick Harrison Carvell, son of a member of the Canadian Parliament, accompanied by his 10-year-old stepson, went to Bay Ridge and hired a rowboat. The afternoon was spent rowing around the bay. As night came on he made no effort to row in to shore, but throwing down the oars began praying. This was continued for a couple of hours and the boat narrowly escaped being run down by steamboats several times. Yesterday morning they landed at the Battery. Later they drifted into a prayer-meeting in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association. Carvell got up to speak and astonished the assemblage by denouncing them as thieves and swindlers. He was put out and a policeman took him into custody.

Bad for the County Democracy.

Tammany wins again, and Thomas F. Gilroy, the Mayor's new appointee as Commissioner of Public Works, is by Judge Barrett's order duly installed in undisputed and absolute possession of the department's office and its books and papers. Thus ends the legal contest between Mr. Gilroy as Tammany's representative, and D. Lowber Smith, his predecessor and the representative of the County Democracy forces. Gilroy's victory leaves the County Democracy without any official patronage, and the speedy downfall of that organization is predicted by politicians.

Prize for the Best Mixed Drink.

The prize of a gold medal offered to the bartender who gave the best recipe for a mixed drink was awarded tonight to James Dougherty, manager of the Minden House. There were seventy-six contestants, and nine ballots were taken. The recipe which Mr. Dougherty sent in was this: "Half a pint of champagne, a pony of brandy, glass of apollinaris water, a lump of sugar, three or four drops of Angostura bitters, and lemon peel. Serve in Tom Collins glasses and cold." Mr. Dougherty called this a "business brace."

Small-Pox on Shipboard.

The steamship Westernland, which arrived today from Antwerp, had a case of small-pox developed among the steerage passengers. The patient is a girl 6 years old. She was isolated from the rest of the passengers, and was transferred on arrival to the hospital on North Brother Island. The cabin passengers were landed this evening, but the steerage passengers will be vaccinated and the ship fumigated and cleansed tomorrow. She will then be allowed to go to her dock.

Want Money from Badeau.

In the matter of the controversy of the Government with Gen. Adam Badeau over alleged appropriation to his own use while Consul at Havana of moneys due the Government a bill of complaint has been filed in the United States Circuit Court against Gen. Badeau, Gen. Horace Porter, and Col. Fred Grant to recover $56,069. Gen. Grant was Badeau's bondsman, and Col. Grant's name comes into the suit as executor of his father's estate.

REPORT OF THE ATCHISON

DIRECTORS' EXPLANATION OF THE ROAD'S FINANCIAL CONDITION.

Enormous Loss of Business in Both Freight and Passenger Departments—It Is Attributed to Failure of Crops and Parallel Lines—The Downward Tendency of Rates—Speculation in the New York Stock Market Winds Up with a Sharp Advance.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—The annual report of the directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé Railroad for the year ended Dec. 31, 1888, was given out this evening, comparison being made with the year 1887. It shows: Average number of miles operated, 3,020; increase, 397; gross earnings, $15,672,913; decrease, $2,848,453; operating expenses, including taxes, $11,027,161; increase, $618,707; net earnings, deducting taxes, $4,585,951; decrease, $3,467,160. It will thus be seen that the earnings for the year 1888 are $2,848,453 less than during the preceding year, a decrease of 15 4-10 per cent. Of this decrease $801,008 is the loss on passenger business and $2,054,300 is the loss on freight traffic.

The number of passengers carried one mile was 1,928,799, against 2,139,623 during the year 1887, and the average received per passenger per mile was 2.271 cents, against 2.357 cents per mile in 1887. Had the same rate been received in 1888 as in 1887 the passenger earnings would have increased $164,140, which would still have left a decrease of $636,868, representing an absolute loss of business.

The number of tons of freight carried one mile during 1888 was 810,593,805, against 909,167,842 in 1887, showing a decrease of 98,574,037 tons. The average rate per ton per mile was 1.258 cents in 1888, against 1.347 cents in 1887, showing a decrease in the rate of .089 cent. If the same rate per ton per mile had been received in 1888 as in 1887 the freight earnings would have been increased $721,428, leaving still a decrease of $1,332,872 from the freight earnings of 1887 on account of actual business.

The deficiency for the twelve months to Dec. 31 is $1,517,886; surplus Dec. 31, $7,888,620; net surplus, $6,435,551.

It will be seen from these figures that even with the additional traffic derived by the Atchison system from recent extensions the actual number of passengers and tons of freight transported was considerably less than during the preceding year, and it is obvious that except for the business coming to it from its new lines its earnings must have shown a greater decrease still.

"The reduction of business," says the report, "is due to various causes—first, the unusually light crops for two years, and the consequent depression of all kinds of business throughout the territory. A community chiefly agricultural, such as that served by our system of roads, does not accumulate wealth rapidly, and the loss of a single year's crop is seriously felt, while a loss of crops for two successive seasons becomes almost disastrous, affecting every business, enforcing every economy, and delaying every improvement. Naturally, railroads in such regions feel the misfortune of poor crops as speedily and completely as the people themselves, since they lose the transportation not only of the products of the soil, but of merchandise, building materials, and other articles, the consumption of which is lessened at once with diminished prosperity.

"The earnings have been further greatly reduced through the construction of new lines in Kansas by other companies which have covered our territory with a network of roads, reaching almost every place of consequence on our lines, and dividing the business which has heretofore sought our road.

"Following the opening of these new lines came active and vigorous competition for the diminished business and a reduction of rates which had to be met, but which under the provisions of the Inter-State bill could be met only at the cost of proportionate reductions to and from almost all other points on our lines, whether they were reached by our competitors or not. Before the enactment of that law this competition would have been regulated by an arranged division of business, but any such arrangement being now prohibited the competition has continued with the usual result of loss to all interests.

"In common with all roads, and particularly with those of the West, we have suffered largely from unremunerative rates. Many causes have contributed to the existing trouble in this respect. First should be counted a tendency to low rates, which has long been growing, and which owes its existence to a variety of reasons. Temporary reductions rapidly become permanent, while it is with great difficulty that an advance in rates, either temporary or permanent, can be maintained. The fixing of rates is a subject of great complexity and difficulty at best. A vast number of elements enter into it. Conditions so variable have to be taken into consideration that the question what are just rates—that is, what rates will produce a fair return upon invested capital—is only capable of an approximate answer. The difficulty is increased by the fact that in dealing with the public the railroad is beset with obstacles not connected with the subject, but created by those whose interests are averse to those of the railroad. The public voice, whether speaking through legislative bodies, administrative offices, or business communities, invariably favors lower rates. The competition between individuals, localities, and commercial centres, not less than that between railroads, stimulates the downward tendency.

"With all these influences working in practical combination to reduce the earning power of railroads, their right to make any combination for self-protection has been denied by State and National enactments. The theory of these laws is radically false, because they overlook the fact that the public interest requires stability in rates not less than that they should be fair and reasonable. Nothing can be more certain than that unrestrained competition artificially stimulated by public sentiment is productive of far more evil than good. The recent amendment of the Inter-State Commerce act, by which reduction of rates without notice is forbidden, is a recognition of this principle, to be followed, it is hoped, by other needed changes. The long and short haul clause is another feature of the Inter-State Commerce act which was no doubt intended to secure justice and prevent discrimination as between localities. But the actual effect has been to build up certain towns and cities at the expense of others, to disarrange the commerce of the country, to force business into unnatural channels, and to enlarge the traffic of a few lines while crippling and destroying that of many.

"To deal with these discouraging conditions has been a difficult task, but to them have been added many others which should be mentioned. In several of the Western States rates have been established by law which are ruinously low, and, although our system has been comparatively free from this injustice, it will be easily seen that we cannot entirely escape its effects. When rates in Iowa are arbitrarily forced down the difficulty of maintaining fair rates in adjoining States is immeasurably increased. It is but natural that Nebraska and Kansas should object to paying what transportation is worth when Iowa and Illinois can get it for less. The result is a constant pressure upon railroad companies to make their rates conform to those established by law in neighboring States.

"Another influence has worked against the maintenance of reasonable rates and especially upon our lines—namely: the failure of crops and consequent stagnation of business. But, aside from competition, there is, in time of business depression, another influence which injuriously affects rates—namely: the difficulty of maintaining the price of transportation when the price of everything else has depreciated.

"The Atchison Company has every reason to appreciate the fair and reasonable treatment it has received from the State of Kansas, but Kansas is no exception to the rule that hard times increase the difficulty of maintaining rates. For instance, in the fall of 1887, when the failure of crops was bearing heavily upon the people, the Railroad Commissioners addressed a letter to the Kansas railroad companies setting forth the existing distress and suggesting a temporary reduction of grain rates. This reduction was of course made, and the companies having already lost on traffic lost also on the compensation they received for what was left, thus taking two shares instead of one of the common loss. In the fall of 1888 similar conditions existed, the result of another failure of crops, and again the railroads were asked to meet the emergency by a reduction of rates. The companies to which it was addressed were suffering from the general prostration of business and enormous losses of revenue, but the reductions called for were made and a grain schedule was put into effect which, while it no doubt tended to diminish the hardships of the general public, materially increased those of the railroads.

"Again, in the matter of coal rates, we have recently had an illustration of the principle that, even omitting the question of competition, rates cannot be maintained in hard times. The last winter having been warm and open the demand for coal has been small, and the amount transported correspondingly light. It would seem, if business principles are considered, that under such circumstances the carrier should be permitted to maintain its rates. But the reverse has happened. The Railroad Commissioners, in obedience to the public demand and a legislative resolution, have called upon the railroads of the State to reduce their coal rates from 10 to 20 per cent. Returning prosperity will no doubt materially diminish the demands made upon the railroads for lower rates.

"It is believed by the directors that the new association of Western roads for the purpose of preventing unnecessary and destructive wars of rates will be beneficial to both the public and the railroads.

"The expenses of operating averaged $319 less per average mile operated than in 1887, although the total expenses show an increase of $530,524, the excess being entirely due to increased mileage. The condition of the road, bridges, and buildings, as well as that of the rolling-stock, has been fully maintained and was never better than at present. The unfavorable results from operating the road in the last year have caused more or less criticism of the action of the directors in increasing the dividend in the fall of 1887 to 7 per cent. There was every reason to believe at that time that the earnings of the road for the last half of 1887 would be greater than for the first half of the year, as had usually been the case; but through the partial failure of the corn crop and other unforeseen causes the year 1887 formed a remarkable exception to what had hitherto been the regular course of the company's earnings. At the close of 1888 the capital stock, including scrip outstanding, amounted to $75,000,000; bonds outstanding, $47,754,000; expenditures for real estate, construction, permanent improvements, etc., $16,999,018, of which $262,600 is charged to auxiliary roads."

Combined with the report are full statements of the income accounts, balance sheet, and statistics respecting the Atchison system proper, the land department and the various leased and proprietary properties owned or controlled by the Atchison Company, as well as a general summary showing the results for the year to the Atchison Company of all of its properties owned or controlled.

Of Oklahoma the report says: "There is every reason to believe that the earnings of the Atchison line will be largely increased by the settlement of this region, as the line passes north and south through its entire length and is the only railroad by which the country is directly reached."

ATCHISON MARCH STATEMENT.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—The Atchison officials issued the March statement of earnings and expenditures tonight. This shows the net earnings for the month to have been $353,502. When one remembers the fixed charges of the system to be roundly $10,000,000, the statement is seen to contain little to cheer the stockholders. Following are the details:

Name.	*Gross earnings.*	*Operating expenses.*	*Net earnings.*
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. R. R. and leased lines, including Chicago line, St. Joseph R. R., Chicago, Kansas & Western R. R., New Mexico & Ariz. R. R., and Sonora R. R.	$1,457,049	$1,066,267	$390,781
St. Louis, Kansas City & Colorado	3,049	4,418	1,369
Gulf, Colorado & Santa Fé	219.965	261,604	41,638
California Central Railway	91,639	75,685	15,953
California Southern Railway	67,231	61,908	5,327
Total	$1,838,985	$1,469,879	$369,055
Railroads jointly owned with other railroad companies—Atchison Company one-half	115,937	131,490	15,553
Grand total	$1,954,872	$1,601,370	$353,502

GOULD AT HIS OLD TRICKS.

The Wizard Furnishes Wall Street Another Sensation—A Clever Scheme.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—Jay Gould seems to be at his old tricks again. Holders of St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas first mortgage bonds were startled today by the announcement that the Mercantile Trust Company refused to hand over cash for any more of the May 1 coupons on these bonds. This default greatly excited Wall street and persons interested rushed in search of information to the Mercantile Trust Company and also to the Central Trust Company, the latter being the trustee of the mortgage. Officials of both these companies were reticent, as were also the railroad people, pending the arrival of the President of the road, who is expected here tomorrow.

The Central Trust Company issued its own certificates in exchange for the first mortgage bonds of the railroad company, and these certificates are now outstanding and represent the bonds which aggregate about $17,000,000. It is customary for a financial institution in this position to act for the company in paying out the interest on the bonds, and the Central Trust Company did this until Jay Gould practically got control of the road some eighteen months ago after purchasing a block of the second mortgage bonds. Through his influence the Mercantile Trust Company six months ago advertised that it would pay the coupons due Nov. 1. There was previously some doubt in Wall street as to whether those coupons would be paid, and the bonds had a sharp decline in consequence. However, they were paid. The semi-annual interest on the bonds amounts to about $492,000. The May coupons began to be presented at the Mercantile last week, and about $140,000 had been paid when the apparent default occurred.

It is conceded that the Mercantile Trust Company shut down in consequence of a letter from the Central Trust Company. Just what that letter contained could not be learned officially, but this is what well-informed people conjecture: The St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Railway Company has not been financially flush for some time, and Gould made up his mind that 6 per cent was too high a rate to pay on the bonds in question, particularly as only 5 per cent is paid on the bonds of the St. Louis & Iron Mountain Road, which it parallels across the State of Arkansas. In order to secure a foreclosure in his own interests he decided to quietly furnish the money to the Mercantile Trust Company to buy the coupons and keep them uncanceled. This naturally would give him a lien prior to that of the bondholders. The Central Trust Company, as the trustee, got an inkling of this and demanded the surrender of the coupons that it might cancel them. The Mercantile refused to surrender them except for cash, and as a result of the controversy ceased payment.

A sensational coincidence was the sudden death in Berlin of Banker William Rosenheim of that city today from an apoplectic stroke. He placed about $7,000,000 of the bonds in question among German investors.

THE DAY IN WALL STREET.

Speculation for the Day Winds Up with Sharp Net Advances.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—Speculation in the stock market was weak and unsettled in the early hours, but it wound up with a smart net advance. The bond market for the first time partook of the irregularity which has of late characterized the transactions in stocks. Rains in the Northwest improved the crop outlook, but, oddly enough, wheat was advanced. London sent lower prices for shares at the opening, and sterling exchange was firm enough to warrant gold shipments on any fast steamers that were going out. Later, however, London bought Louisville, St. Paul, and Lake Shore—causing a rise of 1 per cent in them—and moderate amounts of other stocks. St. Paul was the mainstay of the market in activity and buoyancy. Drexel, Morgan & Co. were credited with buying for foreign clients who desire to make their power felt in the coming election. Atchison was feverish and ended a fraction lower on conflicting rumors as to what the company's forthcoming statements would show. The report for the calendar year 1888 was made public after the market closed. It does not differ essentially from the partly estimated statement given out three months ago. Now expectation is on tiptoe as to the report for the quarter ending with March, which should soon come to hand. Besides, there was naturally some nervousness touching the result of the annual election to be held at Topeka tomorrow.

ARMOUR & CO.'S CONTRACT.

INTERESTING DISCLOSURES BEFORE THE INTER-STATE COMMISSION.

Mr. Tucker of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul on the Stand Tells Why His Road Pays Mr. Armour One Cent Mileage on Refrigerator Cars—He Charges Other Roads with Violating the Agreement in the Same Manner—Perjury Somewhere—The Mileage Question.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—The question whether the mileage paid by railroad companies for the use of the private refrigerator, live stock, and tank cars could not or is not being used for the purpose of evading the provisions of the Inter-State Commerce law was investigated by the Inter-State Commerce Commission today. As at yesterday's meeting, when the commission question was up, the roads supposed to know the least of the question under consideration were called upon first by Chairman Cooley to give their evidence. As a natural result the forenoon session brought forth little that threw any light upon the subject. General Manager Hayes of the Niagara Falls Short Line, M. D. S. Gray of the Pennsylvania, General Freight Agent Mackay of the Michigan Central, and officials of other Eastern lines testified with great unanimity that they were now paying more than three-quarters of a cent a mile per car for the use of private refrigerator cars and that they had abolished the practice of paying mileage for private stock cars. Mr. Spriggs of the Nickel-Plate admitted that his company had a contract with the Lackawanna Car Company at one cent a mile per car. The contract was afterwards put in evidence. As the Nickel-Plate was known to have such contract in existence the statement created no surprise.

The evidence of General Freight Agent David Brown of the Chicago & Grand Trunk also differed somewhat from that of the other Eastern roads. He said his company was paying one cent a mile per car for the use of private refrigerator-cars, having never joined in the arrangement making the rate three-quarters of a cent per mile.

The first ripple of excitement was caused by the statement of Traffic Manager Wicker of the Chicago & Northwestern that only Armour & Co. and four or five other firms get one cent a mile per car both ways for the use of their private cars and that there was considerable discrimination between owners of private cars. Other Western officials corroborated Mr. Wicker's evidence, but nothing of a really interesting nature developed during the whole of the forenoon.

GUNNING FOR ST. PAUL.

Judge Cooley, who appeared to be well posted on the subject, had evidently reserved all of his ammunition for the last. By his adroit questioning it could be seen that he was really gunning for the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, whose celebrated contract with Armour & Co. for the use of the latter's private cars at one cent a mile for a term of five years from Dec. 17, 1887, has caused more excitement in Western railroad circles than anything else that has happened since the Inter-State law went into effect. Everybody, therefore, was on tiptoe when the name of Milwaukee & St. Paul was called and Assistant General Manager J. F. Tucker took the stand. Mr. Tucker looked a trifle pale and twitched his fingers nervously. He knew what was in store for him, and seemed to be determined to make the best of it.

Judge Cooley's first questions were rather mild. In his sweetest manner he asked the witness how long he had been in railroad service.

"Thirty-five years," replied Mr. Tucker.

"What mileage does your company pay for the use of private cars?"

"Three-quarters of a cent for all cars except refrigerator-cars, on which it is one cent."

"Is this paid alike to all shippers?"

"Every shipper gets the same rate."

"Has your company any private contracts with shippers?"

"We have one time contract with Armour & Co. for five years from Dec. 15, 1887."

"Are such contracts commonly made?"

"I cannot say whether they are or not."

"What are the terms of the contract?"

"By paying a compensation of one cent per mile to Armour & Co. that firm agrees to furnish the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul with its business and also to allow the road to use its cars for the business of other firms."

"Has the contract been filed with the commission as required by law?"

"I do not know as to that."

Secretary Mosely was directed to see whether such contract was on file or not, and he shortly returned stating that there was no such contract on file.

Mr. Tucker was asked whether he could furnish the commission a copy of the contract. He said he had none with him, but would see to it that a copy was sent to the commission.

This last episode was rather significant. It showed that Judge Cooley had been fully posted on the subject by somebody. Many of the Western roads have long since expressed the opinion that there was really no such contract in existence at the time when the St. Paul people claimed they discovered its existence, and Judge Cooley's object was no doubt to find out whether this supposition was correct or not.

As the examination progressed the more exciting it became. Mr. Tucker's answers were prompt, but it could be seen that it required an effort to parry Judge Cooley's thrusts.

"What benefit or advantage did your company derive from making such contracts?" asked Judge Cooley.

"The company desired no particular advantage. Armour had many refrigerator cars and the company, whose business is steadily increasing, thought it was a wise thing to make a contract by which it could use those cars."

"Did all shippers get the same compensation as Armour & Co?"

"Compensation was paid to Swift & Co. and other firms the same as to Armour & Co."

"Was there no inducement for the owners of cars to make such contract?"

"None that I know of."

"Do you consider compensation of one cent a mile reasonable?"

"I do."

"Are there other similar contracts in existence?"

"Not that I know of."

"By whom was the contract made?"

"By the President of our company."

"Is any one connected with Armour & Co. interested in the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company?"

"Mr. P. D. Armour is a director of the company and was at the time the contract was made."

"What caused you to make such contract?"

"We thought other lines were paying some compensation. We could get no business at three-quarters of a cent per mile, and the firm of Armour having larger numbers of cars than any other shippers gave this company a chance to keep even with its competitors."

"Do owners of cars divide with shippers?"

"I have never heard of it."

"Did other companies pay one cent per mile during all the time your company was doing so under its contract with Armour?"

"I think they did. It was a matter of public notoriety. The principal companies, I think, had been paying that amount."

"Can you name them?"

"The Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy, Chicago & Alton, and Chicago, Santa Fé & California, I think, have been paying one cent."

PERJURY SOMEWHERE.

To say that this statement caused an excitement among the representatives of the roads named is putting it mildly. They had all sworn that their rate was only three-fourths of a cent a mile from Jan. 15 up to April 1, and now Mr. Tucker swears that they had all along been paying one cent.

Somebody had evidently perjured himself.

Mr. Chappell of the Alton asked permission to put some questions to the witness, which was readily granted.

"Was your contract not made to control Mr. Armour's business?" asked Mr. Chappell.

"It was not. Mr. Armour patronizes all roads. I am inclined to think that other roads get the bulk of Armour's business."

Mr. Ripley also put some pertinent questions to Mr. Tucker regarding his statement that all companies paid the same amount of mileage as the St. Paul.

"Is it not on record," asked Mr. Ripley, "that the St. Paul agreed with the other roads to pay three-fourths of a cent a mile? When the contract was made could not your company get refrigerators at three-fourths of a cent a mile?"

"We found our company was losing business. It put itself on par with other companies by making the contract at one cent a mile."

There followed a long argument as to the cost of handling the cars and as to what would be a fair compensation. All insisted that three-fourths of a cent was more than a reasonable rate, but Mr. Tucker insisted that one cent a mile was not unreasonably high, as there were dull seasons when all the cars could not be used.

General Manager Chappell of the Alton followed Mr. Tucker in the witness-chair. He said his company had filed a brief with the commission in this matter, but he desired to emphatically deny at this time the statement made under oath by Mr. Tucker that the Alton had been paying 1 cent a mile to Armour or any other firm. He also denied that any other company paid 1 cent previous to April 1. If it was done it was done in direct violation of the Western Freight Association agreement. It did not become known till February last that the St. Paul had a contract, though there had been a suspicion that 1 cent was being paid. After some discussion as to the amount railroad companies could lease private refrigerator and stock cars for, the evident object being to find out whether it would not be better to lease refrigerator and stock cars at so much a car than to pay a mileage, the hearing came to an end.

BISMARCK.

THE TESTIMONY.

By Associated Press: The first road called was the Wabash Western Road. Charles M. Hays, General Manager, testified that the rate of compensation paid to connecting lines for the use of cars was three-quarters of a cent a mile on ordinary freight-cars, loaded or unloaded. There was no general or universal rule among railroad companies as to the sleeping-cars used on the road. There were private stock and refrigerator cars run on the roads, for each of which a separate rate per mile was allowed. A coal car was valued at about $300, a box car at $500, and an ordinary stock car between $400 and $500.

D. S. Gray of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago Road said on the line he represented three-fourths had been the maximum except on refrigerator-cars, upon which a mileage rate of one cent had been paid from August last to May 1 inst. The order allowing the latter rate had been revoked, however, to go into effect the 1st inst. The Pennsylvania Road allows mileage to cars used by mining and furnace men and some horse shippers of three-fourths of one cent.

A. MacKey, General Freight Agent of the Michigan Central Railroad Company, said the company pays a mileage rate on tank-cars of certain companies when loaded and none when not loaded.

E. F. Jeffery, General Manager of the Illinois Central Railroad Company, at the request of the Chairman gave a list of the private companies owning cars that use the roads of the Illinois Central. These are exclusive of those owned and operated by other railroad carriers. They aggregated about thirty different companies. He furnished to the commission a statement of the mileage allowance paid to each of the companies for the use of the cars. These allowances were at the rate of ¾ per cent per mile.

William Sage, Traffic Manager, represented the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company. The company, he said, paid ¾ of a cent mileage allowance for cars furnished by shippers, including tank-cars.

H. C. Wicker, Traffic Manager of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company, also quoted ¾ of a cent per mile, with the exception of the Anglo-American Provision Company's cars on which the road had paid one cent a mile both ways from Dec. 1, 1886, to Dec. 31, 1888. This had been stopped for three months. Then beginning April 1 the company had paid one cent a mile allowance on refrigeratorcars owned by Armour & Co., Swift & Co., Morris & Co., the Anglo-American Provision Company, and Silberhorn & Co. As matters now stood, this rate of mileage allowance could not apply to refrigerator cars of other firms. The witness gave a history of the fixing of a rate of one cent per mile on refrigerator cars. This rate had been given to one of these above mentioned dealers by one of the companies party to the agreement of the Western Freight Agents' Association. This action of the company violating the agreement was brought to the attention of the association, whereupon this privilege was allowed to certain other members of the Freight Agents' Association.

W. C. Ripley, Traffic Manager of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road, testified that a mileage allowance of one cent a mile is now generally paid to all shippers of refrigerator cars.

John McNulta, receiver, appeared for the Wabash Road. The road paid one cent a mile allowance for refrigerator cars and three-fourths of a cent for other cars. The company has no exclusive contracts with any other companies.

St. Louis Terminal Companies Consolidate.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 8.—[Special.]—A gigantic terminal company that will control the terminals on both sides of the river and build a million dollar union depot has been formed here. The articles of organization set forth that the Union Railway & Transit Company of St. Louis and the Terminal Railroad of St. Louis are to be consolidated and the stock increased and the name changed to the Terminal Railroad Association of St. Louis. The new company is to purchase the Union Railway & Transit Company of East St. Louis, the Terminal Railroad of East St. Louis, the Union Depot, and the Gould real estate at St. Louis. It is to secure the transfer to itself of the lease of the bridge and tunnel properties now held by the Missouri Pacific and the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, assuming the obligations under that lease, which to the new company will amount to about $670,000 per year.

The purchase money is to be provided by the issuance of $70,000,000 4½ per cent bonds, of which $5,000,000 goes to pay for the property of the Union Railway and Transit Companies, the Terminal Companies, and the Union Depot, and the Gould real estate. After the reorganization of the new company each of the seven proprietary companies—the Wabash, Missouri & Pacific, Indianapolis & St. Louis, Ohio & Mississippi, Louisville & Nashville, and Iron Mountain—is to guarantee one-seventh of the obligations incurred by the new company, each is to have one-seventh of the capital stock, which is to be non-transferable, and is to name an officer for a director. In addition to these seven directors there is to be one elected by the whole number, who is to serve as President.

After the organization of the new company in this way the consideration of the question of the location and the building of a new depot is to be taken up and settled and the balance of the $2,000,000 bonds applied to the purchase of such additional real estate as may be needed to the building of a new union depot and to the laying of additional tracks.

The Pennsylvania to Issue More Stock.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8.—At the regular meeting of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's directors today it was decided to make a 6 per cent allotment of stock. The present capital is $106,545,400, and the new issue will make the capital stock about $113,000,000. The stockholders of record today will, according to the resolution passed, have the privilege of subscribing to the new issue to the extent of 6 per cent of their holdings. This subscription may be made any time between June 15 and July 1, and holders of fractional parts will be entitled to a full share of the new stock. The stock may be paid for July 1, or one-half may be paid then and the balance Sept. 1. The new stock will be issued in November, and 4 per cent interest will be allowed on all payments made in July up to the time the stock shall be issued. The allotment blanks will, as usual, be negotiable in the exchange. The money will be used for improvements to the line and construction. All requirements of the company this year will be between $11,000,000 and $12,000,000, and only 50 per cent of this can be spared from the assets. The company's business is increasing fast and requires increased expenditures. The tonnage, it is said, is increasing at the rate of 10 per cent per annum, and locomotives and cars must be provided to move it. Third and fourth tracks are required in many places and will absorb some of the money.

Iowa Canned Goods Rates.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—The Elgin (Ia.) Canning Company complained to the Railroad Commissioners that their rates are not satisfactory. Their charges to Des Moines over the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern are about 21 cents, while the rates on canned goods from Elgin to Chicago, St. Louis, and St. Paul are 20 cents per hundred pounds; to Kansas City 25 cents per hundred pounds, with a 30 cent rate to Omaha soon to go into effect. The Commissioners have answered this complaint to the effect that their rate is a maximum rate and can be lowered by the railroads if they choose to do so, but that the Burlington Road is now a Class C road, and therefore entitled to charge 30 per cent more than the Commissioners' schedule if it desires. The Commissioners close their letter with a sharp thrust at the railroad as follows: "The discrimination in rates within the State by which canned goods have been the last season laid down in Iowa cities at lower rates from Baltimore than the same goods could be transported from Iowa canning establishments to the same Iowa points, in the absence of joint rates, is one of the reasons this branch of our industries languishes."

Coal Rates in Missouri.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—The State Railroad Commissioners met in the Midland Hotel parlors at 10 o'clock this morning and heard the complaints of the Higginsville coal dealers against the alleged unjust and unreasonable rates charged by the Chicago & Alton Railway Company for hauling coal to Kansas City. Mr. Lathrop, on behalf of the railway company, filed an answer with the Commissioners, stating that the coal rates charged by other railroads were too low because the railways were themselves engaged in the coal business and thus received a profit from the low rates. The present rate, according to the opinion of the railway officials, was not exorbitant, for it was under the rate allowed them by the State.

Charles Erskine, President of the Rocky Branch Coal Company, was the only witness examined this morning. He stated that the company of which he was President had expended large sums of money upon the mines, and that owing to the exorbitant rates charged it was necessary to shut down the mines during the summer months.

Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis.

MT. CARMEL, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—At the annual meeting of stockholders of the Louisville, Evansville & St. Louis Railroad Company, held in this city today, the following directors were elected: C. C. Baldwin and James Sillman of New York, D. J. Mackey, William Heilman, Samuel Bayard, and J. E. Iglehart of Evansville, Edward Cummings of Covington, Ky., St. John Boyle of Louisville, Ky., Robert Bell of Mt. Carmel, Ill., T. W. Scott of Fairfield, Ill., and Biuford Wilson of Springfield, Ill. The directors elected D. J. Mackey President, W. J. Lewis Secretary and Treasurer, George F. Evans General Manager, J. J. Collier Auditor, and A. P. Humphreys General Counsel. The office of the Secretary and Treasurer was changed from Boston to Evansville.

C., St. L. & K. C. Directors Elected.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Cleveland, St. Louis & Kansas City, the road which is approaching St. Louis from Alton and St. Charles on the north and which is being constructed westward through Missouri to Booneville, the following directors were elected: T. C. Clarke, F. C. Hollins, E. H. Emerson, and George W. Van Sielen, New York City; James Roosevelt, Irvington-on-the-Hudson, N. Y.; R. W. Webb, Madison, N. J.; P. K. Green, Jersey City, N. J.; and J. T. K. Hayward, St. Louis, Mo.

Election of 'Frisco Directors.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—At the regular meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railway, held in this city today, 191,191 shares of stock were represented. The old Board of Directors were reëlected, as follows: William F. Buckley, George Coppell, Walter L. Frost, I. E. Gates, George J. Gould, Bryce Gray, C. P. Huntington, John O. Day, Horace Porter, John Paton, Jesse Seligman, Russell Sage, and E. F. Winslow. The annual meeting of directors was called for 11:30, and there being no quorum present the board adjourned to meet in New York.

ALL IN FAVOR OF POOLS

TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SENATE COMMERCE COMMITTEE.

Charles Francis Adams and Manager Hill of the Manitoba Examined at Length—They Give Their Views on the Relations of the Canadian and American Roads—Necessity of Equal Laws to Govern Both—Mr. Hill's Look Into the Future.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The Senate committee which is investigating the workings of the Inter-State Commerce law and the matter of the Canadian roads doing business in and with this country resumed its labors this morning in the Fifth Avenue Hotel. Senator Hiscock was the only member of the committee absent.

The first witness called by Chairman Cullom was President Charles Francis Adams of the Union Pacific Road.

Mr. Adams thought the Inter-State Commerce law in many cases a cruel one; those who obeyed it lost by its operation, and those who evaded it profited. "I should like, however, to see it universally obeyed and given a fair trial," he said, "and since Jan. 1 I really believe that the law has been better obeyed than ever before. Publicity is a good remedy for many of the evils which we are seeking to mitigate, and the greatest service the Inter-State Commissioners could do the railroads in general would be to prosecute some of the offenders."

Mr. Adams thought a common railroad law between Canada and the United States and a legalized pool would be a good thing, and would tend to bring about a solution of the present troubles in reference to Canadian roads.

"If you think the Inter-State law is a good thing, then where does all the opposition come from?" asked Senator Blair.

"You must remember that the country has been built upon a system of distribution which the Inter-State law shakes to its foundations. The long and short haul clauses give, in effect, to the smaller cities many of the advantages heretofore exclusively enjoyed by the larger cities, and the consequence is that in a city like San Francisco the opposition is very strong."

In conclusion the witness said that while nominally the President of the Union Pacific Railroad he really knew but little of its practical workings, and referred the committee to the members of the Union Pacific Railroad's executive staff at Omaha.

Thomas Lyman Greene, a transportation expert of this city, had no objection to a legal pool, but wanted the merchants to have some voice in fixing the rates.

President James J. Hill of the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad was the first witness called after recess. He described in detail the subsidies and Government gifts of money and land to the Canadian Pacific Road, already referred to by General Hickson of the Grand Trunk Road, and Senator Gorman, evidently with some purpose in view, questioned the witness for a long while on the subject of the Canadian Pacific. Mr. Hill's remarks were often full of information, but on many leading questions his memory was apparently bad. He gave an account of the probable route of the future between Asia and Europe. The Canadian Pacific Road, he said, had a fast line of steamers running from its western terminus to Asia and from its eastern terminus to Liverpool.

"In eighteen months," said he, "I fully expect one can travel from New York to Yokohama in two weeks."

"Is there much foreign trade—Asiatic trade—coming over the Canadian Pacific Road?" asked Chairman Cullom.

"Considerable. Some comes over our road destined for Omaha."

Chairman Cullom—Why does it take such a roundabout course?

"Probably because five or six cents a hundred pounds is an inducement. We have a differential rate, and if time is no object it pays to take advantage of the lower rate."

Switching over to the Eastern terminus of the Canadian Pacific Road, Chairman Cullom asked whether the road in question was not trying to get an outlet across the State of Maine, and after a cross question or two Chairman Cullom asked:

"What if we made Canada a part of America?"

"Well, I think the Canadians would make good Americans," answered Mr. Hill, with a smile.

The witness also treated his hearers to an exhaustive address on the question of the application of water routes to railroad rates, and concluded by making a statement that along the shallow waterways, such as the Mississippi River, railroads could be constructed along the levees which could transport freight cheaper than the high pressure steamboats.

Erastus Wiman next took the witness chair. "The construction of the Canadian railways," he said, "has done more to contribute to a closer relationship between the East and the West than anything else."

Mr. Wiman spoke strongly in favor of commercial reciprocity, and figured out how in event of that as an assured fact Canadian territory would at once be built up by emigration from Europe and largely from the United States. This close interchange of ideas and peoples must eventually bring about one grand Republic. Any attempt to shut out the Canadian lines from operating in this country would be a serious blow to Western American farmers and would be badly received by the Canadian people, according to Mr. Wiman.

"Is it policy for the American people," asked Senator Blair, "to help with their resources to build up a great nation with hostile, or at least alien, connection on the north of us?"

"The tie which binds Canada to England is but a sentiment. The State of New York today in a certain sense, is far more important to England than the whole of Canada. Canada cannot stay as she is. She must either become an independent republic or join with the United States. There are many forces at work in Canada. The hopes of a great party there rest entirely upon one old man. After the death of Sir John Macdonald will come the deluge."

Mr. Wiman also spoke at considerable length on the various Jesuit Catholic and Orange movements in Canada, but said that the farmers, fishermen, lumbermen, and miners all favored commercial union, which of itself was a step toward annexation.

The session will be resumed tomorrow and President Van Horne of the Canadian Pacific Railway, President Newell of the Michigan Central, and President Ledyard of the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railroads will be present.

Central Traffic Freight Affairs.

The Freight Committee of the Central Traffic Association will hold its monthly meeting in this city next Tuesday at 10:30 a. m. Some important business is to come before this meeting, including several matters left over from the last meeting, among them milling in transit and the request of the Chicago & Grand Trunk for permission to meet the competition of the Canadian Pacific. Additional subjects include the following: The issue of commodity tariffs by the trunk lines westward to points in territory of Central Traffic Association and by this association eastward into the territory of the Trunk Line Association; objections of Chicago Freight Bureau to the enforcement of the terms and conditions to be printed on shipping receipts and dray tickets; bills of lading issued at unauthorized rates or at rates less than specified in schedules filed with the Inter-State Commerce Commission; overcharging, etc., growing out of the discrepancy between the allowance of 500 pounds of lumber free from points in the territory of this association to the trunk line termini and the charging of actual weights in trunk line territory; transcontinental commodity rates; basis of rates on live stock and dressed meats from points west of Chicago; rates on live stock between Central Traffic Association points; appointment of a committee to confer with the Trunk Line Freight Committee for the purpose of establishing a uniform basis of divisions of main roads.

The Smallest Railroad Mortgage.

Some time ago a railroad was commenced from Texarkana, Tex., to Kansas City. The enterprise had scarcely been got under way when a man named J. Forsman obtained a franchise from the City Council over certain streets and announced that he proposed building a parallel line to Fort Smith. No distrust was expressed until after a week's grading work was stopped owing to Forsman's inability to pay his hands. After repeated efforts Forsman induced a merchant in Texarkana to furnish him supplies to the maximum limit of $50 a week until May 1 on condition that a mortgage should be given him on the projected road, franchise and all. The mortgage was duly executed and filed for record. Forsman's road now has the distinction, in all probability, of having upon it the smallest mortgage ever held against such an enterprise, its limit inside of $200. As Forsman is a stranger in Texarkana he has excited a good deal of curiosity. He refuses to be interviewed, but is generally supposed to be a crank in search of notoriety.

Payment of Interest Suspended.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The payment of interest on the first mortgage bonds of the St. Louis, Arkansas & Texas Road was suspended today by order of the trustees of the company. The order was caused by an injunction served on the trustees by the Central Trust Company. At the office of the Central Trust Company it was said the officials of that company did not object to the Mercantile Trust Company paying the coupons, but as trustees of the mortgage they desired the coupons already paid by the Mercantile Trust Company. Default was made by order of the parties in control of the road.

Receiver McNulta Must Give Bond.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—In the United States Court today Judge Gresham rendered a decision in the case of Euch against Receiver McNulta, holding that the receiver must either pay the judgment or, if taking an appeal, must give an indemnifying bond.

Miscellaneous Notes.

At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway the old Board of Directors was reëlected with the exception of Mr. Grewfel, who was succeeded by Thomas Skinner.

It is said that the so-called "reform party" of the C., B. & Q. directors intend to nominate Mr. Levi Z. Leiter of Chicago as their candidate for director at the meeting May 15. Mr. Leiter, who is a heavy stockholder, has consented to the use of his name.

THE SCRAMBLE FOR PLACE

IT IS THE TAIL END WHICH ANSON'S AGGREGATION IS STRIKING FOR.

Pittsburgs Give Them a Lift on the Downward Track—A Goodly Crowd of Spectators Gives the Chicago Team a Little Enthusiasm — Cleveland, Washington, and Boston Win—Results of Association Games—A New Illinois League—Base-Ball Notes.

National.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	American.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
Boston	7	3	.700	St. Louis	16	5	.761
Pittsburg	8	5	.615	Kansas City	12	7	.631
Philadelphia	6	4	.600	Athletic	9	6	.600
New York	6	5	.545	Baltimore	10	7	.588
Cleveland	7	7	.500	Brooklyn	9	7	.562
Indianapolis	6	7	.461	Cincinnati	8	11	.421
Chicago	5	7	.416	Columbus	4	12	.250
Washington	1	8	.111	Louisville	3	16	.157

Western.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.	Inter-State.	Won.	Lost.	P.c.
St. Paul	8	2	.800	Evansville	6	4	.600
Omaha	9	3	.750	Davenport	5	5	.500
Sioux City	7	5	.583	Quincy	5	5	.500
Denver	5	5	.500	Peoria	5	5	.500
St. Joseph	5	6	.454	Springfield	5	5	.500
Minneapolis	5	7	.416	Burlington	3	7	.300
Milwaukee	3	9	.250				
Des Moines	3	9	.250				

Games Today.

National League—New York at Boston; Washington at Philadelphia; Pittsburg at Chicago; Indianapolis at Cleveland.

American Association—Brooklyn at Louisville; Athletic at Cincinnati; Baltimore at Kansas City; Columbus at St. Louis.

Western Association—Omaha at Denver; Sioux City at St. Joseph; Milwaukee at St. Paul; Minneapolis at Des Moines.

Inter-State Association—Quincy at Evansville; Springfield at Davenport; Burlington at Peoria.

KNOCKED OUT BY THE ZULUS.

The Gentlemen Gracefully Yield the First Game on the Home Grounds.

Anson and his young gentlemen got here yesterday morning from Cleveland and played a game at Black Stocking Park during the afternoon that well repaid the crowd of 4,000 who were present to witness the first championship game of the season in Chicago.

They were defeated by the yellow-legged Zulus from Pittsburg, it is true, but the defeat came not until the close of the ninth inning, after what will probably prove one of the gamest fought battles of the season on the home field.

Staley pitched a great game for Pittsburg. He struck out Ryan twice, Duffy once, and Farrell three times—securing a total of nine strike-outs in all—while he did not send a man to base on balls, and assisted in a pretty double play in the fourth inning. Krock's arm was not in the best condition for a game, and just why Anson should have pitched him with four other men at his command is a question. He did, however, and considering the frequency with which the gentlemen from Pittsburg found the ball Mr. Krock escaped with light punishment, for which the admirable support he received was answerable in no small measure.

In view of the faulty game the boys have been putting up during the last ten days the crowd exhibited but little feeling or enthusiasm when the "old man" led his forces upon the field for practice, but the character of the first innings awakened in the crowd the spirit of old-time interest, and from the moment Ryan opened the game by sending the ball on a pretty two-base journey into left field until the decidedly dramatic finale in the last half of the incompleted ninth inning applause was frequently and heartily accorded. The spectators eventually left the grounds in thorough good humor with the exhibition of ball playing they had seen, even though the lads in black and gray had got the worst of it.

Pittsburg made the greater number of runs by one, and outbatted Chicago by a majority of five hits, but Pittsburg played no such game in the field, it had no such hard hit balls to handle, and it was not in it for a moment when brilliant, pretty work and clean handling of the ball are considered.

Evangelist Sunday did some base sliding that caused a crank on the little shed over the water butt to tumble off in his excitement. He also made an admirable throw from the field which cut Pfeffer off at the plate in the second inning; but Pittsburg did no such stopping as did Ryan and Burns, and Farrell's magnificent breath-suspending catch of Kuehne's fly to left centre in the second was far-and-away the best piece of work seen during the afternoon.

The contest could scarcely have been more interesting throughout the nine innings. It was anybody's game to the ninth, and that, too, with the aggregate of runs scored so small that it almost required a magnifying glass to divide them between the teams.

Ryan started off for Chicago in the first innings with a pretty drive to left field and had reached second base before Carroll could secure the ball and field it in to Kuehne. Then George Van Haltren smote the sphere for another journey in exactly the same direction, and Gentleman Jim crossed the plate before the ball got there. Duffy, however, struck out, and a well executed double-play by Kuehne, Dunlap, and Beckley when Anson sent a grounder to third ended Chicago's half of the inning.

The Blacks were unable to help their score during the ensuing seven innings, Staley's fine pitching and the quick fielding of the Pittsburgers checkmating the home players at every turn.

In the ninth, however, Van Haltren hit short to Staley, and the latter made his only error during the game when he threw so loosely to first that Van got to the bag while the ball did not. Duffy next got to first on the play that put Van out at second from Smith to Dunlap.

"Old Anson" then picked out a nice open spot in the visiting infield and with a rap that sounded like unto the sound produced by a bamboo slat coming into sudden and forcible contact with the rump of an Egyptian donkey—the globe trotters have all heard it—sent the ball within three feet of "Pop" Smith's head at short and away off over the green turf toward where Fred Carroll was standing in left field. Fred saw the ball in time, but possibly had not counted upon its having so much Iowa muscle behind it. He enjoyed a brief wrestling match with it, just the same, and finally sent it to the plate. Duffy, however, had got there ahead of it and Old Anse was puffing on second. Anson was left where he stood when Pfeffer was thrown out at first and Farrell struck out, but the score-board showed a total of two runs.

Meantime Pittsburg had not been wholly idle. The first four innings yielded them nothing, but in the fifth "Pop" Smith, the first man to bat for the visitors, got his bat squarely under the ball and sent it sailing over the Congress street wall.

With the score standing two to one in favor of the Blacks when Pittsburg came to bat for its half of the ninth it seemed at least even money on the game going to the home team. Such was not to be, however.

Kuehne stepped to bat and sent the ball over the wall in exactly the same place that Smith had put it. Smith, however, who followed Kuehne to bat, struck out, and then Staley sent a nice one past Pfeffer and centre field for a base. This would not have been so bad had it not been for Billy Sunday's act, which followed. He smote the ball with all the strength a muscular young Christian was ever possessed of, and the ball forthwith traveled far enough into right centre to send Billy to second and Staley to third.

Then followed the dramatic finale above referred to. Hanlon sent the ball skyward, so high and upon so deceptive a rainbow curve that the outfielders could scarcely judge it.

Farrell started for it and ran too far. Then he swerved around and came for it again on a port tack.

Van Haltren had meantime ran up from centre and wrapped his arms around Farrell just as the latter tripped, and with outstretched arms fell to the ground, pulling Van Haltren with him.

Farrell had fallen, but his hands had closed over the ball, and Hanlon was out.

He could not get to his feet quickly enough, however, to prevent Staley crossing the plate, and the latter scored the winning run. Following is the score:

Chicago.	R	B	P	A	E	Pittsburg.	R	B	P	A	E
Ryan, s.s.	1	1	4	2	1	Sunday, r. f.	0	2	0	1	1
Van Hal'n, cf	0	1	2	0	0	Hanlon, c. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Duffy, r. f.	1	0	2	0	0	Beckley, 1b.	0	1	9	0	1
Anson, 1b	0	1	8	0	1	Dunlap, 2b.	0	1	3	3	1
Pfeffer, 2b	0	1	3	0	0	Carroll, l. f.	0	1	1	0	0
Farrell, l. f.	0	0	2	0	0	Miller, c.	0	2	10	0	0
Burns, 3b	0	0	2	4	0	Kuehne, 3b.	1	1	2	2	0
Flint, c.	0	1	3	0	0	Smith, s. s.	1	1	1	6	0
Krock, p.	0	0	0	3	1	Staley, p.	1	1	1	10	1
Totals	2	5	26	7	3	Total	3	10	27	22	5

NOTE—Two men out when winning run was scored.

Chicago	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—2
Pittsburg	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	—3

Two-base hits—Ryan, Sunday. Three-base hit—Pfeffer. Home runs—Smith, Kuehne. Double plays—Kuehne-Smith-Beckley, Staley-Kuehne. Bases on balls—Miller. Bases stolen—Sunday (2), Beckley, Van Haltren. Struck out—Farrell (3), Duffy, Ryan (2), Van Haltren, Krock (2), Beckley, Dunlap, Smith. Passed balls—Miller, 2. Time of game—1:45. Umpire—Lynch.

NOTES OF THE GAME.

It was a hard game to lose.

Billy Sunday is as great a sprinter and base-runner as ever he was. His legwork yesterday between bases was something well worth witnessing.

Dunlap made a pretty pickup of Flint's grounder to second in the eighth. It was a scorcher, but Dunny was there, and deserved all the applause he got.

Of all the minstrel show uniforms yet seen upon the ball field that of Pittsburg is the most hideous. The question of uniforms is something that should certainly be left to a committee appointed by the league.

Ed Hanlon made one of his old time running catches when Jimmy Ryan sent a long fly into centre in the sixth. There are few outfielders in the business today who can equal the work of the Detroits' old captain.

It seemed too bad to charge Billy Sunday with a muff when he dropped Pfeffer's hot fly in the second inning. He had run up to get it and was really off the ground when it struck his hands, but it was an error just the same.

Ryan's pretty pickup of Dunlap's hot grounder toward second in the second inning won the boy a big round of applause. "And still they say we've got no shortstop," said a spectator, as he took off his hat and cheered. The play was indeed a gilt-edged one.

The first half of the fourth inning was so quickly concluded that the spectators could hardly realize how it had been done. With one man out and Pfeffer on third, Farrell pasted the ball on a line hit into Staley's hands, and Staley, with what seemed a mechanical movement, shot it to third before Pfeffer seemed to understand that the ball was caught and that he must get back to the bag. "That's the kind of ball we want to see," yelled a bleacher near the score board.

Fred Austin's military band of twenty pieces is a refreshing change from Capt. Jack's aggregation of wheezers. The club should retain Mr. Austin or else strengthen Capt. Jack's team. As it is now it is not fast enough for the league by a long way.

"Old Silver" is still a great catcher if he is a few years older than the latest generation of backstops. He stopped a wild pitch, with Miller at bat, in the sixth yesterday, and Beckley on second, that nine times out of ten would have gone to the grand stand.

Dunlap evidently wanted to kick when Lynch declared him out in the fourth. He had sent a hot one to Burns, which Tommy was a bit slow in picking up before he tossed it wildly to Anson. Anson's foot looked to be off the bag when Dunny touched it, but Lynch said not.

Dunlap sent a grounder to Ryan in the eighth so hot that it knocked the little shortstop almost off his feet. He stopped it, however, but was so dazed for the moment that he threw wildly to first and Dunlap got second. Jimmy was properly charged with a wild throw, but Dunlap was credited with a base hit as well.

Of all the pretty catches of fly hits to the outfield that have been made upon the home grounds in seasons past that made by Charley Farrell today stands out brilliantly. It was Kuehne's hit in the second inning, and Farrell's magnificent catch ended the inning. Every spectator on the grounds will remember the play for weeks to come.

"Look at Paul Boyton," called a small boy on the bleachers when Umpire Lynch came upon the field. "How Mr. Lynch has grown," said a fair spectator in the grand stand. Lynch's uniform is certainly "a corker." It is padded from knee to shoulder. But, as Long John Healy would say, "Can you blame him?" The little man has had some pretty hard cracks, and evidently proposes to protect himself in future.

"Old Hoss" Flint was heartily applauded when he stepped to the bat with two men out and Pfeffer on second in the second inning. Contrary to the usual result under such circumstances he did not strike out, but sent a grounder into right field. So long and well hit was the ball that Pfeffer tried to reach home on the hit. Sunday was too quick for him however, and, although "Old Hoss" got the base hit, Fred was retired at the plate.

Boston, 7; New York, 0.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Over 10,000 people witnessed the first game of the season on the South End grounds today. Clarkson's magnificent pitching and the good support given him by other members of the nine enabled the home team to shut out New York. In the third inning Nash was hit in the face with a ball from Tiernan's bat, breaking his nose, and he gave way to Ray. Crane was slightly injured in sliding to second and was relieved by Ewing in the eighth inning.

Boston.	R	B	P	A	E	New York.	R	B	P	A	E
Brown, l. f.	1	0	1	0	1	Gore, c. f.	0	0	0	0	1
Johnston, c.f	1	0	1	0	1	Tiernan, r. f.	0	2	1	0	0
Kelly, r. f.	1	2	1	0	0	Ward, s. s.	0	1	1	6	2
Brouthers, 1b	1	3	10	0	0	Connor, 1b.	0	0	8	0	1
Richard'n, 2b	0	0	2	3	1	Ewing, c.&p.	0	2	8	3	4
Nash, 3b	0	0	0	0	0	O'Rourke, l.f	0	1	0	0	0
Ray, 3b	1	1	2	1	0	Rich'rd'n, 2b.	0	0	3	2	0
Quinn, s. s.	1	1	2	1	0	Whitney, 3b.	0	1	1	1	1
Bennett, c.	1	1	8	0	1	Crane, p.	0	0	0	1	0
Clarkson, p.	0	1	0	5	0	Brown, c.	0	0	4	2	0
Totals	7	9	27	11	4	Totals	0	6	27	14	9

Boston	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	2	0	—7
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Earned runs—Boston, 1. Two-base hits—Brouthers, Ewing. Three-base hit—Kelly. Stolen bases—Brouthers, 2; Gore, 3. Double plays—Quinn-Brouthers, Ward-Connor. First base on balls—By Clarkson 5, by Crane 4. Struck out—Ward (2), Connor, Richardson, Johnston (2), Kelly, Brouthers (2), Nash, Ray, Quinn, Clarkson. Passed balls—Bennett. Wild pitches—Crane, Ewing. Time—2:10. Umpire—Fessenden.

Cleveland, 8; Indianapolis, 6.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—The Cleveland ball-players demonstrated today that they were batters as well as fielders and base-runners. Beatin's home run was made when two men were on bases. The game was interesting throughout, a large crowd of people saw it, and the sun came down with all the heat of the dog days. The score:

Cleveland.	R	B	P	A	E	Indianapolis.	R	B	P	A	E
Stricker, 2b	0	0	3	8	0	Seery, l. f.	2	2	2	0	0
McAleer, c. f	1	3	1	0	0	Glasscock, ss	1	2	3	2	1
McKean, s.s.	1	1	1	4	0	Denny, 3b	1	0	2	2	0
Twitchell, l f	2	1	1	0	0	Sullivan, c. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Faatz, 1b	1	2	12	1	0	McGeachy, rf	0	2	4	0	1
Radford, r.f.	1	0	0	0	0	Buckley, c.	1	1	2	0	1
Tebeau, 3b	1	1	0	4	1	Bassett, 2b.	0	0	2	5	0
Sutcliffe, c.	1	1	7	3	0	Schoen'ck, 1b	0	1	10	1	1
Beatin, p.	0	1	0	2	0	Getzein, p.	0	2	1	4	1
Totals	8	11	27	17	3	Totals	6	12	27	15	7

Cleveland	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	4	1	—8
Indianapolis	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	2	—6

Earned runs—Cleveland, 6; Indianapolis, 2. Two base hits—Glasscock (2), Sullivan. Three base hits—McAleer, Twitchell, Tebeau, Seery. Home run—Beatin. Stolen bases—Faatz (3). Double play—Sutcliffe and Tebeau. First base on balls—Cleveland, 1; Indianapolis, 7. Passed balls—Sutcliffe (2). Time—2:05. Umpire—Barnum.

Philadelphia, 6; Washington, 9.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8.—Washington defeated Philadelphia this afternoon by hard hitting. Casey pitched the first two innings and Gleason finished out the game, and both were hit hard. Mack's catching was the fielding feature.

Philadelphia.	R	B	P	A	E	Washingt'n.	R	B	P	A	E
Wood, s. s.	1	0	2	3	1	Hoy, c. f.	0	2	3	0	0
Deleh'n'y, 2b	1	0	2	3	0	Shock, l. f.	1	2	1	0	0
Fogarty, c. f.	2	2	2	0	0	Carney, r. f.	1	1	1	0	0
Thom's'n, r.f.	1	1	2	1	0	Myers, 2b.	2	3	4	1	0
Mulvey, 3b.	0	4	2	4	0	Wise, s. s.	1	4	1	3	0
Andrews, l. f.	0	0	4	1	1	Morrill, 1b.	0	0	8	0	0
Farrar, 1b.	1	2	10	0	0	Donnelly, 3b	3	1	1	1	1
Hallman, c.	0	1	0	1	1	Mack, c.	1	2	5	6	0
Casey, p.	0	0	0	1	0	Haddock, p.	0	1	0	2	0
Gleason, p.	0	0	0	3	0						
Totals	6	11	23	17	3	Totals	9	15	27	11	4

NOTE.—Mack out—hit by batted ball.

Philadelphia	3	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	—6
Washington	3	1	3	0	0	0	2	0	*	—9

Earned runs—Philadelphia, 2; Washington, 5. Two-base hits—Fogarty, Mulvey, Wise. Three-base hits Delehanty, Fogarty. Home runs—Farrar, Wise. Stolen bases—Andrews, Hoy, Carney, Donnelly, Mack. Double play—Thompson and Mulvey. First base on balls—Off Haddock, 3; off Casey, 2; off Gleason, 4. Struck out—By Haddock, 8. Passed ball—Mack. Time—1:55. Umpires—Curry and McQuaid.

Irwin Will Not Be Released.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8.—[Special.]—"Arthur Irwin will remain not only a member of the Philadelphia base-ball club, but will continue in his old position as captain of the team, all reports to the contrary notwithstanding," was the response of President A. J. Reach this morning when asked about the rumor that that player had asked for his release. "Irwin has said nothing to me about wanting his release and we have no idea of endeavoring to purchase the release of John Ward. The rumors are entirely unfounded."

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.

Cincinnati Wins from the Athletics by Timely Batting and Good Fielding.

CINCINNATI, O., May 8.—The Cincinnatis won today's game from the Athletics by their timely batting and brilliant fielding. A running catch by Nicol of a terrific line hit and Holliday's home run drive to the right field fence were the features. Duryea pitched a very effective game for Cincinnati. Attendance 2,200.

Cincinnati	0	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	*	—6
Athletic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 7; Athletic, 5. Errors—Cincinnati, 3; Athletic, 2. Batteries—Duryea and Baldwin; Seward and Robinson. Umpire—Goldsmith.

Brooklyn, 21; Louisville, 2.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—Louisville was beaten again today by superior playing. The home team played good ball till the superior strength of the visitors began to show in the third inning. In the eighth inning Cook and Ewing became careless, and the score shows the consequences. Wolf played strongly throughout. Corkhill's good work was the feature. Attendance 1,000.

Brooklyn	0	0	5	3	1	2	0	10	*	—21
Louisville	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	—2

Base hits—Brooklyn, 16; Louisville, 7. Errors—Brooklyn, 1; Louisville, 7. Batteries—Caruthers and Clark; Ewing and Cook. Umpire—Holland.

Kansas City, 7; Baltimore, 16.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., May 8.—Baltimore defeated the home team today in a rather one-sided contest. The visitors hit Swartzel hard and played a perfect fielding game. Foreman started in to pitch, but sprained his ankle in the fourth inning and Cunningham finished the game.

Kansas City	2	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	0	—7
Baltimore	3	0	1	4	1	5	1	1	*	—16

Base hits—Kansas City, 10; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Kansas City, 4; Baltimore, 0. Batteries—Swartzel and Reynolds; Foreman-Cunningham and Quinn. Umpire—Ferguson.

St. Louis, 9; Columbus, 4.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., May 8.—The Browns defeated Columbus again with ease today in an uninteresting contest. Daily split a finger in the first inning in attempting to catch a high fly, and McCormick took his place. The latter's fielding and hitting and the work of Robinson, Boyle, and Fuller were the features.

St. Louis	0	2	2	0	0	4	1	0	0	—9
Columbus	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	—4

Base hits—St. Louis, 9; Columbus, 6. Errors—St. Louis, 3; Columbus, 6. Batteries—Chamberlain and Boyle; Widner and Bligh. Umpire—Gaffney.

INTER-STATE ASSOCIATION.

Springfield Defeated by Davenport—The Visitors Weak in Base Running.

DAVENPORT, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—The diamond was heavy this afternoon from last night's rains. The work of the Davenport battery was effective and Strothers did some good playing at short. The visitors were weakest in base running.

Davenport	1	0	0	0	3	0	3	0	0	—7
Springfield	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Davenport, 9; Springfield, 2. Errors—Davenport, 2; Springfield, 1. Batteries—Rhines and Harrington; Bell and Munyan. Umpire—Burden.

Peoria, 16; Burlington, 5.

PEORIA, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Peoria outplayed the Burlingtons today. The umpire's decisions were hissed considerably and both teams did a good deal of kicking. Attendance, 800. Weather warm. Score:

Peoria	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	1	5	—16
Burlington	2	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	—5

Base hits—Peoria, 11; Burlington, 12. Errors—Peoria, 5; Burlington, 5. Batteries—Stephen and Childs; McAuley and Reeves. Umpire—Hall.

Evansville, 15; Quincy, 12.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The Quincys met the local club for the first time today, and were defeated by the home team. The feature of the game was the heavy batting on both sides.

Evansville	1	0	0	0	8	4	1	1	0	—15
Quincy	0	1	2	1	0	3	0	0	5	—12

Base hits—Evansville, 15; Quincy, 14. Errors—Evansville, 7; Quincy, 4. Batteries—Dundas and Nicholas; Demanio-Lutenberg and Kitteridge.

Other Games.

At Princeton, N. J.—Princeton, 14; Yale, 11.
At Elkhart, Ind.—Elkharts, 5; Kalamazoos, 4.
At Battle Creek, Mich.—Battle Creek, 8; Chicago Maroons, 6.

ILLINOIS-INDIANA LEAGUE.

A New Six-Club Organization Formed—The Details as Arranged.

DECATUR, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—A business meeting of base-ball representatives from Decatur, Bloomington, Danville, Lafayette, Terre Haute, and Logansport was held in Decatur this afternoon to organize a league, which has been named the Illinois Indiana League. W. W. Irvine of Bloomington was elected temporary President; H. W. Miller of Logansport, Ind., Treasurer; and Harry T. Smith, late Manager of the Springfield club, Secretary and Manager. It was voted to limit the monthly salary list for players to $600, exclusive of salary for local managers. Another meeting will be held at Danville, May 16. Games will begin in the new league Memorial Day. Champaign, Lincoln, Ill., and Elkhart, Ind., want to get into the Illinois-Indiana League, but it will only be a six-club association.

OTHER BASE-BALL MATTERS.

Garden City League.

The directors of the Garden City Base-Ball League held a business meeting at the Grand Pacific last evening. The resignation of the Chicago *Times* club was accepted and the application of the Armour & Co. club accepted. Last year's officers—Frank Stinson, President, A. Coulterjohn, Secretary, and M. J. O'Leary, Vice-President—having resigned on account of a change of residence, new officers were selected as follows. President, J. W. Barstow of J. H. Walker & Co.; Vice-President, Sol Sturgess of Armour & Co.; Secretary, Frank Fowler of Crane Brothers. An effort to cut down the entrance fee from $25 to $12.50 was not successful.

Diamond Gossip.

THE TRIBUNE will print summaries of all amateur games sent to the office and full scores of the four City Leagues. Score sheets will be furnished on application to THE TRIBUNE counting-room.

Farrell is not feeling well.

Today's game will be called at 3:30. Gumbert and Flint will occupy the points for Chicago, and Morris and Carroll act as the battery for Pittsburg.

J. E. Mitchell, the new pitcher for the Minneapolis club, reported yesterday morning. Mitchell came direct from the Philadelphia league club. Last fall he became a league pitcher after having played with the Salem club until its disbanding. While with the New England League he pitched in twenty-six games and was second on the list, having a fielding average of .728.

It has been reported in New York and Philadelphia that Ned Williamson is in needy circumstances; that his friends are taking up subscriptions for his relief; that the Chicago club has laid him off without pay; and that his expenses during his illness were large and completely exhausted his exchequer. "The universal question," says one of the papers who have spread the rumor, "is, why doesn't Spalding assist the man? He was injured while playing for the Chicago club, and it would be no more than humane for him to come to the rescue. The New York club will donate a purse." When asked about the matter yesterday afternoon Mr. Spalding said: "It is ridiculous. When we left London I gave Williamson ample funds and sent him more from Ireland. Not only that but I told my brother when in New York to take care of Williamson when he got there and see that he wanted for nothing. His friends may be getting up a purse for him as a testimonial. I know nothing as to that. But as to his being in need that is nonsense. This rumor explains the telegram I received from him this morning. In it he says that some one has started a report in Philadelphia that he is in needy circumstances and asks me not to credit the report. For comforts and necessities Williamson does not need a dollar of the New York club's money. Chicago has cared for him liberally thus far and will continue to do so."

FOREST FIRES IN THE NORTHWEST.

Much Damage Reported from Points in Michigan—Blazing Woods in New York.

NEGAUNEE, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—The destructive forest fires of Tuesday were partially extinguished by the rain of last night and this morning. All telegraph communication was cut off for twenty-four hours by the burning of poles. The Village of Spalding was half burned; twenty houses in Vulcan were burned; and minor fires are reported at Daggett, Stambaugh, and other places. Fires are burning at many places in the woods still. Bad fires are reported in Ontonagon County, along the line of the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway. Bruce's Crossing, O'Brien, and other places have been badly scorched. Whether the fires spread or are extinguished depends on the weather. More rain is badly needed.

ADRIAN, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Extensive wood fires are raging in this county. Stephen Carpenter, aged 62, while fighting the flames on his premises in Madison yesterday was overcome and died of suffocation before assistance could reach him.

NESTORIA, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Fires are reported burning in the dense pine forests between Hill Creek and Matchwood on the Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic Railway extension between here and Duluth. The post-office, express office, and railway station of St. Collins were burned and trains delayed by fires in dangerous proximity to the track. This district is covered with a dense pine, untouched by the ax, and extensive fires would destroy millions of dollars' worth of pine and imperil the lives of many homesteaders.

SULLIVAN, Mich., May 8.—Forest fires ignited this town yesterday noon and burned the larger portion of it. The loss, as ascertained today is: Munger, Watson & Devoist, logs and lumber, $6,000; Sullivan Lumber Company, lumber, $2,500; 2,500,000 feet of logs at K. C. Spaulding's mill, $4,000; A. B. Klise, lumber and logs, $2,500; McFie & Son, $1,500 on lumber; others on wood, bark, etc., probably $10,000. Twenty-five families were rendered homeless and destitute. Grand Rapids sent an engine that worked all last night to save the Sullivan Lumber Company's mill. One hundred people were fed and sheltered at Ravenna, a village five miles distant.

NEWBURG, N. Y., May 8.—Forest fires are burning in the Shawangunk Mountains and the Catskills, also in the highlands below this city and also on the Fishkill Mountains. Passengers coming in on the New York & New England Railroad say the fires are also burning on the mountains in that vicinity and on the State line. The atmosphere along the Hudson River is filled with smoke, and unless rain comes soon pilots on night boats will have a hard time seeing their way through. A large amount of woodlands has been seriously damaged. The fires are reported to be on the increase in all directions. As yet no lives are reported lost or persons injured.

CUSTER CITY, Pa., May 8.—A fierce forest fire has been raging about the Moody tract, five miles south of here, all day. This tract is one of the most valuable in McKean County, and a large number of rigs and small tanks of oil are supposed to have been destroyed.

A big forest fire is in progress in the lumber woods near Kane, and working its way rapidly towards Porter Station. There are fires on all sides of here, and another large one can be plainly seen to the northwest.

NORWAY, Mich., May 8.—Norway and vicinity have been surrounded by fires for two days. Fire today reached the Vulcan mine, two miles from here, burning over 2,000 cords of wood, an engine-house, and twenty dwellings, most of which were owned by employés of the mine, who lost everything.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 8.—A slight shower last night somewhat staid the progress of the forest fires in this vicinity, but they are still burning, and, with the high wind now prevailing, serious damage is anticipated.

PEORIA, Ill., May 8.—Sparks from an engine ignited the coal sheds of the Illinois Central Railway at El Paso this afternoon and before it could be subdued property valued at $35,000 was destroyed. Fire companies from Bloomington assisted in fighting the fire. The loss includes the Illinois Central Railroad and the Toledo, Peoria & Western freight houses and contents, the Summit House, a grocery store, the residence of W. P. Fleming, residence of C. F. Hildreth, and barn of Mr. Patton. The insurance foots up $8,800.

Other Losses by the Flames.

Knox Bros.' sawmill in Wausau, Wis., burned. Loss, $75,000; insurance, $20,000.

The main building of the Lutheran Orphans' Home, at Zelienople, Pa., was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. No one was injured. Loss, $12,000.

Street-Car Drivers Defeated.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., May 8.—[Special.]—The Rochester City & Brighton Street Railroad Company today received a petition from forty-six of the drivers who struck April 3, asking to be restored to their positions and promising to withdraw from the Drivers' Assembly, Knights of Labor. The men were reinstated. These, with twenty others who had previously gone back and ten who refused to join the strike when ordered, make seventy-six of the former drivers now in the company's employ. The company now has all the men it wants, and the drivers who have not been taken back are looking for work in other occupations. There are about 200 of them. The company's loss during the strike is estimated at $50,000.

Platt's Chlorides, a True Disinfectant. An odorless liquid, very cheap and efficient.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

LAST DAY AT LEXINGTON.

FAST TIME MADE BY ELYTON, WINNER OF THE STRAUS HANDICAP.

He Beats Clay Stockton and Does the Mile in 1:41 3-4—The Meeting a Pronounced Success—A Rather Poor Card at Nashville—Quotation Beats Harry Glenn and Comedy in a Close Finish—Races at Pimlico—Turf Notes.

LEXINGTON, Ky., May 8.—This was the closing day of the Kentucky Association's spring meeting, which has been in progress here for twelve days. It has been a grand success all through, the weather being good, the track fast, the time made excellent, and the sport the finest ever seen here.

The event today was the Straus Handicap, in which some of the crack horses started, and so fast did they run the mile that the result is considered a great victory for Elyton. This is the first time in the history of the association that a twelve days' spring meeting has been held here.

First race, purse, six furlongs—Starters: Lee Dinkelspiel, 102 pounds (Freeman); Neva C., 101 (Mooney); Outlaw, 113 (Fox); Myorna, 116 (Taral); Bacchus, 109 (Breckinridge); Probus, 108 (Stoval); Little Martha, 101 (Lawrence). In the books the odds were 10 to 1 Neva C., 2 to 1 Myorna, 6 to 5 Probus, 4 to 1 Dinkelspiel, 10 to 20 to 1 the others. Neva C. ran before all the way, winning by a length, Probus second, a neck, Myorna third. Time, 1:16.

Second race, purse, four furlongs—Starters: Bamboo, 95 (Steppe); Camilla, 99 (E. Jones); Gladstone, 100 (Mony); Lady Jones, 91 (Harris); Susie L., 97 (Lawrence); Sunny Brook, 97 (Freeman); Fakir, 102 (Fox). In the books the odds were 7 to 5 Sunny Brook, 3 to 1 Lady Jones, 4 to 1 Camilla, 6 to 10 to 1 the others. Sunny Brook got off third, and, coming rapidly in the stretch, he won, after much urging, by a short length, Camilla second a length, Bamboo third. Time, 50½.

Third race, purse seven furlongs—Starters: Amos A., 101 pounds (Fox); Roxanna Ten, 99 (Freeman); Miss Flood, 93 (Harris); Littroll, 114 (Taral). In the books the odds were 6 to 5 Amos A., even Littroll, 4 to 1 Miss Flood, 8 to 1 Roxanna. Amos A. got away first, was never headed, and won by a head; Littroll same distance before Miss Flood, who was third. Time, 1:28¾.

Fourth race, Louis and Gus Straus Stake, handicap, for all ages, one mile—Starters: Elyton, 106 pounds (Fox); Trust, 103 (Stoval); Stuart, 106 (Cooper); Long Roll, 116 (Breckinridge); Cheeney, 103 (West); Clay Stockton, 117 (Taral). In the books the odds were even Clay Stockton, 3 to 1 Elyton, 3 to 1 Long Roll, 6 to 12 to 1 the others. Long Roll showed the way into the stretch, where he fell back, and in a warm race over the last half of the stretch Elyton won by a neck, Trust second, three-fourths of a length, Clay Stockton third. Time, 1:41¾.

THE KENTUCKY DERBY TODAY.

Proctor Knott a Strong Favorite—A Tip Out on Spokane—The Entries.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., May 8.—[Special.]—The twenty-eighth meeting of the Louisville Jockey Club will be inaugurated tomorrow and from present indications it will be the most successful one in the history of the club. There are already over 400 horses on the track and it is expected this number will be increased by a hundred or more by morning.

The coming nine days of sport promise to be the most noteworthy in the history of the Kentucky turf. There is nothing but race talk heard on the streets or in the hotels tonight, and there will be 10,000 people to see Proctor Knott win or lose the Derby tomorrow. It is generally conceded that the great brown colt is in splendid condition and his admirers say that he has a dead sure thing. It is authoritatively stated this evening that the following Derby candidates will start: Spokane, Cassius, Castaway, Once Again, Brown Princess, Outbound, Hindoocraft, Proctor Knott, Sportsman, Bootmaker.

The tip out tonight is on Spokane. It is asserted that in a private trial Saturday he went a mile and a half in 2:40 and finished strong. Milt Young's stable, Once Again and Bootmaker, will be strongly backed tomorrow, but the probability is that the odds will be 4 to 5 on Knott against the field.

There was no pooling or bookmaking tonight and not until late were the pooling privileges disposed of. Messrs. Bourlier & Co. and Waddill & Burt finally came to terms with Col. Clark and paid $21,000 for the spring meeting betting privileges.

All the Derby candidates will carry 118 pounds with the exception of Brown Princess and Knott. The former will carry 113 and the latter 115 pounds. Sam Bryant declared this evening that he would not start Come to Taw and expected to win easily with Knott.

Entries for tomorrow's races are as follows:

First race, five-eighths of a mile—Maize, 108 pounds; Victorine, 105; Portuguese, 113; Nina Archer, 110; Swifter, 113; Joe Nevin, 113; Pinkie T., 110.

Second race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Badge, 122 pounds; Lavinia Belle, 117; MacAuley, 106; Come To Taw, 106.

Third race, Kentucky Derby, one and one-half miles—Spokane (118 pounds), Come To Taw (115), Brown Princess (113), Cassius (118), Castaway (118), Outbound (118), Hindoocraft (118), Sportsman (118), Proctor Knott (115), Boot-Maker (118), Once Again (118).

Fourth race, three-quarters of a mile heats—Weeks (106), Bravo (96), Vanguard (100), MacAuley (102), Tudor (103), Prather (100).

MEDIOCRE RACING AT NASHVILLE.

Quotation's Victory Over Harry Glenn the Only Feature of the Day's Sport.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., May 8.—[Special.]—The racing today was barely up to a good average, there being only one closely contested finish—that in the handicap of a mile and one-sixteenth. A lot of high-class horses started in that race. There was a desperate struggle between three of them, Quotation beating Harry Glenn by about a neck, Comedy close up. Harry Glenn is just getting into good form, and the next time he starts he will be dangerous in any company. Three of the other races were sprinting selling races, not one of the contests being worthy of special mention. There was a regular plunge on Blue Blazes in the 2-year-old race, but the good thing did not materialize, and the son of Blazes was beaten off, Lady Blackburn winning in a gallop.

Orderly, just now in great form, won the opening dash just as he liked. There was a decided upset in the second race, Meta being the hottest sort of a favorite. A 10 to 1 chance, T. J. Rusk, won in a canter.

George Hankins arrived here this morning. The stable, he says, will be shipped from here to Latonia, and after that will take in the St. Louis and Washington Park meeting. Terra Cotta will be sent East after the Latonia meeting to run in the Suburban.

Two big stake handicaps will be disposed of tomorrow, and it looks now as if the Chicago Stable had a lien on both. Galen was short the other day, and will be a much better horse tomorrow. If he does not win the Norfolk Handicap Chilhowie will, and if Terra Cotta does not capture the other it will probably fall to Santa Cruz, just now in great form.

A couple of bookmakers skipped out this morning after repudiating some of their betting obligations. The associated bookmakers made good the losses to the holders of tickets, and Capt. Franklin announced this evening that the delinquent bookmakers and all their clerks would be ruled off tomorrow.

Following are the summaries:

First race, selling, for 3-year-olds and upwards, six furlongs—Starters: Heidlesheim, 101 pounds (Fink); Ben Harrison, 134 (Richcreek); Sable, 105 (McKnight); Ernest Race, 111 (Donahue); Gov. Bate 110 (Griffin); Governor, 112 (R. Williams); Morna, 112 (Overton); California, 115 (Blaylock); Orderly, 119 (Kiley). Orderley went to the front at the half and kept the lead, winning under a pull by half a length, Ben Harrison second, two lengths in front of California, third. Time, 1:16. Post odds: 3 to 5 Orderly: 5 to 1 Ben Harrison; 12 to 1 California; 6 to 1 the others.

Second race, selling, for 3-year-olds, seven furlongs—Starters: Meta, 98 pounds (Gerhardy); Thankful, 101 (G. Covington); T. J. Rusk, 105 (Williams); Santa Cruz, 106 (Francis); Cassandra, 108 (Richcreek); Fred Taral, 113 (Matthews). Meta was a hot favorite, but Rusk took the race from her by half a length, Santa Cruz third; time, 1:30. Post odds: 10 to 1 T. J. Rusk; even money Meta; 15 to 1 Santa Cruz; 10 to 1 Thankful; 3 to 1 Cassandra; 6 to 1 Fred Taral.

Third race, for 3-year-olds and upwards, mile and a sixteenth—Starters: Comedy, 111 pounds (Williams); Hornpipe, 107 (Overton); Charles Reed, 96 (Magee); Big Three, 107 (Mattox); Gilford, 101 (Richcreek); Quotation, 101 (Gerhardy); Head Lad, 102 (G. Covington); Long Chance, 110 (Delong); Harry Glenn, 103 (J. Donahue). Quotation, the favorite, won in a driving finish by half a length from Harry Glenn, second, a length in front of Comedy, third. Time, 1:49¾. Post odds: 7 to 1 Quotation, 10 to 1 Harry Glenn, 5 to 1 Comedy, 5 to 1 to 10 to 1 the others.

Fourth race, for 2-year-olds, five furlongs—Starters: Lady Blackburn, 108 pounds (Moore); Myrtle J., 109 (Delong); Light, 100 (Watson); Amelia, 112 (G. Covington); Blue Blazes, 105 (Richcreek). Lady Blackburn took the lead early in the fight and won in a walk by three lengths, Amelia second, a length in front of Light, third. Time, 1:05. Post odds: 3 to 1 Brown's entry (Lady Blackburn and Myrtle J.), 2 to 1 Amelia, 8 to 1 Light, even money Blue Blazes.

Fifth race, selling, five furlongs—Starters: Pauline, 91 pounds (Delong); Red Bill, 95 (Nooman); Kidnap, 101 (G. Covington); Buckler, 102 (Francis); Juniata, 104 (Williams); Stonewall, 104 (Richcreek); Schoolmaster, 106 (Fink); Little Bess, 106 (Griffin); Lizzie Glenn, 109 (Abbas); Parnell, 111 (Moore); Ripply, 112 (Fills); Vattell, 116 (A. Covington); Pat Sheedy, 117 (Overton); Dunne, 119 (Magee). Pauline sold even money in the books, but was not in the race. The finish was close. Kidnap winning by a head from Juniata, second, a short head in front of Little Bess, third. Time, 1:04. Post odds—5 to 1 Kidnap, 8 to 1 Juniata, 10 to 1 Little Bess, even money to 100 to 1 the others.

Second Day of the Pimlico Meeting.

BALTIMORE, Md., May 8.—The second day of the Pimlico spring meeting was successful as far as the weather and racing were concerned:

First race, three-quarters of a mile—Starters: Sam Harper Jr., Fannie H., Germania, Wild Cherry, Brown Charlie, Belle d'Or, North Wind. Belle d'Or won, Harper second, Germania third. Time, 1:15.

Second race, one mile—Starters: Hyperion, Cortez, Pelham, Trumpeter. Cortez won, Pelham second, Hyperion third. Time, 1:46.

Third race, one-half mile—Starters: Mamie B., Tom Finley, Homoeopathy, Mucilage. Finley won, Mamie B. second, Homoeopathy third. Time, 50¼.

Fourth race, one and one-sixteenth miles—Starters: Brait, Bess, Lelogos. Bess won, winning by a head, Brait second, Lelogos third. Time, 1:50¾.

Fifth race, one mile—Starters: Boccaccio, Commander, Rinaldo, First Attempt, Wynwood, Al Reed, Iceberg. Boccaccio won, Wynwood second, Al Reed third. Time, 1:44½.

Sale of Senator Stanford's Trotters.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—Horse experts who went to the first day's sale of the trotting stock bred at Leland Stanford's Palo Alto farm, which took place today at the American Institute, were surprised at the small prices realized. The figures were considerably below those realized for Secretary Tracy's trotters. The horse first sold was the bay stallion Elector, who has a good pedigree. It had been roughly estimated that he would fetch $6,000. Mr. Kellogg tried to start the bidding at that figure, but without any great success. Elector only brought $2,200, although it was announced that he has eight colts, three of whom can beat 2:35 and one of whom has paced a mile in 2:28.

The attendance was not large, considering the prestige given to the sale by both the personality of Mr. Stanford and the record of the stock farm. The thirty-nine horses sold brought $35,000.

John Shephard Wants Guy.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—John Shephard of Boston will try to buy Guy. James Golden made a trip here a few days ago and after looking Guy over carefully went home again. He will be back on Saturday ready for the Fasig sale and a bid on Guy. While here he said that he thought Guy ought to bring $25,000 or $30,000. He did not say for whom he was acting, but the chances are that the man is John Shephard of Boston, who owns Arab (2:15), for whom some months ago he paid Hickok & Bandell of San Francisco $10,000.

Stamboul to Lower His Record.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., May 8.—[Special.]—W. S. Hobart, owner of Stamboul, the celebrated $50,000 trotting stallion, has received information from Eastern parties that a book full of engagements for breeding could be secured at $750 the season if the horse was taken East. This is the largest amount ever offered. Stamboul is now in training and will be sent to lower his record of 2:14½. Senator Rose, former owner of the horse, has wagered $10,000 that Stamboul will equal or beat 2:12 before the season closes.

Mill Stream Wins the Chester Cup.

LONDON, May 8.—This is the second day of the Chester meeting. The race for the Chester Cup of 700 sovereigns, in plate or specie, for 3-year-olds and upwards, nearly two miles and a quarter, was won by Mr. Blundell Maple's 6-year-old chestnut mare Mill Stream, by Wisdom, out of Mill Race.

DECISIONS OF THE BOARD OF APPEALS

Thirty-five Cases Disposed Of During the Last Session—The Results.

The Board of Appeals of the American Trotting Association closed its spring session yesterday. There were thirty-eight cases on the docket, and all except three were disposed of. Final decisions were reached in twenty-three cases, twelve were dismissed, and three were continued to the next winter meeting.

On the strength of an unofficial record published in *Wallace's Monthly*, Secretary Steiner protested the black horse Gen. Garfield at Dodge City, Kas., where he was entered in the 2:50 class. His owner, W. P. Path of Bucklin, Kas., proved the record unreliable and it was ordered that the money won by the horse and withheld at Dodge City should be paid over to Path.

Last summer the phenomenal 2-year-old colt Axtell trotted in and won 3-year-old events at Keokuk and Des Moines, Ia. At the last meeting of the board, held in December, a protest against Axtell as ineligible to compete in the 3-year-old event at Keokuk was heard, and it was held that a 2-year-old was ineligible to start in a race for 3-year-olds, except on specially published conditions. It was also ruled that Axtell, having distanced the field, and the protest not having been filed until after the field had been distanced, none of the distanced horses were entitled to the purse, which should revert to the Keokuk Association. At Des Moines Axtell was protested by the Hon. Walter I. Hayes of Clinton, Ia., whose filly Scintilla finished second. The Iowa State Breeders' Association overruled the protest and Judge Hayes appealed to the board. It was shown that the Iowa State Association had published two sets of conditions for these stakes. The original conditions provided stakes for 2, 3, and 4 year-olds, and the second for 2-year-olds and under, 3-year-olds and under, and 4-year-olds and under. C. W. Williams, owner of Axtell, claimed that he made his entry under the second condition. Judge Hayes presented evidence showing that the premium book containing the second condition was not in circulation May 1, when the entries closed. The board sustained the protest, affirming its previous decision that a 2-year-old was not eligible to start in a race for 3 year-olds without qualifying conditions, and that the conditions originally published governed the race in question, the amended condition in which the words "or under" were added were void, the association having no right to amend or alter original conditions.

Sire Bros. of New York, owners of Harry Wilkes, Rosaline Wilkes, and Gossip Jr., who were expelled last December for alleged complicity in the "ringing" of the bay gelding Add Terry under the name of Lexington at Kansas City and St. Louis in the fall of 1887, obtained a rehearing of their case which resulted in a reinstatement. The case hinged on the entry of Lexington and the receipt for money won by him at Kansas City.

Proof presented by Sire Bros. satisfied the board that Frank Van Ness, who had charge of their stable, made the entry, together with those of other horses under his charge, in the name of the appellants without consulting them, and that they receipted for the money won by Lexington Jr. because they collected it for Joe Hamrick, "Big Joe" of Rochester.

Proof that the money was paid to Hamrich was presented and substantiated by Hamrich, who was on the witness-stand. Hamrich, who was the alleged manager of the "ringer," made an application for reinstatement, and was granted a continuance until next winter to give him an opportunity to present additional evidence. Frank Van Ness also made an application for reinstatement, which was denied. Burt Sheldon of Buffalo, owner of Add Terry, made no effort to obtain a reinstatement.

The case of H. A. Hills of Lawrence, Kas., who was expelled in the fall of 1887 for pulling the gray gelding Hendricks at Toledo, O., was a peculiar one. He obtained a rehearing, and presented an affidavit to the effect that he was forced to pull the horse by the owner, Fred R. Thomas of Dowagiac, Mich., who threatened to take the horse away from him if he did not drive as desired. Thomas also made affidavit supporting the allegations of Hill. In consideration of Hill's poverty and inability to obtain employment as a driver while under expulsion the board reinstated him, conditional on the payment of a fine of $100, and expelled Thomas.

Budd Doble entered the gray gelding Jack for the 2:20 class purse offered by the St. Louis Fair Association last fall. Owing to stormy weather the race was not trotted, being declared off under the rules, which provides that no postponement shall be permitted beyond the last day of the week within which a member limits it meetings. Entrance money was paid at the time the entry was made and Doble asked an order for its return. The rules require the return of entrance money when the races are declared off. The St. Louis Association contended that Doble had drawn the horse and was not entitled to a return of the money. Doble proved the contrary and the order was granted.

The bay gelding Macfadden, owned by Perry Johnson of Colorado Springs, who trotted the same out of class in the Iowa circuit, was suspended unless a balance of unlawful winnings is paid into the association fund.

Dr. Ed Gleason of Pittsburg, Kas., was expelled for ringing the bay gelding Turk Franklin, alias Dr. G. Proceedings against Byron McNutt in the same case were dismissed. S. H. Bevine of Waucoma, La., was fined $100, and $50 additional for a change of name of Black Horse, formerly Fred H. Owner and horse were suspended until money is paid. In the same case charges against D. E. Streevel were dismissed. For fraudulent performances in Pennsylvania in 1888 William Kelly of New York and his bay gelding Marks were expelled. Barney Barnes of St. Thomas, Ont., who was expelled in December, 1888, with the bay mare Molly Banks, alias Mable B., was reinstated, and the owner of the mare Thomas Hutchinson was expelled. C. C. Van Meeter, Bowling Green, Ky.; M. M. Wall, Auburn, Ky.; J. R. Collins, Franklin, Ky.; and the bay mare Susie Walton, alias Annie L., were expelled for ringing in Texas and Louisiana in 1888. On a similar charge H. M. Du Bois of Pontiac, Mich., and the chestnut gelding J. H. McCormick, alias Bill Poster, were suspended until unlawful winnings are returned. G. G. Foster of Athens, O., and the chestnut horse Almont Commander were fined $50 and suspended until the same is paid. A fine of $50 and suspension were recorded against B. F. Hittle of Norfolk, Neb., and the horse Gray Dan, formerly Daniel L. Thomas Cameron, Marion, Ind., C. McBride, and Foster Wick of Butler, Pa., and the bay gelding Capt. Rall, alias Foster, were expelled.

For a breach of decorum in 1887 Miles K. Norton of Grand Rapids, Mich., had been expelled. On new evidence the board reinstated him. The chestnut horse Shilo and his owner, E. E. Prentice of Joliet, Ill., were fined $100 for performing out of class. J. W. Flack of Milwaukee and the white gelding White Cloud were relieved from a previously imposed fine and ordered reinstated. John Palmer of La Crosse, Wis., was fined $50 for performing while under suspension. Through an error A. J. Wallace of Atchison, Kas., was expelled in 1887 by the association member at Cottonwood Falls, Kas. He was reinstated. The Trotting Association of Concordia, Kas., was suspended for the non-payment of premiums last fall.

GENERAL SPORTING NEWS.

Boat Racing on Charles River.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—There was an interesting race on the Charles River tonight between the Harvard 'Varsity, Union Boat Club, and Boston Athletic crews. The course was one and seven-eighths miles, and the race was won by Harvard in nine minutes and forty-three seconds. The Union crew finished second by about two boat lengths.

The Chess Tournament.

NEW YORK, May 8.—The games of the international chess tournament today resulted as follows: D. G. Baird beat MacLeod, Baird beat Lipschutz, Tschigorin beat Blackburne, Showalter beat J. W. Baird, Burrille beat Hanham, Pollock beat Mason, and Judd beat Martinez. Gunsberg drew with Taubenhaus, Weiss drew with Burn.

Walking Match Scores.

NEW YORK, May 9.—At 1 a. m. the five leaders had these scores: Herty, 316; Cartwright, 304; Hegelman, 300; Hughes, 287; Smith, 281.

Notes.

Havelin, the Boston featherweight, is anxious to fight either Weir, Murphy, or Griffin.

In all probability the Northwestern District Meeting of the League of American Wheelmen will be held in Minneapolis next September and arrangements are now being made to have all the clubs in the district represented.

For a stylish hat go to Hawes, 238 S. Clark-st.

SEARCHING FOR CRONIN.

EFFORTS STILL BEING MADE TO FIND THE MISSING PHYSICIAN.

Capt. Schaack and His Men Dredge the River, but Without Results—Friends of the Absent Man Hint Darkly, but Refuse to Give the Police Any Definite Information—Well Informed People Laugh at the Idea of a Political Murder.

To those who have been working on the Cronin case it stands as Capt. Schaack expressed it last night:

"One-half the day you think there is something awful in it, and the other half you don't," with emphasis on the last word.

Dr. Cronin's most active friends still believe he has been murdered. Others who knew him nearly as well believe just as firmly that he will turn up.

His friends have not backed their belief by offering a reward. A number of them met yesterday morning at John F. Scanlan's office, No. 126 Washington street. Mr. Conklin and Frank T. Scanlan were present. After discussing the question of a reward it was decided to await developments.

"Will you offer a reward yourself?" Mr. Conklin was asked.

"I can't say whether I will or not. At one time I was inclined to do so; but, on advice, I will not for some time yet, if at all."

At the solicitation of friends of Dr. Cronin Chief Hubbard ordered the Chicago River dredged at Fullerton avenue bridge, which the wagon with the trunk is supposed to have crossed at 11:25 Saturday night. Capt. Schaack was put in charge of the work with eight men. From 3 o'clock until 6:30 yesterday afternoon they dredged a space extending 147 feet north of the bridge and across the river, but without result. The work will be continued until the river has been examined to the bends on either side of the bridge. A distance of about 600 feet along the river will thus be covered.

"I will do the work thoroughly," said Capt. Schaack. But it was evident he had no hope of finding anything.

THOSE IMPORTANT PAPERS.

"What about those papers of Dr. Cronin you have put in the hands of certain of his friends?" Mr. Conklin was asked.

"I have put them where they will be used in proper time, as Dr. Cronin intended to use them, to expose the crooked work in the Parnell fund and at the same time to solve the mystery of his disappearance. Of course this last is the only thing I am interested in. But the first gives the motive for his abduction."

"Into whose hands have you put them?"

"I must decline to say."

"Have you ever read these papers?"

"No."

"Do you know their contents?"

"No."

"Then you really cannot say that they would criminate, or even tend to criminate, anybody?"

"No; I cannot."

A rumor current in the afternoon that the white horse and buggy which had conveyed Dr. Cronin from his office Saturday evening had been found proved to be unfounded. And so it was with every other rumor representing a definite result in the day's investigations. Lieut. Schuttler vainly tried to find the horse and wagon connected with the trunk mystery.

Both the Pinkerton and Police Department detectives are utterly at sea. They have not been supplied with a single name, fact, or date by Dr. Cronin's friends which might enable them to unearth the conspiracy these friends are trying abroad.

"If Dr. Cronin has been murdered we know where to lay our hands on his murderers," say the friends. But they refuse to give these names even to their detectives for the purpose of investigation as to whether suspicious circumstances attach to the recent movements of any of the men thus vaguely charged.

"I am not going to make a fool of myself any further by trying to get a clew from Dr. Cronin's friends," said an officer on the case. "They hint a great deal, but when you pin them down for facts they shake their heads ominously and beg to be excused."

EXPLODING THE TRUNK THEORY.

Another circumstance tending to disconnect Dr. Cronin with the blood-stained trunk was developed yesterday. It has been maintained that the cotton batting found in the trunk was such as Dr. Cronin had packed in his instrument case. Mr. and Mrs. Conklin are positive that the cotton taken by the doctor was batting and not absorbent. Mrs. Conklin had in fact bought it in a store in the Windsor Theatre block. Similar cotton now in stock in this store is wrapped in thin light green paper. The saleswoman did not remember having had any wrapped otherwise. The wrapper in the trunk is of thick paper and dark blue in color.

"The idea that Cronin has been murdered by leading Irish Nationalists or their agents, on account of knowledge he possessed of their accounts with the Parnell fund is absurd," said a well-informed Irishman who knew Dr. Cronin. "Cronin knew nothing, absolutely nothing. His friends know nothing. Cronin had suspicions. So they have. At this critical moment they have nothing more than these old suspicions. If they had any knowledge they would make use of it now, if ever. But they have none. Grant for argument that the Parnell fund has been plundered. The men who are suspected of having plundered it are too sagacious to run a great risk, such as Cronin's murder would involve, to get rid of a much slighter risk—a risk so slight that there never has been, and is not now, the remotest possibility of proving that any of the fund was ever stolen, much less proving who stole it."

HAS HE GONE TO LONDON?

"Is it improbable that Dr. Cronin has gone to London to testify before the Parnell Commission?" was asked of an Irishman who has followed the great English case in its relation to local Irish Nationalist affairs.

"No; it is not improbable," was the answer. "Cronin roomed next door to Le Caron over Buckingham's drug store on Clark street for several years. They were intimate. I have often seen them eating and drinking together. Le Caron's notoriety as a witness would naturally suggest to his old companion the thought of becoming a witness himself. If Cronin should have determined to testify for the English Government against Parnell he would wish to pull up stakes here altogether and do it secretly. The way in which he has disappeared would be just the course for such a dual purpose. On the other hand, if he should go to appear for Parnell, he still might wish to be secret about it until on the stand. I do not regard it as at all improbable that he has gone to London."

"In such a case he fixed up the man with the buggy and white horse, and all that?"

"Certainly."

HIS LIFE INSURANCE.

Dr. Cronin carried a considerable amount of life insurance. He had $3,000 in the Royal Arcanum, $2,000 in the Royal League, $2,000 in the Ancient Order of United Workmen, and $1,000 each in the Catholic Order of Foresters, Independent Order of Foresters, and several other societies. Efforts to find the beneficiary of this insurance proved unsuccessful. Neither Mr. Conklin, Mrs. Conklin, nor Frank T. Scanlan knew.

Dr. Cronin's brother in Arkansas and his sister in St. Catharines, Ont., have not been notified of his disappearance.

THE FLUCTUATIONS ON 'CHANGE.

May Wheat Advances 3 Cents and Creates Excitement—Other Future Sympathize.

The May future yesterday furnished the most exciting phase of the wheat market. Shortly after the opening "Old Hutch's" brokers—Schwartz, Dupee & Co., Poole & Sherman, and Logan—took hold of May and without any warning proceeded to advance it. In a short time the price had risen over 3 cents, and pandemonium reigned. The shorts in the other futures plunged headlong into a covering movement, while those in May—and there were not many, apparently—were frantic in their bids. Later on, May fell back and grew dull. The other futures were active, June followed May, and July was strongly influenced by its movement. There was a smart trade in July, and quite a volume of outside business. July opened at just the closing price of Tuesday—78⅝—and for some time fluttered in that neighborhood. It rose with May to 79¾. The crowd loaded up on the advance and when they endeavored to sell out the market broke back badly. July, when the bell tapped, was 79⅝@79¾. This was ⅜ above Tuesday. On the curb the bull feeling continued and July was quoted around the corridors in the afternoon at 80 cents and above.

Blackall's best coffee, 3 lbs. for $1.

IN THE PATH OF THE CYCLONE.

Further Reports from the Scene of the Recent Kansas Storm.

HUTCHINSON, Kas., May 8.—[Special.]—Additional particulars from the scene of Monday night's cyclone indicate that the first reports were not in the least exaggerated; while there has been but four additional deaths reported and three of those are disputed. The loss of property and stock has been much greater than at first supposed. The storm extended over an area of forty miles in length by two miles in width, but at places along its route the wind was so light that it did no great amount of damage. The funnel-shaped cloud seems to have bounded along like a huge rubber ball, touching lightly in places, while at others it tore great holes in the ground. Where a building stood in its pathway not a board was left to mark the spot. All day relief committees have been busy, and this evening most of the victims are resting easy and doing as well as could be expected. A few of them are certain to succumb to their injuries, death being only a question of time. No intelligent estimate of the damages has yet been attempted.

The Old Doctors

Drew blood, modern doctors cleanse it; hence the increased demand for Alteratives. It is now well known that most diseases are due, not to over-abundance, but to impurity, of the Blood; and it is equally well attested that no blood medicine is so efficacious as Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

"One of my children had a large sore break out on the leg. We applied simple remedies, for a while, thinking the sore would shortly heal. But it grew worse. We sought medical advice, and were told that an alterative medicine was necessary. Ayer's Sarsaparilla being

Recommended

above all others, we used it with marvelous results. The sore healed and health and strength rapidly returned."—J. J. Armstrong, Weimar, Texas.

"I find Ayer's Sarsaparilla to be an admirable remedy for the cure of blood diseases. I prescribe it, and it does the work every time."—E. L. Pater, M. D., Manhattan, Kansas.

"We have sold Ayer's Sarsaparilla here for over thirty years and always recommend it when asked to name the best blood-purifier."—W. T. McLean, Druggist, Augusta, Ohio.

"Ayer's medicines continue to be the standard remedies in spite of all competition."—T. W. Richmond, Bear Lake, Mich.

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Price $1; six bottles, $5. Worth $5 a bottle.

CENTRAL MUSIC-HALL.
MRS. GEO. B. CARPENTER....Lessee and Manager.
Tomorrow (Friday) Evening at 8,
FAREWELL CONCERT
BY THE FAMOUS
Boston Symphony Orchestra,
65—ARTISTS—65
WILHELM GERICKE....Conductor
(His Last Appearance in Chicago).
SOLOISTS,
MR. AND MRS. GEORG HENSCHEL,
MR. C. M. LOEFFLER.
A Brilliant and Varied Programme.
Overture—"Euryanthe"....Weber
Air from the Opera "Hippolyte et Aricie"....Rameau
Fantasie for Violin and Orchestra, Op. 46....Bruch
Suite "L'Arlesienne," No. 2....Bizet
Rhapsody, No. 1....Liszt
Wotan's Farewell, and Fire Charm, from "Die Walkure"....Wagner
Tickets, $1.50, $1, and 50c. Secure seats early to avoid disappointment. C. A. ELLIS, Manager.

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DAVID HENDERSON....Manager.
EVERY NIGHT, Last Matinee Saturday.
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MAGNIFICENT
MINSTRELS.
SUNDAY EVE NEXT.
Seats Now Selling.
HERRMANN'S
Series of Astounding Revelations, Surprises, and Mysteries, including His Latest Sensation,
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LAST FOUR TIMES—Saturday Matinee at 2.
A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
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A Powerful American Melodrama, produced with a
Strong Company and Splendid Scenic Effects.
Every Night, Wednesday and Saturday Matinees.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.
Last 3 Nights. Last Matinee Saturday.
TWO SISTERS
A companion piece to "The Old Homestead."
By DENMAN THOMPSON and GEO. W. RYER.
Next Monday—MLLE. RHEA in her new play, "THE CASE VIDAL."

CHICAGO BALL PARK.
Van Buren, Harrison, and Loomis-sts.
BASE BALL.
—PITTSBURG VS. CHICAGO,—
Thursday, May 9; Friday, May 10; Saturday, May 11. Game called at 3:30.
Reserved Seats on sale at A. G. SPALDING & BROS.', 108 Madison-st., and usual places.

THE HAYMARKET. Will J. Davis.
West Madison and Halsted-sts.
Kitty Blanchard. THE GOLDEN GIANT MINE. Mrs. McKee-Rankin.
Every Evening. Saturday Matinee.
Next Sunday—THE PAYMASTER.

COLUMBIA THEATRE.
Last Three Nights BOLOSSY KIRALFY'S SUPERB FAIRY SPECTACLE, THE
WATER QUEEN.
Last Matinee Saturday.
Sunday (one night only)—Thatcher, Primrose & West's New Minstrels.
Monday—Little Lord Fauntleroy. Seats now on sale for first two weeks.

PEOPLE'S—State, near Harrison.
Prices—15c, 25c, 35c, 50c, 75c, and $1.
Nightly—Matinees Saturday and Sunday at 2.
"Superlatively the Best of the Season."
GORMAN'S SUPERB SPECTACULAR MINSTRELS
MONDAY—MONTE CRISTO.

BATTLE OF
GETTYSBURG.
Open Daily from 8 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
Cable Cars to Panorama-Place.

PARK THEATRE—State near Harrison.
WESLEY BROS. SELECTS THIS WEEK.
Lottie Gilson, Warren and Bailey, May Hornby, The Rickets—West, Duval, Dooley, and Wood, Rawson, Roche, Howland, etc. Oklahoma Boomers. Admission 10c. Smoking permitted. Matinees Tuesday, Thursday, Saturday, and Sunday.

EDEN MUSEE—Wabash and Jackson.
Open Daily from 10 a. m. to 10:30 p. m.
WAX GROUPS AND HISTORICAL TABLEAUX.
Grand Concerts Afternoon and Evening.
Admission to all, 50c; children, 25c.

EPSTEAN'S NEW DIME MUSEUM
Randolph-st. | And two Bijou Theatres. | Near Clark
Illinois' Woolly Baby. 12 Beautiful Oriental Maidens 12. 2 New Stage Shows 2.

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THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889.

THE Chicago money market was dull, with rates easy at 5@7 per cent. Large blocks of local securities were bought for investment. New York exchange sold at 60 cents premium. Sterling was unchanged. Railroad stocks are heavy.—The Chicago produce markets were generally stronger, with a moderate volume of trading. Provisions were excited by fears of a squeeze in pork, and grain by the fact of drouth, though rain has fallen in some sections. As compared with Monday pork closed 25 cents higher, lard 5 cents higher, ribs 7½ cents higher, wheat 1¼ cents higher for July and much higher on the nearer deliveries, corn and oats ⅜ cent higher, rye firm, barley and flaxseeds unchanged.

ACCORDING to THE TRIBUNE'S Springfield dispatches the Ford-Meyer bills giving the councils of cities and the boards of trustees of towns and villages the right to regulate the price of gas and the rentals of telephones "are in the printer's possession, and it is hard to tell when they will be on the calendar." Those bills were ordered on the calendar last Friday morning at 11 o'clock. They consist of about twenty-five lines each. Any compositor in the employment of the State Printer ought to be able to set them both up in an hour. They should have been printed by last Saturday morning at the latest and placed on the calendar during Saturday's legislative session. Who is responsible for the skullduggery by which they have been delayed? Is it a continuation of the conspiracy by which their consideration in committee has been delayed four months? Have Ford and Meyer their eyes open to those tricky delays? Have the agents of the trusts and monopolies charge of the conduct of the measures? An explanation should be asked for in the House on this subject.

SEVERAL persons have been before the State Senate Committee on Appropriations to urge the passage of the bill giving a bounty of two cents a pound on all sorghum sugar made from sorghum cane raised in Illinois. Even if the Legislature has power to vote this bounty, it would be wiser for it to wait and see how the experiment of sugar-making from sorghum turns out in Kansas, where it is being tried. It has yet to be determined whether sorghum cane can produce sugar profitably in Kansas. Is there enough of the soil of this State fitted for the growth of that species of cane which has the most saccharine matter in it to make it worth the while to try to get up this new industry? Thus far nothing has proved more profitable in Southern Illinois than the growing of fruits and vegetables for the Chicago market, and that of the entire Northwest. Sorghum cane, even with the biggest kind of a bounty, is not likely to be as profitable as strawberries, peaches, radishes, and cucumbers; and in the experiments made in Kansas, in the parts where the soil and climate are supposed to be peculiarly favorable to its growth, the yield of sugar was small. Compared with the German beet root it was not more than a third as much per acre.

THE New York *Tribune* insists that the increased price of agricultural products in the Chicago market since the adoption of the Inter-State act may be owing to corners in the market and does not prove that the farmers have been helped at all. None of the corners in Chicago in the last two years, with one exception, had any considerable effect on prices, and even then it was limited to a short time. The Hutchinson corner in wheat only lasted three days, and not much over 100,000 bushels was called for. But irrespective of any of the consequences of speculation, or of the changes in price of agricultural products, conclusive proof that the farmers have been greatly benefited since the adoption of the Inter-State act is furnished by the freight tariffs of all the Western roads. As a rule, freight rates from points in the Northwest to Chicago are one-third less than they were the year before the Inter-State act was adopted. On the trunk lines from Chicago to the seaboard the reduction is not so great, but it is considerable. Competent authorities have claimed that the people of the West and Northwest now save at least $25,000,000 per annum formerly paid in excessive freight charges. The reduction has been great and the chief benefit has gone to the farmers. Roughly speaking the reduction in freight rates on agricultural products in the Northwest since the passage of the Inter-State act amounts to one-third. The Inter-State act has done more for the farmers than anybody promised.

IT seems to be difficult to keep the Nashville *American* down to the real point in its contention with THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE as to the matter of the responsibility of white Democrats in the South for bribing colored Republicans. The *American* says:

> The *American* has never attempted to wriggle away from its original statement upon this question; nor is it true that it has ever "assaulted" the negroes who sell any more than it has the white men who buy their votes. It has merely stated the facts. But it does say that in such a case it is almost useless to denounce the purchase of votes and equally useless to make laws against it. It is wrong to bribe a negro voter in the South of course; but we do not know that it is any worse than bribing a white voter in the North.

This is wriggling again. THE TRIBUNE does not deny there have been men who have been guilty of buying votes in the North, but they are exceptional cases, just as there are criminals even in the most moral communities. The *American* has a good deal to say about Indiana, but the whole number of votes bought or sold by men in both parties in Indiana does not amount to as many as the negro votes suppressed in any one average precinct of the cotton States from North Carolina to Texas, Western Tennessee included. If the South ever gets down to anything that remotely resembles the purity of elections in the North THE TRIBUNE will have no fault to find. What we object to is this, and it seems impossible to make the *American* understand it: We object to the disfranchisement of negroes alone because white Democrats buy them. If the one is to be disfranchised let the other be disfranchised also. The *American* says the negroes carry the mark of their turpitude in the color of their skins. Well, what about the color of the skins of the white Democrats who buy them and profit by it? According to the *American* the people of the South are divided into two utterly base classes—the white skins of those who buy votes and the black skins of those who sell votes. If the black vote seller is to be punished, why not the white vote buyer? They are both in the same boat. Why does the *American* not face the music and be honest? If the one is a scoundrel the other is. Then why not punish both? That is the point we are getting at.

AT the meeting of the Council last Monday two orders were passed the enforcement of which is a pressing public necessity. One order related to the sprinkling ordinance requiring street-car companies to have the space between their tracks frequently watered, the other to the ordinance referring to the protection of life and property at railroad crossings. The Commissioner of Public Works was directed to enforce both ordinances. He has not set about doing either, as the citizens have found to their cost during the last three days. Scarcely a sprinkler has been seen on the tracked streets. The ordinance in reference to gate guards at crossings has been a dead letter since last fall, when Commissioner Swift made a partly successful attempt to enforce it. Will Commissioner Purdy spare a little time from the matter of office brokerage to attend to the public demands and the Council's orders in these respects? The Council's orders should not have been necessary. It is the duty of the Commissioner to enforce the city ordinances, especially those concerning the health and safety of the people. The corporations may object. It will be both inconvenient and expensive for them to comply with the municipal regulations. But that should not stand in the way of Mr. Purdy's duty. He holds office under an administration brought into power on an anti-monopoly issue. If he fails to do his duty Mr. Cregier should look after him.

THE DRAINAGE BILL IN DANGER.

The Senate yesterday referred to its Judiciary Committee the Drainage bill and the amendments submitted by the committee by which it was originally considered. This means further delays when the session is fast drawing to a close and less than three working weeks remain and when the bill has yet to go back to the House, where concurrence in the amendments will be fought, by a minority it is true, but a desperate, unscrupulous one.

The pretense for the reference was that the lawyers of the Judiciary Committee might pass on the constitutional questions alleged to be involved, though each member knows what they are, how frivolous they are, has made up his mind concerning them, and can discuss them in the Senate as well as in the committee-room. In reality it was thus referred at the instance of Sanford of Morris and Gen. John M. Palmer, who has succeeded in getting Senator Shutt of Sangamon to do for him in one House what Messrs. Jones and Lester did in the other. It is one of Palmer's last devices to beat a measure which he has opposed, probably because he has a railroad fee at stake, and doesn't like this city anyway. He has hopes that by keeping it some days in committee, and then having it reported back with amendments which have to be printed, and the printing of which some other Springfield tool will delay, he will be able to block the action of the Senate so long that the bill will get back to the House in the closing hours of the session, when a small minority can beat it. This is his last card, and he hopes it will be a trump one.

The Cook County Senators and others interested in the passage of the Drainage bill should see to it that that measure is not stifled in committee, but that it is acted on instanter; that the amendments, if any are made, are printed at once; and that the Senate, which will adjourn for good two weeks from next Tuesday, gets the bill out of its hands and back into those of the House by the beginning of next week at the farthest.

Let them show that they have more influence in the Senate than those railroad lawyers and railroad lobbyists who are bent on beating the bill because it will improve the canal and the navigation of the Illinois, and thus establish a permanent regulator and controller of their freight rates. They want to break down this last barrier of half the people of Illinois against their high charges. If that can be done, what do the Eastern stockholders of these railways care? What is it to them that a million people in and about Chicago are stifled by sewage and their water supply poisoned? To them a dividend is a higher and a holier thing than the lives and health of multitudes of men. To carry out their purpose they stick at nothing. Through their attorneys, big and little, they have raised so-called "constitutional objections" which are absolute rot. They have used their money to fabricate a show of opposition to the bill among the valley people, who really favor it because it will benefit them. They have precipitated their gang of lobbyists on the Legislature. It is for the Cook County members now to say if this shall succeed.

"POWER WITHOUT FUEL."

The fuel saving device recently constructed in Philadelphia by Mr. Edward Fales, and heralded to the world as the precursor of a new era in power production by men of the scientific reputation of Louis Blodgett, turns out to be only a comparatively commonplace improvement on former methods. By a change of draft arrangements the inventor appears to be able to save a small portion of the caloric which is otherwise wasted in obtaining power from fuel, but that is all. He has not even succeeded in effecting the conversion of all the chemical energy in the fuel into work; much less does he avoid any consumption of coal or its equivalent by any arrangement which converts the oxygen of the atmosphere into fuel. The idea that the new apparatus was destined to bring a revolution in methods of power production and in the chemical theory of combustion turns out to be a mistake, though the claim was advanced by a man whose position in scientific circles forbade discredit till after a thorough examination.

The world must now fall back on what many people may be disposed to regard as the old theory of combustion, though it was only formulated about a century ago. That is, that carbon and hydrogen, which form the bases of the most economical fuels, evolve a definite amount of heat energy in effecting a chemical union with oxygen. The process is called combustion, or burning. Defects in the methods of making this energy perform mechanical work, and especially the loss of heat by radiation, involve a vast difference between the theoretical and the practical results. It is believed the best engines of to-day do not utilize so much as one-eighth part of the whole energy which chemical experiments prove to be locked up in the fuel just before it is burned. Yet even that enormous loss of fully seven-eighths is much less than the fuel consumers of twenty years ago submitted to. There is room for further improvement in this direction, but probably not for such a substitution as has been claimed was discovered in Philadelphia a few months ago. That claim is "too good to be true." To verify it would be to reverse what seems to be a law of nature, and that is a feat too great to be accomplished by mere human intellect or muscle, or both.

The jacketing of boilers was one great step in the saving process. Another is the discovery that almost perfect combustion can be obtained by finely dividing the fuel in the act of presenting it to the action of the flame. It is this principle which gives to natural gas much of its value as compared with coal and makes it profitable to manufacture fuel gas to replace solid fuel under the boiler. The employment of this heat power in accumulating electrical energy is the most recent step, its peculiar value lying in the economy with which the power can be transmitted through long distances by wire as compared with belts and shafting. It is difficult to say what will be the next achievement in this march of progress, because an intelligent guess at an improvement is half way to its discovery. But the most inventive minds of the age are at work on the problem, and there need be no fear that they will not succeed before long in eliminating a large part of the outstanding loss of energy which now occurs in every case where man attempts to transform it or change the character of its operation. But the work will have to be done by building up on what is already known as a foundation. The superstructure must be achieved in the usual way by proceeding upward, not by beginning at the roof and working down. To the latter kind of effort the alleged discovery in Philadelphia seems to belong.

NO PROTECTION FOR POOR MEN'S SAVINGS.

The present House has done few worse things than when it voted Tuesday to strike out the enacting clause of the bill requiring the Auditor of State to make a yearly examination of the condition of each building and loan association and to make special examinations when asked to do so by a certain number of stockholders. It has been decided that there shall be no supervision of institutions which are to the working classes of Illinois what the savings banks are to those of New England and New York. It has been decided to leave a free field to ignorance and dishonesty—to notify every speculator and swindler to go ahead and embezzle to his heart's content. A majority of the Representatives do not care.

It is quite natural a Chicago Democratic member should be found at the head of the opponents of the bill. In this as in other General Assemblies it has been noticed that those measures which have been specially for the benefit of laboring men have had no more persistent enemies than Cook County Democrats who owe their seats to the votes of workingmen, and who, before election, are perpetually telling them what they will do for them if ever they get a chance. This has been done over and over again, and yet the same constituencies have reëlected the same men. There must be some pleasure in being cheated and fooled by a tonguey demagogue. It is impossible to explain on any other theory the devotion of these voters to men who are continually betraying them.

The one argument of those who beat the bill was that there had been no trouble thus far and the proposed examination would be expensive. Hence it was unnecessary. The houses or stores of these members have not yet burnt down; therefore they do not waste money on insurance. They have not had the small-pox; therefore they do not get vaccinated. The men who voted against the bill would admit that they did take out insurance policies and did get vaccinated. Why, then, cannot they see that what is paid to the Auditor for an examination is in the nature of insurance? Probably because most of them have not sense enough to see it.

The financial ocean is smooth now and it is easy sailing. But if a panic were to come—and when it does it comes unexpectedly—it would be found that many associations in their eagerness to do business had made loans on property whose inflated valuation so shrunk that it was not worth the face of the mortgage. It would be found that trusted managers had been speculating on their own account with association funds and, being pinched, were unable to settle their accounts. One association after another would go down, and then there would be a weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth, and curses on the heads of those legislators who might have prevented it but did not. The stockholders would have saved the cost of the examination and lost their capital. It was the smash-up of a fraudulent association which started the movement in this city for a bill like the defeated one. Three or four months have passed since then. The scare has been forgotten and the old happy-go-lucky way of doing business is to be continued till the inevitable day of reckoning comes.

CHICAGO AS A CONTINENTAL RAILROAD TERMINUS.

There was published last week an account of the "working arrangement" which has been made between the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin Central Railroads, which is to endure for a hundred years, or till there is another centennial jubilee. Though each line retains its separate charter, there will be but one President and Executive Board for the two. There will be unity of management for a road stretching from the mouth of the Chicago River to Tacoma, on the waters of Puget Sound.

While this city is thus linked with one of the northernmost of the Pacific ports of the United States another continuous road equally well equipped, the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé, connects it with the splendid harbor of San Diego, the southernmost on the west coast. As the waters of springs separated but by a few feet flow toward the Pacific and the Gulf of Mexico, and thus empty into opposing oceans, thus the Northern Pacific and the Atchison, starting in the same division of this city, with depots but a block apart, turn one to the southwest and the other to the northwest, and, after pursuing a course of 2,500 miles, reach termini which, following the curves and bends of the coast, are 1,500 miles apart. One of them ends where the streams are alive with salmon and the mountains are covered with timber. The other terminates in a land of tropical fruits or flowers. One traverses the wheat, the other the corn belt.

These are not the only roads, however, which unite this city with the west coast, and thus with China, Japan, and the Islands of the Sea, though they are the only continuous ones. The Central and Union Pacific stretch from San Francisco to Omaha, whence three great lines run to Chicago, the natural terminus of all roads. Furthermore, the Burlington has an independent line to Denver, and from there to Salt Lake City.

It is probably a mere question of time when the Central and Union Pacific may find out that their interests requires them to come to Chicago. Unless they can make an "arrangement" with the Rock Island, however, it will be impossible for them to get quarters anywhere near their transcontinental rivals in the South Division. There is now no land left there for such a purpose. The Wisconsin Central was fortunate enough to secure an admirable situation on the South Branch, and the Atchison was driven to the eastward and had to buy out some hundreds of owners and tenants along State street and Third avenue to "find a place for the sole of its feet."

None of these roads which have thus made Chicago their starting point have come here because they were subsidized to do so. No gifts of city bonds or lands coaxed them. They came because they saw it was for their business interests to do it. The railroad likes the profit of the "long haul" on both passengers and freight. It likes to have its business accumulated for it at some great central point, whence it may carry it over long distances. Of these great points of collection and distribution this continent has thus far but two—New York and Chicago. Doubtless at a later day there will be a third—San Francisco. Of these one will face toward Asia, the other toward Europe, and the other, greater than either of them, will face east and west and south, the commercial, financial, and manufacturing centre of the States between the Rocky Mountains and the Alleghanies.

BLOOD ON THE MOON.

Considering the heated term the amount of blood there is on the moon is both portentous and menacing, and the centennial is responsible for it. First, there is Senator Ingalls, who is disgruntled because the Entertainment Committee blundered in selecting Senator Daniel of Virginia to speak for the United States Senate at the banquet. Mr. Ingalls' contention is that it was gross disrespect to pass over the heads of the most eminent men in the Senate and select a new-comer in that body. Mr. Gerry, who is responsible for this breach of etiquette, is busily engaged in trying to explain it and Ingalls is poking all sorts of uncomfortable questions at him.

Second, old Tecumseh Sherman is in a lively controversy with the South-Carolinians because he declined to salute the South Carolina contingent of the First Battalion, which carried no American flag. The old war horse, however, gives a satisfactory explanation of the affair. He says: "Only think of it, the only unit in miles of soldiery to march without the Stars and Stripes. Perhaps those fellows down there are too good to carry the old standard. These men might have been Turks or Sicilians, as far as any insignia pronounced them good Americans and loyal. A marshal had the right to turn them out of the parade altogether." There is nothing which roiles old Tecumseh so thoroughly as any omission to pay respect to the National flag. His wrath is not due to the fact that the offenders were South-Carolinians. Had they been New-Yorkers or Illinoisans he would have been just as mad.

Third, comes Rosecrans and falls foul of Sherman for some criticisms recently made by him which Old Rosy thinks reflect upon himself. He asks where Sherman ever won a battle, charges him with being reckless in his statements, avers that he speaks and writes without any consideration and frequently has to take back what he says, and winds up with an old woman's backhander—that instead of being 69 years of age he is 73!

Fourth, the Butler-Porter war reminiscences, though pretty hot already, are only in their incipiency. The old fellows have exchanged single shots and are getting ready for broadsides, just as if any one cares whether Porter ran away from an imaginary Rebel ram or Butler was towed into New Orleans by Porter. The public remembers both of them "got there all the same" and New Orleans was captured. As no one will ever be able to get at the rights of the dispute and no one cares which is in the right, the matter is hardly worth stirring up; but old soldiers will be old soldiers and they like to fight their battles over again. There is no serious issue at stake, but it is not a good example for the rising generation. There is altogether too much realism about it. We like to idealize the old fellows as heroes, and it is painful to see them parading their human weaknesses in such a conspicuous manner a whole generation away from the time when they were actors in the National drama. It is on a par with the recent efforts of some mousing iconoclasts to make it appear that the great and good Father of his Country was fond of drink, cards, horse races, and betting, and had a weakness for the fair sex. Let us not scrutinize our heroes too closely. They were human.

Fifth, the Ward McAllister row will not end apparently for weeks to come. The leader of the 400 keeps reiterating "I told you so"; and now comes Gouverneur Morris, Secretary of the Entertainment Committee, and says they had to get rid of him, first, "because he was congenitally incapable of formulating any business proposition so that any possible human being could understand his objective"; second, because "a likewise deplorable idiosyncrasy of the gentleman's mental make-up soon developed itself in that it seemed impossible for him to make a statement of fact verbally"; and, third, that "he had not business capacity enough to conduct a peanut stand." All this has fanned the quarrel into fresh fierceness, though a week has elapsed since the centennial. Where is it all to end? Here we are with the thermometers up in the nineties, cyclones and tornadoes tearing their way down from the Northwest, the moon all over blood, and all these notabilities blazing away at each other over things for which the people don't care a straw. Give us a rest.

MR. DEPEW ON RAILROAD POOLS.

It must not be forgotten that in his statement before the Senate Committee on Inter-State Commerce Chauncey Depew spoke, not as a citizen or disinterested public man, but as the attorney and chief representative of the Vanderbilt railroad system. Hence it was that he protested against anything that would permit other roads to lower charges and take traffic away from the system he represents. The question with Mr. Depew as a railroad President and the representative of the Vanderbilts is to get as much traffic as possible and levy on it for the highest rates it can be made to pay. That is what he is there for. If Mr. Depew should devote his great abilities to devising plans and schemes for the benefit of railroad shippers and the general public he could not remain in the employ of the Vanderbilts for a day. As Mr. Depew said, "the effect of the Inter-State law has been beneficial to the public at the expense of the roads," and he might have added that it is his duty to his employers to devise something that will be beneficial to the roads at the expense of the public, and for that reason he insists that railroad pools should be legalized.

When it is remembered that Mr. Depew is President of the New York Central it should not be thought strange that he makes such assertions as this: "It seems to me that it is a queer law which tries to regulate the American roads and allows an alien road that does nothing for the support of the Government to come in and cut rates." This may seem strange to a railroad President, but there is nothing singular about it to shippers. One of the prime purposes of the Inter-State act, which Mr. Depew says has been beneficial to the public, was to promote competition between railroads. Hence if an "alien road" (meaning a Canadian road) is making competitive rates it would seem that the object of the law is attained in that instance and there need be no further concern about such a carrier, but attention should be directed to the roads which have banded themselves together in a pool to prevent the public getting the advantages which the law contemplates. If the roads aided and subsidized by the American people with a view to secure competitive rates will not grant such advantages there is certainly no reason why the desired benefit should not be accepted from a Canadian road which got all its aid and subsidies from the Dominion Government.

The following is taken from the testimony of Commissioner Fink before the Senate committee:

> Senator Cullom—Is your organization today practically the same as it was before the passage of the Inter-State Commerce law?
>
> Commissioner Fink—In everything except that we no longer divide earnings or direct freight.

Here is the plain admission that the old pools which the Inter-State act was designed to destroy are still in existence and have in large measure checkmated the enforcement of the law. Division of earnings and diversions of freight were simply instrumentalities to prevent competition, but were abandoned because they were clearly within the strict letter of the Inter-State act. The desired result—viz.: the destruction of competition—is now reached through the device of differential rates, and while a most important provision of the Inter-State act is thus rendered inoperative it is claimed there is no technical violation of the law. With most marvelous assurance railroad officials who testify how they have re-arranged their pools to prevent that free competition between carriers which the Inter-State act sought to secure demand the severe punishment of roads which are making competitive rates and giving the public the advantages which the law contemplated. Congress can legalize railroad pools and provide for the punishment of roads that compete for traffic only when it is prepared to legislate generally on behalf of trustism and monopoly and against the public. The railroad pool was the first and greatest of the trusts, and its power is still practically undiminished. The attempt made in the Inter-State act to prohibit these pools has failed and not a fine or penalty has been inflicted. The question for Congress is, whether it will surrender or make an effort to have its authority respected.

ENGLAND'S GROWING FRIENDSHIP FOR US.

There is constantly increasing and well founded evidence of a remarkable change of sentiment in England towards this country and a growing feeling of good will on the part of Englishmen towards Americans. A dispatch from London recently stated that in forecasting the future of the Prince of Wales' eldest son there is a general desire that he should secure a matrimonial alliance with some wealthy American girl. It was recognized that the people have no more money they want to squander upon the Queen's grandchildren and that the Queen herself is too close to give them much. Hence in their estimation the best outlook for the heir apparent after the old lady has gone to a better world is a rich American girl, and they argue, not without much shrewdness, that such a democratic alliance would tend to add to the duration of the crown. All this may be a matter of pleasantry, but it serves to illustrate the change of feeling among the English people. In the same direction of sentiment is the following dispatch from London of the 4th inst.:

> All the London dailies, since the beginning of the inauguration ceremonies in New York, have published leaders commenting in the most complimentary fashion on American events. Particular stress is laid on the fact that the Samoan conference in Berlin is carried on in English, and the conference is looked upon as the début of the United States in European diplomacy. The change in our favor in other quarters is decided.
>
> Now the American flag is waving in a number of London theatres, and it is greeted in a fashion that is rather startling. At the most pretentious ballet that London has ever seen there is a parade of soldiers of different nations, and the audience expresses its sentiments as the flags are brought forward to national airs. The British flag is, of course, cheered first, then comes the German standard amid hisses and shrieks of "Battenberg," after which there is usually more or less riotous demonstration against the Russian imperial standard. At the tail end of the procession a score of Yankee middies bring the American flag down to the footlights. I think everybody was surprised at the reception the flag received the first night. Prolonged applause turned into cheering, and ever since the Stars and Stripes have played a most conspicuous part in the spectacle.

One does not need to look far for the cause of this significant change of sentiment on the part of the English people. They recognize the fact that there has been a radical change in relative influence, that the brains are here and the men who own them, and that the wealth is here and is increasing at such a rate that we shall soon be rich enough to buy all England. More important than all else their politicians and statesmen are sagacious enough to observe that the centre of Anglo-Saxon power is here and that it is in this direction they must look if they wish to offset the great and dangerous Slavic Empire of Russia. The alarming menace of England, Germany, and Austria, practically of all Europe, is Slavic domination. It is a pushing, growing, aggressive race. Its tendency is to consolidate. Russia, Slavic as she is, has not gathered in all her Slavic neighbors, but they are bound to come. There are the Poles, the Slavic majority of Hungary and Bohemia, and the numerous small Slavic principalities of the Balkan Peninsula reaching down to Turkey and Greece. When Russia, following out the doctrines of nationality, assimilates all these Slavic peoples she will add twenty millions to her population. England has observed this consolidating tendency. She sees Constantinople slowly but surely slipping out of the Turk's grasp and Russia pushing her railroads into Persia and Afghanistan and back of India and China. England must have an ally, if only for moral influence, and she knows we are the only ally she can find. She looks to her own progeny here, to the half-sympathy of the Germans, and to the whole sympathy of the Irish once Gladstonianism prevails and home rule is secured, for Irish hostility is hostility only to Toryism. Her only hope is here, and she will yet be willing to give us Canada and throw in the West Indies with her blessing for the sake of our friendliness and moral influence to restrain Russia. We are the only Nation who can do much for her, and looking forward to the certain prospect of an overshadowing, preponderating Slavic power, with no hope of an alliance on the Continent while France remains hostile to Germany, the reason is clear enough why England is desirous to cement a great Anglo-Saxon alliance.

IT appears that the present conflict between the army and the navy—between Gen. Butler and Admiral Porter—is not the first tussle they have had. Sixteen years ago Secretary Robeson sold to the General for $5,000 the yacht America, a captured blockade runner, once called the Wanderer, which had been retained in the service of the Government as a dispatch boat. This did not meet with the approval of Admiral Porter, then on duty at the yard where the America was. He valued her at $40,000 and had just had $4,000 worth of repairs put on her. Being unable to stop the sale, he proceeded to strip the ship. He took off the new sails and new keel, so that she might be in no better condition than before the repairs. Butler found this out and followed up the property of which he held that he had been unlawfully deprived through every department and court till he got it back, to the last yard of canvas and the last spike. Naturally Porter's course irritated Benjamin, and it is more than likely that he has been waiting these many years to get a chance at his foeman. He carried the stone in his hand seven years, then turned it, and carried it another seven, and then threw it. Gen. Butler in his report of 1862 does not state the case against Porter as strongly as he now does. He then said: "The iron "steam battery Louisiana, being very for-"midable, Capt. Porter deemed it prudent to "withdraw his mortar fleet some miles be-"low, where he could have room to maneu-"vre it if attacked by the iron monster." Of this apology for withdrawal Porter says nothing in his report, though he refers incidentally to the floating battery as "a for-"midable affair." If Butler's report is to be relied on Porter doubtless fell down the river for what he then thought good cause, though he may afterwards have regretted it.

THE Charleston *News and Courier* thinks the Republic has gone backwards instead of forwards, because Gen. Harrison is a "partisan President" while Gen. Washington was not. It need not be alarmed. Partisan Presidents are not a new thing in the history of this country. It is true that Washington was not the choice of a party in the modern sense, but that was due to his overmastering personal popularity. He did as a matter of fact stand at the head of the Federal or National party, and the opponents of the new Constitution would have run a man against him had they seen the slightest prospect of success. When the time came to choose his successor they showed their hand plainly enough. Monroe was not a "party" President, for he happened to be chosen at a time when there had been a smash-up of parties—the era of "good feeling." His choice, however, had been predetermined by the Virginia dynasty, which then had rule. Jackson probably does not stand high in the estimation of the *News and Courier*, for he once threatened to hang a number of leading South-Carolinians, but it can have no fault to find with the "partisan" Presidency of Thomas Jefferson, the first anti-Nationalist to be elected President. With the two exceptions named above all the American Presidents have owed their office to party, and there is every reason to believe that such will long continue to be the case.

A STATEMENT is on its travels that it took ten men to put a pair of shoes on the hind feet of a Pennsylvania mule. Pennsylvania is developing an abnormally muscular and vicious breed of mules, or her race of men is degenerating.

IF old Neptune has any grudge against John Sherman now is his time to get even.

THE mugwumps haven't been as happy for years as since the publication of Bishop Potter's sermon, and when we see how little it takes sometimes to make a mugwump happy it is almost sinful to grudge them their joy from this source.

THE Cincinnati *Enquirer* prints a story that Gen. Harrison was in Chicago two hours during the convention week, and gives the name of De Witt Clinton Wheeler as its authority for the statement, which is this:

> The history of the Chicago Convention which nominated Gen. Harrison then engaged Mr. Wheeler. Said he: "Did you know that Harrison was in Chicago pending the convention?"
>
> "No," I said; "I think you must be at fault. He did come to Chicago when the convention which nominated Blaine was in session. I recall that he remained briefly, and but few knew it."
>
> "I have no reference to that," said Mr. Wheeler. "He came to Chicago when the last convention was in session. He arrived at the Tremont House at 3 o'clock and left at 6. Two hours of the time while at that hotel he was closeted with Thomas C. Platt."

IN his tender sympathy for parching humanity the signal service man has done his best for nearly a week to give the people rain. Say what you will of his predictions his heart is all right.

THE St. Louis *Republic* has resumed its regular occupation of electing John M. Palmer to office in Illinois. It has already made him a United States Senator and is well advanced in the work of electing him President in 1892. The St. Louis *Republic*, it may be remembered, enthusiastically and unanimously elected him Governor of Illinois last fall.

REPORTS from the principal cities of Georgia indicate that a suicide mania has set in with great violence in that State. This forbodes a shortage in the crop either of watermelons or of 'possums.

GO TRAVEL east, west, north, or south,
Where choice or whim may lead the way,
And as it was in the beginning, is now, and ever
shall be, to the end of time, you will find
that the praise of Chicago as the grandest
spring resort on earth is in everybody's
mouth,
In the smiling month of May.

THE Detroit *Tribune* the other day published an offer of a prize for the best original snake story, and at latest advices the citizens of Portsmouth, O., had suspended business of all kinds in order to participate in the competition.

THE editor of THE TRIBUNE has been invited to attend the "pearl" wedding of Welcome Wells and Eliza Gardner, now of Manhattan, Kas., who were married at Troy, N. Y., May 7, 1829. The invitation came a day or two after the feast, or it would probably have been accepted. Such events are rare, especially in this city. People pride themselves on having lived together fifty years without having had occasion to apply for a divorce, and those who can add ten years to the fifty are entitled to put on still more airs. Would that there were more "pearl" weddings. It might be hard on expectant heirs, but it would show an increase not merely in human happiness but in human longevity.

GROVER CLEVELAND'S horses were sold at auction the other day. The prices they brought were only about half what they would have been if the sale had taken place a little more than six months ago. In Grover's fall they fell all.

EDWARD BELLAMY has written a magazine article of some length to explain why he wrote "Looking Backward." His example in this particular, let us hope, will not be followed by writers of books generally.

IN A MINOR KEY.

Not a Serious Matter.

"You had a most glaring typographical error in your paper this morning, Col. Shedgore," remarked the school teacher, as he dropped into the editorial sanctum and took a seat on a pile of exchanges.

"Ha!" exclaimed the Colonel, glaring at the cowering form of his proofreader and assistant at the table in the corner, "where was it?"

"About half-way down the 'Religious Miscellany' column——"

"Shucks!" said the Texas editor, considerably relieved. "I'll bet $500 I haven't a subscriber that'll ever see it!"

"Old Hickory" Was Tough.

Traveler in a sparsely settled region in Tennessee (coming down with red eyes to breakfast).—You say, madam, Gen. Andrew Jackson once slept in the bed I occupied last night?

Aged landlady of country tavern—He did, fer a fack.

Traveler—Was it—er—the same bed in all respects it is now?

Aged landlady—Jes' the same.

Traveler—And he actually slept in it? Sure he slept?

Aged landlady—Sartin'. That's what I wuz sayin'. He slep' in it.

Traveler (wonderingly)—What a hide he must have had!

Standing on Her Dignity.

Husband (alarmed)—Emily, there seems to be a smoke coming up through the floor. Run and tell the lady on the flat below. Something's afire in her part of this building! Quick! Quick!

Wife (cold and stately)—Cyrus, I'll never do it in the world. We've lived three months in this flat and she has never called on me.

PERSONALS.

Hattie Blaine, youngest daughter of Secretary Blaine, was recently confirmed at St. John's Episcopal Church, Washington.

Justice Gray of the United States Supreme Court and Miss Jeannette Matthews will be married, if rumor speaks truly, May 15.

Secretary Rusk is one of the hardest workers at Washington. It is said that he is the only Cabinet officer who uses a gold pen.

Admiral Porter is a member of the new George Washington Club of New York. As soon as Ben Butler comes in the battle may proceed.

Congressman W. C. P. Breckinridge, the eloquent Kentuckian, will deliver the address at the dedication of the National Monument to the Forefathers at Plymouth, Mass., Aug. 1.

Lord Mandeville, recently declared a bankrupt, whose wife was the beautiful Miss Yznaga of New York, has been held to appear in a London police court May 17 to answer the charge of obtaining £1,850 by false pretenses.

Mary B. Russell, a sister of the Sir Charles Russell who made so eloquent a defense of Parnell, was the pioneer Sister of Mercy on the Pacific coast. She came to California from Ireland in 1854. She has at present under her charge a hospital, a Magdalen asylum, and schools near San Francisco.

Emanuel Baughman of Somerset, Pa., predicts that there will be a snowstorm this month and two heavy frosts in June. Should summer set in in this way Mr. Baughman should be secured for the long-range prediction annex of the Weather Bureau.

Mrs. Jane Bell, a Philadelphia widow of 56, and a grandmother, unmistakably died of a broken heart last Monday upon receiving information that a man who had been paying her some attention, and with whom she was much in love, already had a wife.

James D. Fish, ex-President of the Marine Bank, will leave the Auburn State Prison next Saturday, and at the age of 76, and presumably penniless, he will begin his career anew. Dark hints are thrown out of startling revelations he may make concerning some of his former business associates.

Elliott F. Shepard is to contribute a leading article to a New York weekly newspaper, in which he will attempt to answer the conundrum, "Can a Newspaper Editor Be a Christian?" It is presumed Mr. Shepard will speak rather from a point of observation than from the record of personal experience.

John G. Whittier is regarded by the London *Literary World* as a conspicuous example of the poet born, not made, and it says of him: "There is no writer of recent times with whom we are acquainted who, without moralizing, does so much to waken a really religious and Christ-like feeling as Mr. Whittier."

Adjutant General Dalton of Massachusetts has attended 127 State dinners and banquets in the last five months. He says he would like to see the ostrich that has a stomach stronger than his. He is an eloquent speaker, a fine story teller, and an interesting companion generally, and he attributes his remarkable powers of endurance to his habit of getting all the fun out of life that he can.

CURRENT NOTES.

"All the world's a stage" and there are lots of bad actors on it.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Bob Stayer—Have you heard the latest, Miss Chester? Miss Chester—Yes, indeed; I just heard the library clock strike 12.—*Argosy.*

The gentle wave of a lace-edged pocket-handkerchief has carried more poor fellows to their doom than the mighty breakers at the sea.—*Ocean.*

Sad-faced tramp—Madam, I am a homeless man. Patient housewife—Well, if you are homeless than my husband is I pity your poor wife.—*Burdette.*

May, queen of blossoms and fulfilling flowers, with what pretty music shall we charm the hours?—"Strawbreeze, 25 cents a box."—*Providence Journal.*

The man who dies worth less than $5 will never have two widows putting in a claim for his estate. Poverty has its advantages, after all.—*Norristown Herald.*

Because Byron once said, "Praised be all liars and all lies," some impulsive people imagine that he was interested in the real estate business.—*Lincoln Journal.*

The greatest talkers have least to say. They give you sound without thought, and they talk people to death without telling them anything.—*New Orleans Picayune.*

Cook (next day after her arrival)—"I am often a little hasty, madam, and then I am apt to be saucy, but you needn't mind—you can make me a little present and I get pleasant again."—*San Francisco Wasp.*

Saugbones—You seem to be fairly fascinated with that skeleton in the corner. What makes you look at it so intently? Patient (starting)—O, nothing—I was wondering if it was one of your patients.—*Troy Press.*

At the Berlin Conference: Chairman Bismarck—Well, gentlemen, the question before the question, I believe, is Samoa. The Commission (unanimously)—Samoa what? Chairman—Samoa beer, of course. Here, waiter. (Loud laughter in the galleries.)—*Washington Critic.*

He—You're always growling about the lodge. She—O, no. The lodge is well enough. He—Well, my late hours, then. She—I don't care about that, even, but it does annoy me to get up to let you in and find the milkman at the door. It's rather embarrassing.—*Detroit Advertiser.*

Judge—You say the prisoner threw you out of the door. Had you provoked him? Plaintiff—Not at all. He advertised an unusually fine bargain sale of laces, and I went in and asked him for the lowest figure on a pair of shoe laces. Judge—Prisoner is discharged. Mr. Clerk, swear out a warrant against plaintiff and have him arrested for criminal assault.—*Harper's Bazar.*

MUSIC AND DRAMA.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Mr. Wilhelm Gericke, gave its second concert last evening at Central Music Hall. In spite of the oppressive heat, a large audience was present and the selections were received with many marks of appreciation. The program opened with Mendelssohn's "Ruy Blas" overture, which was brilliantly played. The work of the brass, on which so much of the impressiveness of the overture depends, was crisp and sure—in short, remarkably fine. Mrs. Georg Henschel sang a recitative and aria from Händel's "Alessandro," a number which afforded her an opportunity to display her ability in the execution of florid passage-work. In this respect it was in marked contrast to the selection chosen for the preceding concert, in which sustained phrases of broad design were the principal feature. In the "Alessandro" aria the runs were clear and clean, and the quality of tone excellent. The whole rendition was marked by much more than ordinary taste, and proved the singer's possession of musicianly feeling in addition to vocal facility. Dvorak's "Scherzo Capriccioso," op. 66, is a composition full of wild Slavonic element, abounding in unexpected and bizarre effects, and freely treated as regards form and modulation, the latter being after no recognized pattern, but apparently conducted according to the whim of the moment—though by no means with an inartistic hand. It is a work which needs to be heard often in order to be fully appreciated. But the construction is so interesting and the themes so vigorous that it is interesting from the start. The interpretation was full of fire and spirit, which lent an additional charm to the composition. Mr. Georg Henschel sang "Pogner's Address" from Wagner's "Meistersinger." A larger voice and one possessing more resources would have been more impressive, for there were places where the singer was covered by the orchestra, though that was by no means unduly boisterous. But Mr. Henschel sang his music tastefully and with a comprehension of its spirit which was admirable. He made the most of the resources which were at his command. The orchestral accompaniment was refined and dramatically shaded. Both Mr. and Mrs. Henschel were recalled at the close of their numbers, but in each case declined an encore. The concert closed with the beautiful C major symphony of Schubert—the one over which Robert Schumann went into such raptures on his first acquaintance with it. And posterity has indorsed his opinion of its worth. Even under the most ordinary circumstances it is highly enjoyable from beginning to end, in spite of its extreme length, and doubly so when played with such finish in every part as was the case last night. The orchestra was evidently perfectly familiar with it and played with an ease and certainty which can result only from long acquaintance with the work. Especially delightful were the unity of attack and the crisp, well defined passages for the strings, which came out with a clearness which left little to be desired. The brass was kept well under, making its presence felt without attracting undue attention. The work of the wood-wind is also deserving of high praise. Altogether, the interpretation was one which in the matter of refinement and exquisite balance of the parts is not often surpassed. This evening the orchestra plays in Milwaukee, returning to give the third concert of the series Friday evening.

Give the Old Man a Chance.

Wheeling *Intelligencer:* President Harrison, according to Democratic authority, has made about as many removals as President Cleveland made in the same length of time. Perhaps President Harrison will do better as he gets his hand in. Give a good man a chance!

One Thing in His Favor.

Binghamton *Republican:* The Carter Harrison who has just been announced as the President's brother is not the ex-Mayor of Chicago. There is at least this to be said in favor of his appointment to the office of United States Marshal of the Middle District of Tennessee.

The Swish of the Snickersnee.

Peoria *Transcript:* Mr. Clarkson ousted about 1,000 Democratic Postmasters last week. For a man who is not in robust health Mr. Clarkson is doing quite well. We look for great things from Mr. Clarkson when he gets his second wind.

The Season of Bloom and Boom.

Philadelphia *Times:* Base-ball is booming, the icebergs are majestically moving south, the peach crop is a failure, the sea serpent is taking off his spring overcoat, and the pigs are in clover.

Poor Lo Must Move On.

Kansas City *Times:* The Cherokee Strip and the rest of the Creek and Seminole cession will have to come along this year or next in their due order.

SEVENTY HOUSES BURNED.

THE SETTLEMENT OF MORELAND ALMOST WIPED OUT BY FIRE.

Seventy-five Families Rendered Homeless and an Immense Amount of Property Destroyed—A Fierce Gale Aids the Spread of the Flames—The Fire Department of Little Service on Account of a Lack of Water—Scenes and Incidents.

[Continued from first page.]

house in which lived Peter Bogset and Andrew Olsen, with their families. With terrible rapidity the fire spread from house to house until all the buildings fronting on Kinzie street, down to Forty-seventh, were enveloped in a fierce whirlwind of flames.

PURSUING ITS FIERY WAY.

From Kinzie street the fire spread rapidly along the west side of Forty-seventh street, consuming everything in its pathway till it reached Hubbard street. After destroying the house on the southwest corner of Hubbard and Forty-seventh streets the fire jumped across Forty-seventh street and burned one dwelling on the southeast corner. The fire, however, was confined on the east side of Forty-seventh street to this one house, the other buildings being saved by the forethought of the owners in having thoroughly wetted the buildings before the fire reached them.

From the southwest corner the flames leaped across Hubbard street and caught on the house of N. W. Arnold, and all the houses on both sides of the street for half a block west of Forty-seventh street were soon burning furiously. The Fire Department had run hose from the carshops and several streams of water had been steadily playing on the buildings on Hubbard street, but were not sufficient in number to make any impression. Steadily the fire gained headway, and it seemed as though nothing could prevent it from spreading north three blocks to an open space of ground. The firemen were slowly driven back, and were materially impeded in their work by great volumes of flame and smoke that made it almost impossible to work near the fire.

From Hubbard street the fire worked its way on Forty-seventh street till it reached Indiana street. From the corner of Indiana and Forty-seventh streets the fire spread rapidly east, burning five houses on the south side of the street, and stopping at a vacant lot. From this point it jumped to the north side and destroyed two frame dwelling houses belonging to Mr. Dewey. It was here that the fire stopped or was gotten under control by tearing down some adjoining sheds.

PITIFUL SCENES.

When THE TRIBUNE reporter reached Moreland at 5 p. m. it looked as though the whole town were doomed. For three blocks south of the station the east side of Forty-eighth street was a solid sheet of fire, while that portion of the town north of the railroad was blazing in half a dozen different places. People were hurrying in all directions carrying their household goods to places of fancied safety, while others stood wringing their hands in despair. It was a sad sight to see the forlorn little groups, mostly of women, the men not having yet returned from work, huddled about the piles of furniture that lay scattered in all directions over the surrounding prairie. Women wept pitifully and the few men that were seen gazed stonily on the heaps of smoldering ashes where their little homes had so lately stood. They knew not where to turn for shelter nor where to stow the remnant of their furniture in safety. To ask these poor creatures for particulars of the fire seemed like interviewing mourners at a funeral; and, indeed, Moreland was a hard place yesterday in which to get information of any kind. The entire population seemed dazed by the great calamity, and some of them were unable to remember their own names. That great suffering will ensue among the families that were burned out is inevitable. Nearly all of them are poor or in circumstances extremely moderate, and with no provision made for immediate shelter they must, perforce, depend for temporary accommodations upon the generosity of their neighbors. Most of the men in the village are employed in the Northwestern car shops. Many of them are Swedes and work as common laborers, and are therefore ill prepared to meet so great a reverse. While nearly every family had time to save at least part of its household goods, there was scarcely any that did not lose something, and many articles of furniture that escaped the fire were broken in the haste of removal.

As night fell the scene grew even more dreary than it had been by daylight. The fire had now practically burned itself out, but all around could be seen the sullen glow of the ashes among the ruins and fitful bursts of flame fanned into life by the wind. Dusky forms flitted to and fro through the smoke carrying chairs, pictures, beds, and all kinds of domestic goods to places of shelter offered by kindly neighbors. Though offers of this kind were many, there still remained when night came more than one hapless family keeping sorrowful vigil on the open prairie over the wreck of its humble home. Those who could find no place to store their goods had to face the risk of still further loss from rain should any fall during the night.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE LOSS.

To figure accurately on the loss in money entailed by the fire is next to impossible. It has been stated that seventy buildings were destroyed, but this is only an estimate, as the ruin was so complete that it was often a question whether a pile of ashes represented one or more buildings. None of the burned structures were costly, and it is probable that an average of $1,000 each would cover the value. Allowing $20,000 for damage to furniture, stocks of goods, etc., the total loss may be placed between $75,000 and $100,000.

The loss is almost entirely by the laboring class. Many of the houses were owned by men who worked in the carshops and who were paying for them in monthly installments. While many of the families saved some of their household goods, so rapidly did the fire burn that none escaped without some loss. A number of those occupying houses that were burned were away from home and their loss was total.

Following is a partial list of the buildings burned, the confusion and excitement making anything like a complete list an impossibility:

Presbyterian church, the Rev. Mr. Weller, pastor.

Three frame cottages on Fulton street, east of the church, owned by J. Muller, Robert Rogers, and John Hudson.

Four frame cottages on Forty-eighth street, south of Fulton street, owned by James Arnold, and occupied by John Olsen, James Dick, and Matthew Allard, one being vacant.

Six cottages on Forty-eighth street, north of Fulton street, owned by James Arnold, and occupied by T. Fagan, J. R. Olinger, G. Videll, Fred Bosely, and C. Stevenson, one being vacant.

John Hickey's building, occupied by John Sorrenson, corner of Lake and Forty-eighth streets.

James Hughes' feed store, Peter Hughes' cottage, and Lynch's building, the last occupied by Swartz & Williams as a hardware store, on the south side of Lake street.

Chris Lowenson's two-story building, J. Davis' three-story building, and Briez's two two-story buildings on the north side of Lake street.

Fisher Bros.' two halls, M. Holth's shoe store, and a paint shop on Forty-eighth street, between Lake and Kinzie streets.

Dwellings on Kinzie street occupied by A. P. Larson, Gus Nelson, August Johnson, Charles O. Bjorn, Peter Bogset, Andrew Olson, A. Swrna, Charles Bergleson, and Alfred Johnson.

Houses on the south side of Hubbard street occupied by Anderson, Newell, Martin, Hanson, and Johnson, and on the north side by Paul Nelson, Danielson, Henry Hogan, Arnold, Col. Johnson, Nolan, Downing, Erickson, and four vacant houses.

On Indiana street houses occupied by Dewey, John O'Connor, Newman, Freeman, and Krier.

THEORIES ABOUT THE FIRE.

Two theories are given as to the cause of the fire. The first was advanced by the janitor of the church, who said he had seen some boys playing with matches in the rear of the building, and he thought it was through their carelessness that the blaze was started. The other theory was that a woman living near the church emptied some hot ashes in her yard and that the wind carried them to the church and set fire to it. The boy and matches theory is the one most generally accepted in Moreland. The smoke issuing from the windows of the Presbyterian church was first seen from a house across the street by a canvasser for the City Directory and a painter named O'Brien. They thought at first the fire was in an ash box at the southwest corner of the building, but later discovered it in the interior of the church. O'Brien saw two boys running from the back of the building as he was climbing through a window, but says he could not identify them.

The church cost $1,600 a year and a half ago, and contained an organ worth $500. The insurance will probably cover two-thirds of the loss. The dwellings owned by real estate firms were all insured, but many of the buildings owned by individuals were without insurance.

Master Mechanic Tilton at once stopped work in the car shops and released the men in order that they might save their homes from the fire. Four locomotive engines with their tender tanks full of water were sent from the shops to Moreland. The water they carried was of great service.

Details of police from the West Chicago Avenue and Warren Avenue Stations were in attendance at the blaze. Acting Capt. Laughlin and Lieut. Schierman were in command.

An employé in Swartz & Williams' hardware store started to drive a wagon over a burning bridge across a ditch in front of the store. The bridge gave way and the driver was thrown into the flames. He escaped with a slight scorching.

After M. Holth had saved most of his stock of shoes from the fire he found several men carting away about half of the salvage. They said they were taking the goods to a place of safety. Many of the unfortunates complained that their goods were being carried away, while others were so confused that they could not remember where they had put articles after carrying them out of the houses.

SCENES AND INCIDENTS.

Many were the pitiful as well as ludicrous scenes presented. All along the railroad tracks on Kinzie street and crowded on the open prairie were hundreds of women and children gathered around small piles of furniture weeping and wringing their hands over all that was left of their earthly possessions. So frantic did some become when they saw that their dwellings were doomed that they rushed into the houses regardless of danger only to return baffled or bearing some trifling and worthless article of furniture or wearing apparel. Many had to be forcibly restrained from entering their burning homes. Some of the dwellings were occupied by as many as four families. In one house on Hubbard street people were living and all of them lost their everything and will be obliged to depend on the charity of neighbors. At a time when it seemed as though nothing could save the north end of the town scores who lived blocks beyond the point where the fire was finally stopped moved out their household goods and carried them in wagons and carts to a place of probable safety and were without a place to sleep during the night.

One poor old man with hair as white as the driven snow, sat upon an old tea chest near the tracks gazing ruefully at the ruins of his little dwelling. "This is all I have left," said he, pointing to the chest, "from seventy years of hard toil. I am alone in the world and will have to go to the poorhouse."

A poor woman sat upon the ground folding to her breast an old calico dress and a pair of old slippers. Another, dragging a little girl by the arm and fondly hugging an old pillow, ran about wildly laughing at the scene of destruction.

Mrs. O'Connor, who lost everything, was seen when the fire had spent its fury roaming aimlessly about the place where her dwelling once stood, carrying a coal-hod and picking up bits of partly burned and smoking articles. Officers were obliged to use force in dragging her from the scene.

A ZEALOUS SOLDIER.

A smoke-begrimed member of the Salvation Army, who had worked like a Trojan while the fire lasted, procured a bucket of water and a dipper and went about crying: "Water to drink," and discoursing choice bits of Bible quotations as, "The blood of Christ cleanseth from all sins." "What does it profit a man if he gain the whole world and lose his own soul." The water if not the Gospel was acceptable to the thirsty crowd.

The fact that the fire took place in the day time accounts for the absence of loss of life. Had it occurred in the night time, with many of the tenement houses crowded full of sleeping people, there must have been great loss of life and the scene would have been one of added horror.

While the firemen, aided by the onlookers, were attempting to tear down a burning building on the corner of Forty-seventh and Indiana streets a man was precipitated into the fire by the breaking of a pole, but was rescued by one of the firemen. He was blackened and slightly burned about the face.

On the corner of Forty-seventh and Indiana stands the house of Knute Hogleson. Upon this the firemen concentrated their efforts to prevent the fire from spreading to a long row of cottages. Mr. Hogleson evidently did not sympathize with the men in their efforts to save his dwelling. Poking his head out of the window he cried: "Let it burn. I guest the insurance will cover it."

Hanlon's men distinguished themselves. One woman who had forgotten some valuables, crazed with excitement, rushed through the fire and smoke into her house. Her three little children followed her. Truckman Canty ran after her and carried out first the mother and then the children, and also secured some valuable papers, but did not escape himself without receiving severe burns.

WENT TEMPORARILY INSANE.

George A. Elliott, a shop hand, seeing his dwelling and furniture burning, went temporarily insane and ran around shouting loud prayers and singing songs.

While most of the people living in Cicero and the surrounding villages did all in their power to aid people left homeless by the fire, some instances of contrary nature were displayed. One man refused to lend his horse and buggy to carry a homeless family to an empty house in Cicero. Several angry men took it upon themselves to kick him from Forty-seventh street to Forty-eighth while hundreds of people were looking on.

As one of the engines came down Lake street one of the horses gave out and the driver jumped down from his seat, stopped a passing scavenger cart, unhitched the horse from the cart, hitched him to the engine and drove on without saying one word, leaving the driver seated on his cart with wide open mouth and staring eyes unable to comprehend what had taken place.

An employé in the car shops came home to find his house in ashes and his wife sitting on a pile of carpet that had been saved. "Well, Mary," he said, "I see you are alive." Then he took her in his arms and they both cried.

An excited woman told a reporter that though she had lost all her household goods she thanked Heaven she had saved her canaries and two broods of young birds.

Bald Knobbers Will Be Hanged.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 8.—Gov. Francis, after a long consultation today with the attorneys in the Bald Knobbers cases and full consideration of the whole subject, declined to interfere with the decision of the court. The condemned men, David and William Walker, father and son, and John Matthews, will therefore be hanged next Friday at Ozark, Mo.

Harrison to Take a Trip Down the Potomac.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—The United States steamship Dispatch has been ordered to Washington, and when she arrives several members of the Cabinet and President Harrison will take a trip down the Potomac, to be absent a day or two. The steamer is expected to reach here this week.

UNCLE SAM'S WARSHIPS.

EX-SECRETARY WHITNEY TELLS WHAT HAS BEEN DONE FOR THE NAVY.

He Thinks the Cleveland Administration Should Have the Credit for Laying the Foundation and Making It Possible to Construct Complete Modern Ships in This Country—Vessels That Are Being Built—Possibilities of the Dynamite Gun.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, May 8.—W. C. Whitney, who was Secretary of the Navy in President Cleveland's Cabinet for four years, and who is now in London, was asked by a reporter what the United States had accomplished during his term in the matter of improving its navy. At first he was rather disinclined to talk upon the subject. Upon its being represented to him, however, that the subject was one in which not only Americans but Englishmen also are greatly interested, and that no one was better qualified than he to furnish the desired information, he consented to speak.

"This is uncongenial atmosphere, I am afraid, in which to talk on that subject," he said, "for if you drop into the House of Commons, as I did yesterday, you find the subject under discussion to be a bill for the expenditure of $80,000,000 or $90,000,000 upon new naval construction. To be sure the bill covers contemplated construction for the next four years, yet the provision and plans at first thought appear excessive. What strikes an American most forcibly in listening to that debate is not the large sum of money asked for but the ability to spend that sum at once. Enormous shipbuilding facilities are possessed here, you see. The building has to go along in addition to the ordinary construction for commercial purposes, and it indicates England's great resources to draw upon. The fact really is that the United States has now only made a beginning towards building up its navy. The Administration of President Cleveland was not able, so far as naval affairs are concerned, more especially in the line to which I have alluded as existing here, to do more. But it developed in our country facilities for the creation of a navy modern in character."

WHAT CLEVELAND DID.

"You do not mean that no shipbuilding has been done, do you?"

"O, no; we are building a good many ships now, but I was referring to the most notable result of the Administration from a naval point of view. As I look at it, President Cleveland's Administration should be credited not merely with what has thus far been actually done in the way of construction but with the fact that we can now create entirely from our own resources every modern implement of war of the highest character, including war vessels of the highest types, with their guns and armor. Upon the accession of President Cleveland to power neither armor nor high-power guns of calibre above eight inches, nor secondary batteries, could be had in the United States, and in the previous twenty years there had not been built altogether ten new war vessels, and they were not large. Appropriations were made from time to time for a navy? Yes; but the money appropriated from year to year had been spent in repairs upon old wooden ships which were worthless. Who was responsible for that? Well, I hardly care to go into that subject now. In fact, our people differ regarding the responsibility for such a state of things existing. However, there is no one among us who does not at the present time condemn it. It arose quite naturally from the fact that at the close of the war we had a navy larger than we required—the largest in the world at that time and I think for many years. There was reason for reducing rather than increasing our navy. Naturally the habit of repairing old ships instead of building new ones became fixed upon us and so, after a series of years, we practically had no serviceable navy and there was a general lack of confidence in the Navy Department. President Cleveland reversed the policy which had been for a long time pursued and the old navy has been allowed to die a natural death. During his Administration we had in course of construction war vessels modern in character of over 75,000 tons. About half this tonnage is armored ships, and of unarmored ships—those of the class known as protected cruisers—we are building seven of an average of 4,000 tons each and with a guaranteed speed of nineteen knots and upwards. In this class of vessels we will soon rank second only to England."

"I believe you referred to having increased the construction facilities."

"Yes, we have nearly finished at Washington an ordnance factory for furnishing heavy naval ordnance and cranes and necessary machinery for handling gun fusings up to 120 tons, which covers the largest guns afloat upon any war vessel in the world. I think upon this the Government has expended or has in course of expenditure a total sum of about $2,000,000. The department also entered into a contract with one of our largest and best steel manufactories under which a plant is being erected for the production of armor and gun forgings. This plant is to cost something over $3,000,000. The contract was entered into about two and a half years ago and the plant will be completed this year."

"Is Congress disposed to appropriate money more freely now for the Navy Department than formerly?"

"Yes; notably so. The feeling has changed perceptibly and the disposition now is, in fact, to give the department money more rapidly than can be judiciously used. In each of the two last sessions of Congress more money was voted for new naval construction than the department asked for."

"Do you think the United States will continue the policy of increasing the size and completeness of its navy?"

"I know no reason why it should not do so. The necessity, or at least advantage, is apparent, there is plenty of money, and public sentiment as it now exists will indorse such a policy. Of course, with the completion of the new plants the present Secretary of the Navy will be able to lay out a much larger program of expenditure than was possible under the last Administration. Under President Cleveland the foundation has been thoroughly laid for a navy adequate to the needs of the United States and commensurate with her dignity and position among nations, and it is to be hoped and expected that the foundation will be built upon.

THE DYNAMITE GUN.

"A few evenings ago Charles Reade, nephew of the novelist, in a lecture here in London said it had been reported that the United States had a dynamite gun which it was claimed could blow into smithereens any warship now afloat. As he made the statement a man in the audience shouted out that he did not believe it."

"Are you willing to throw a little light on that point?"

"I hardly think I will do wisely in going into that matter in detail," replied Mr. Whitney, laughing, "for I might be drawn into discussion with some one. It is true, however, that the United States appropriated money for the construction of the pneumatic dynamite cruiser, and a considerable amount—some $600,000 or $700,000—for coast defense of a dynamite character. It is certain that the dynamite gun has passed beyond the experimental state. It has been demonstrated that it will throw an aerial torpedo containing 600 pounds of nitro-glycerine a distance of one mile, and one containing 200 pounds a distance of two miles. I do not care now to express myself as to the amount of destruction which the dynamite gun will cause over and above that of the guns now in use, and it remains to be shown yet to what extent the dynamite gun can be utilized on shipboard."

"Do you think the dynamite gun likely to revolutionize naval warfare?"

"I am not prepared to make public my opinion on that yet. I simply say that unless the Navy Department had great expectations from the dynamite gun it would not have expended so much money in finding out what it could accomplish."

PARNELL'S EXAMINATION FINISHED.

He Scores a Point on the Tories and Then Archbishop Walsh Goes on the Stand.

LONDON, May 8.—Mr. Parnell's examination was finished before the special commission today. He testified that the Reception Committee in America comprised the leading merchants of New York, representative citizens, and ministers of religion. In his speeches in New York witness had declared that not a farthing contributed to the Irish cause would go toward organizing rebellion in Ireland. Throughout his tour of the United States he had never swerved a hand's breadth from that declaration. Attorney General Webster, the witness said, had quoted from five out of sixty speeches he had made in the United States, ignoring the general tenor of his speeches so as to misrepresent his words. All the names the Attorney General had mentioned as those of persons who were associated with the meetings were a small fraction of those who had attended. Men of prominent position and of undoubted respectability attended these meetings. In no sense could the American receptions be identified with the proceedings of the physical force party. Witness firmly believed that none of his colleagues since joining the Irish Parliamentary party had had anything to do with the Fenians. Only casually did the Fenians come within the orbit of the constitutional movement.

Here Mr. Parnell scored by remarking that the Tories were more certainly associated with the movement; for instance, when they coöperated with the Parnellites to obstruct the Criminal Code bill to the death.

Referring to some letters of his, Mr. Parnell said he had copies made from his secretary's shorthand notes.

At this point Attorney General Webster said: "It seems that there exists a book of copies of Mr. Parnell's letters. I would like to see that book."

Sir Charles Russell—By all means.

Presiding Justice Hannen—If these letters refer to the league they ought to have been disclosed.

Mr. Parnell—Your Lordships are welcome to see any letter I ever wrote or received.

Attorney General Webster, recurring to the examination of Mr. Parnell's private bank account, wanted to trace a number of checks and a warm discussion ensued, Sir Charles Russell declaring that such action would be unfair.

Justice Hannen suggested a postponement of the inquiry into this matter until further documents were before the court.

Archbishop Walsh here took the stand. He testified that he came to the conclusion before 1879 that there was need of a defensive land organization, and was proceeding to give his opinion of the necessity for such an organization when Justice Hannen interposed, saying the inquiry must be limited to whether or not the Land League was necessary.

Attorney General Webster submitted that matters of opinion were not admissible.

Mr. Bigger urged that opinion evidence had been given over and over again by "hirelings of the Government."

Justice Hannen warned Mr. Bigger that he must not make use of such expressions.

Mr. Bigger then said that unless such evidence was admitted the whole inquiry would end in a farce.

The Judges here retired to consider the matter privately. On their return Justice Hannen announced they had decided that it was not permissible to ask any witness, however distinguished, abstract questions of opinions. The facts known to the witness ought to be laid before the court before opinions based thereon were mentioned. The mere expression of Archbishop Walsh's opinion, the Justice said, was inadmissible.

The Archbishop, continuing, said that in the course of his visits through his diocese he had abundant means of knowing that the league denounced outrages. Many priests had joined the league with his full approval. He saw nothing in the actions of the members of the league to forbid the clergy joining the organization.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEWS.

Richard Mansfield, the Actor, Narrowly Escapes Being Killed.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
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LONDON, May 8.—Richard Mansfield, who is an enthusiastic equestrian, was riding a spirited little bay mare in Rotten Row yesterday afternoon when an exuberant ragged small boy with an eye for coppers darted in front of him and displayed his acrobatic accomplishments by turning cartwheels in the middle of the road. The frightened mare reared suddenly and fell backward, the tragedian underneath, but being a skillful rider Mansfield disengaged his feet from the stirrups and escaped with nothing more serious than a badly strained hip. Bystanders who rushed to his assistance thought he had been killed, but he speedily remounted and finished his ride. Mansfield is unfortunate. First, he had his head cut open by an awkward swordsman on the stage. Then he sprained his ankle by a fall in the battle scene in "Richard III.," and now he narrowly escapes death. But these trifles do not interfere with his nightly appearance at the Globe.

The American Delegates Give a Dinner.

BERLIN, May 8.—The American delegates to the Samoan conference gave a dinner at the Kaiserhof this evening. The guests and their hosts were arraigned as follows: Mr. Kasson sat at the middle of the table, having at his right Count Herbert Bismarck and Messrs. Coleman, Beauclark, and Genisch, and at his left Sir E. B. Malet, Lieut. Buckingham, Dr. Arendt, and Lieut. Parker. Opposite Mr. Kasson sat William Walter Phelps, who had at his right Mr. Scott, Mr. Bates, Herr Richthofen, and Mr. Sewall, and at his left Dr. Kranel, Mr. Crowe, Dr. Stemrich, and Mr. Crosby.

The Racing Ocean Steamers.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

LONDON, May 8.—The Atlantic liners arrived today, the Trave reaching Southampton at midnight, the City of New York Queenstown at 6:15 a. m., and the City of Rome Queenstown at 10:40 a. m. The mail brought by the Trave, however, will reach London first, the distance from Southampton to London being only three hours, while that from Queenstown is twenty hours. The City of Rome made her fastest eastward passage.

Great Strikes in Germany.

BERLIN, May 8.—All the mines at Dortmund, Essen, and Bochum are deserted in consequence of the strike. The Krupp and other works have been compelled to stop the manufacture of rails owing to lack of coal. The strikers want an advance of 15 per cent in pay and a reduction of working hours to eight. The newspapers urge the employers to concede the demands of the strikers. It is feared that the Socialists will organize a general strike.

The Dolphin at Bombay.

SPECIAL CABLE DISPATCH TO THE TRIBUNE.
[Copyright, 1889, by James Gordon Bennett.]

BOMBAY, May 8.—The United States steamship Dolphin has arrived here.

Miscellaneous Cable Notes.

The strike among the miners of Westphalia is spreading. The military in the disturbed districts has been reinforced.

In a brawl at Dublin Jack Hickey, the pugilist, struck a jaunting car-driver a blow that killed him. The police have Hickey.

A fund has been started in London for Capt. Murrell, of the British steamer Missouri, who rescued the passengers of the Danish steamer Danmark in mid-ocean. Already £300 has been subscribed.

It is said that immediately after the Catholic Congresses come to a close the Vatican will ask the European Governments, especially the Catholic Governments, to consider their appeals for the restoration of the temporal power of the Pope.

The Czar has sent a telegraphic message of condolence to the widow of Count Tolstoi. In his message the Czar says that the successor of Count Tolstoi will be a man who is animated by the same principles that controlled the course of the late Minister of the Interior, and who will continue his work.

Mr. Rathbone, the American Consul General in Paris, gave a banquet last evening in honor of Gen. Franklin and Mr. Tuck, the American Commissioners to the Paris Exposition. Among the guests were Perry Belmont, Senator McPherson, Mr. Seligman, and other well known Americans.

ROCKFORD WILL LICENSE SALOONS.

Under "No License" the Town Has Had Practically Free Whisky.

ROCKFORD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—One year ago by an unlooked for accident Rockford elected an equal number of license and no license Aldermen. The Mayor cast the deciding vote, and the city refused to grant liquor licenses. The Council, however, voted to allow the sale of liquor in five gallon quantities. Not a single saloon was closed. On the contrary, it is stated that three or four additional places were opened where the ardent was sold. The law was not enforced, and attempts were made on several occasions to indict saloonists for violating the law. Fully 250 witnesses were called before the grand jury, but less than half a dozen saloonists were indicted. The witnesses did not know or remember what they drank. The citizens were soon disgusted at this slack way of doing things, and at the last election the license candidate for Mayor carried every ward in the city, and only two no license Aldermen were elected. The fee will be placed at $1,000. The saloons will be closed at 10 o'clock, and habitual drunkards who are on the blacklist cannot secure a drop. If saloonists sell to them they will be prosecuted.

THEY WILL BREAK IN IF NECESSARY.

Residents of Suburban Districts Clamor for Annexation to the City.

The mass-meeting announced at Irving Park last evening resulted in a general gathering of citizens from all parts of the town and exceeded the expectations of the most sanguine annexationists. County Commissioner S. S. Kimbell of Avondale was made Chairman.

Henry Vannatta of Cragin was earnestly in favor of the annexation of the entire town, but believed there would be opposition on the part of the territory west of Jefferson avenue.

D. B. Fonda of Jefferson Park believed the time so near at hand that the inevitable might be judiciously anticipated by a complete annexation.

County Clerk Wulff followed in the same vein, and expressed a decided opinion that the business interests of Jefferson Park and the removal of the incubus of the tollroad could be subserved in no better way.

Petitions were presented, as required under the law, in duplicate, one for the annexation of the village to the city and another for the annexation of the town to the Town of West Chicago. The latter did not seem to meet with favor if it could be avoided, and was lost upon a vote being taken. The proposition to annex the village was then carried with only one dissenting vote in an unusually large assemblage. It was agreed that the form of petition for presentation to the people for signatures should be settled at the proposed conference with the other towns.

Those opposing a township or complete union are desirous of knowing first whether the township organization cannot remain intact even with a union of the village with the city. On motion the Chairman appointed the following committee to represent the village at the meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel on Saturday next: From Jefferson Park—G. E. Detweiller, Henry Esdohr, Theodore Schultz. Irving Park—William Haeker, J. N. Lomks, William Wallis. Cragin and Hermosa—Henry Vannatta, Mr. Conway, and Mr. Slader. Avondale—Fred Haussen, S. S. Kimball, and S. Bixby. Maplewood—Sven Olin, Mr. Hawkins, and C. F. Gooding. Almira—F. F. McCarthy, George Marny, Edward Simms, J. H. Stube, and Edward Langstaff. Hunting Avenue—C. F. Hunting. Montrose—M. H. Reynolds.

Speeches were made by a large number of prominent citizens present. The deadlock in the Board of Trustees seems to urge a more vigorous course than would otherwise be expected. Among the delegations present and to be represented is one from Sec. 25, hitherto supposed to have joined the city, but grave doubts have arisen in the minds of legal authorities as to the constitutionality of their annexation as declared, and its citizens are arranging to submit the question anew by petition to the County Court and force a decision upon the question. If there be a question they hope to be enabled to join with the town in settling the question at the proposed election in a manner to cure any and all defects in the law conferring the powers delegated to the County Board and which is claimed to be unconstitutional. The meeting adjourned to Monday evening next at Irving Park School Hall, when a report will be received from the delegates appointed, covering the results of their conference with the other towns, and petitions will be ready prepared as the law required for the signatures of the citizens generally.

County Clerk Wulff and other Jefferson annexationists visited the County Judge yesterday to consult with him as to the form of petition for a special election. He supplied the desired information. The Jeffersonians insist on bringing in the whole village.

Assistant Corporation Counsel Knight is beset with queries as to the effect of annexation on this, that, and the other interest. He was asked yesterday how Justices of the Peace and other town officers would be affected. They will retain their offices and discharge their functions for the period for which they have been elected. Another query was about the special assessment amendment. The meaning of that is that suburban territory which has been sewered under the special assessment plan shall not be taxed for sewers either in present city territory or in territory that may be annexed. Having paid for their sewers, suburbanites will not be taxed to furnish sewers for others.

The meetings at Lake View and in Lake this evening to select delegates to the convention promise to be largely attended.

WHAT THE WEATHER WILL BE TODAY.

Official Predictions Furnished by the United States Signal Service Bureau.

OFFICE CHIEF SIGNAL SERVICE OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8—8 p. m.—Indications for twenty-four hours: For Illinois, fair Thursday, local rains Friday, cooler by Friday morning, southwesterly winds.

For Ohio and Indiana, fair, stationary temperature, except in Northern Indiana, slightly cooler, southerly winds.

For Lower Michigan, fair, followed in extreme northern portion by light showers, southerly winds, cooler in western portion, stationary temperature in southeastern portion and warmer in northeastern portion.

Place of observation.	Hight of barometer....	Thermomet'r	Maximum temperature	Direction of wind.....	State of weather....	Precipitat'n for 12 hours.
New York..............	30.00	58	68	E....	Clear..	....
Minnedosa.............	29.30	44	66	S. W..	Cl'udy	.02
Washington, D. C....	29.98	72	88	N. W.	Clear..	....
Medicine Hat.......	29.72	42	42	N. W.	Rain...	.54
Norfolk, Va.	30.02	70	86	S. E..	Clear..	....
Montrose..............	29.80	50	58	W	Rain...	....
Charleston, S. C.....	30.08	68	..	S. E..	Clear..	....
Jacksonville, Fla. ...	30.12	78	88	Calm.	Clear..	....
Pensacola, Fla...... ..	30.12	70	76	S......	Clear..	....
Vicksburg, Miss......	30.02	78	86	S......	Clear..	....
New Orleans, La......	30.10	76	82	S......	Clear..	....
Galveston.....	29.96	74	78	S......	Cl'udy	....
Nashville, Tenn......	30.00	80	86	S..	Clear..	...
Cincinnati, O..........	29.96	84	86	S. W.	Clear..	....
Buffalo, N. Y..........	30.00	64	72	S. W.	Fair...	....
Oswego, N. Y..........	29.96	66	80	Calm.	Clear..	....
Rochester, N. Y.......	29.96	80	86	W	Clear..	...
Erie, Pa................	29.98	68	78	S. E..	Clear..	....
Cleveland, O..........	29.96	80	88	S......	Clear..	....
Sandusky, O..........	29.94	80	86	S. W..	Clear..	....
Toledo, O.......	29.92	80	84	S......	Fair...	....
Detroit, Mich..........	29.92	76	82	S......	Fair...	....
Alpena, Mich....	29.82	58	62	S. E..	Clear..	....
Grand Haven, Mich.	29.82	80	82	S......	Fair...	....
Marquette, Mich......	29.62	64	78	S......	Cl'udy	.02
Port Huron, Mich...	29.92	78	82	S......	Clear..	....
Chicago................	29.76	82	88	S......	Fair...	....
Green Bay, Wis.......	29.66	68	82	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
Milwaukee, Wis.......	29.68	70	74	S......	Clear..	....
Duluth, Minn.........	29.54	56	60	S. E..	Clear..	.38
St. Paul, Minn........	29.54	72	78	S......	Fair...	.94
La Crosse, Wis........	29.62	76	80	S......	Fair...	....
Davenport, Ia.........	29.74	78	84	S. W.	Clear..	...
Des Moines, Ia.	29.60	80	84	S......	Fair...	....
Dubuque, Ia...........	29.70	80	86	S......	Fair...	....
Cairo, Ill...............	29.92	80	84	S......	Clear..	....
Springfield, Ill.........	29.84	80	84	S. W.	Cl'udy	....
St. Louis, Mo..........	29.88	76	80	S......	Clear..	....
Springfield, Mo........	29.84	72	80	S......	Fair...	....
Omaha, Neb...........	29.66	80	88	N. W.	Fair...	....
Huron, Dak............	29.62	68	74	W	Clear..	....
Yankton, Dak.........	29.64	76	82	W	Clear..	....
Moorhead, Minn......	29.56	62	70	W	Clear..	....
St. Vincent......	29.44	54	66	S. W.	Cl'udy	.02
Bismarck, Dak........	29.64	44	56	W	Fair...	.01
Fort Buford	29.62	40	42	N. W..	Cl'udy	.04
Helena, Mont	29.86	46	46	S. W.	Cl'udy	.24
Cheyenne, Wyo......	29.74	52	62	S......	Cl'udy	....
Denver, Colo..........	29.64	58	64	N. ...	Cl'udy	....
Dodge City, Kas......	29.60	78	80	S. E..	Cl'udy	....
El Paso, Tex	29.56	82	88	W...	Fair...	....
Salt Lake City, Utah.	29.76	54	54	N. W.	Cl'udy	....
*Portland, Ore	30.02	46	..	S......	Cl'udy	.01
*San Francisco.......	29.94	50	..	S......	Clear..	.08

*Morning report.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

LONDON, May 8.—The steamer City of Rome, from New York, May 1, for Liverpool, passed Browhead at 6:50 a. m. May 8.

The steamer City of New York, from New York, May 1, for Liverpool, arrived at Queenstown at 4:30 a. m. May 8.

The steamer Trave, from New York for Bremen, passed the Lizard at 4 p. m. today.

COPENHAGEN, May 8.—Arrived, the Island from New York.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8.—Arrived, the Nederland from Antwerp.

YOKOHAMA, May 7.—Arrived, the Monarch, from New York.

HAMBURG, May 7.—Arrived, the Paula, from Philadelphia.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Arrived, the Bohemia, from Hamburg.

LIVERPOOL, May 8.—The Inman Line steamer City of Chicago, which was to have sailed today for New York, is detained in the Mersey, owing to a strike among her firemen.

HOAR'S COMMITTEE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Gen. Miles Testifies Regarding Pacific Coast Defenses—Subsidizing Steamer Lines.

SAN FRANCISIO, Cal., May 8.—The select committee of the United States Senate to investigate the relations of the United States with Canada met in session here today, Senator Hoar presiding. Gen. Nelson F. Miles, in command of the Division of the Pacific, spoke at length on the subject of coast defenses. The statement was made that a naval vessel of a foreign Power, provided with modern armament, could easily lay off the Golden Gate and throw shot into the centre of San Francisco, eight miles distant.

Gen. Miles explained in detail how the fortifications of this harbor could be made efficient. As a round estimate he thought $25,000,000 would be sufficient to make the entire Pacific coast defenses all that could be desired.

During the week representatives of various trades organizations will testify before the committee.

Table Wares.

The selection of your table service merits careful attention. Be sure you are thoroughly well pleased with the shape, decoration and general style, as no other class of household furniture lasts so very long or is brought so much before your notice. We display the most comprehensive and carefully purchased selection of Table Porcelains, Cut Glass, Toilet Sets, Lamps, etc., to be seen in the West. Separate rooms for the display of Cut Glass, Course Sets, and Artistic Ornamental Wares.

LOWEST PRICES.

Burley & Company
77, 79 AND 81 STATE-ST.

MANDEL BROTHERS
117 TO 123 STATE-ST.

Important Sale of Seasonable Goods.

Lawn Dressing Sacques & Wrappers.

Lawn Dressing Sacques trimmed with Lace and embroidery, sizes 32 to 46, worth 75c.. 49c

Lawn Dressing Sacques with clusters of tucks, and embroider'd edge, worth $1.00.......... 75c

Lawn Dressing Sacques with two embroider'd insertion and four clusters of tucks, finished with embroidery, worth $1.75...... $1.25

Linen Lawn Dressing Sacques, 8 clusters of tucks, and 4-inch Valenciennes lace ruffle, worth $1.98.......... $1.38

White Lawn Wrappers, Mother Hubbard yoke with six clusters of tucks, finished with flounce.............. $1.38

Striped Gingham, loose front and princess back, very neat, in all colors, worth $2.50... $1.98

White Linen Lawn, Mother Hubbard, tucked back and front, em.b'd collar and cuffs, worth $2.95........... $2.25

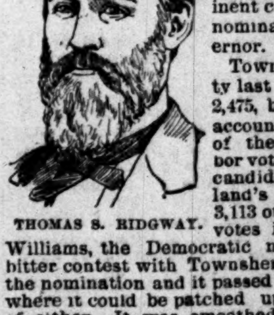
Print Wrappers,
All Colors,
89c and $1.25.

USE POND'S EXTRACT FOR
HOARSENESS SORE THROAT CHILBLAINS BRONCHITIS
INFLAMED EYES, CHAFED OR ROUGHENED SKIN
WOUNDS BRUISES SPRAINS CATARRH
DIPHTHERIA, NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM
PILES BURNS BITES SCALDS
FEMALE COMPLAINTS, COLDS, FROST BITES
HEMORRHAGES OF ALL KINDS INFLAMMATIONS OF ALL KINDS

THE NOMINEE IN THE NINETEENTH.

Thomas S. Ridgway Will Make It Interesting for Mr. Williams.

SHAWNEETOWN, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Thomas S. Ridgway, who was yesterday nominated by the Republicans from the Nineteenth to fill the vacancy caused by Congressman Townshend's death, was born in White County, Illinois, and is 56 years of age. He was State Treasurer in 1875, and several times a prominent candidate for the nomination of Governor.



THOMAS S. RIDGWAY.

Townshend's majority last November was 2,475, but this was on account of the division of the farmer and labor vote among various candidates. Cleveland's majority was 3,113 out of over 33,000 votes in the district. Williams, the Democratic nominee, had a bitter contest with Townshend last year for the nomination and it passed beyond a point where it could be patched up by the friends of either. It was smoothed over as well as possible, but there is yet a sore feeling. Many Democrats will go fishing on election day and others will vote for Ridgway. It is universally conceded that the Democratic majority will be cut down if not wiped out. The election will be held the 21st of May.

Col. Lamont at St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, MO., May 8.—[Special.]—Col. Dan Lamont, ex-President Cleveland's private secretary, arrived in the city last night in company with C. C. Baldwin, the New York capitalist, and a party of friends. Said he: "I am out of politics and hope to remain out. I have decided to make a little money if I can, and that I could not do if I remained in public life." "There seems to be a growing sentiment in favor of the renomination of Mr. Cleveland in '92," said the reporter. Col. Lamont smiled and said: "I think Mr. Cleveland is well satisfied to remain where he is. I doubt if any movement looking to his renomination would meet with a second from him."

Hotel Preston
BEACH BLUFF, MASS.

This delightfully situated hotel is located on the famous and fashionable North Shore, 14 miles from Boston; cuisine the very best; fish, lobsters, clams, shrimps are specialties. Refer by permission to Mrs. H. O. Stone, Mrs. George F. Harding. Plans can be seen and rooms engaged at Parlor V Palmer House every afternoon from 2 until 5 until May 18.

LONG BRANCH
West End Hotel,
SEASON OF 1889.
COTTAGES AND RESTAURANT OPEN SAT., JUNE 8. HOTEL OPENS JUNE 22.
With Improvements and Additional Attractions.
D. M. & W. E. HILDRETH, 32 Broadway, N. Y.

CRESSON SPRINGS, PA.
Main line Pennsylvania Railroad, on top of ALLEGHENY MOUNTAINS.
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE
Will open June 25. All trains stop at Cresson. For circulars, etc., address
WM. R. DUNHAM, Supt., Cresson, Cambria Co., Pa.

GARRISON HOUSE, YORK BEACH, MAINE.
A very desirable summer resort. House beautifully situated, and first-class in all respects. Opens June 1. Send for circulars. SANBORN & PREBLE, Props.

BEDFORD MINERAL SPRINGS, BEDFORD, PENNA.
Leading mountain resort. Water unequaled. Hotel newly furnished. Opens June 8. Write for circular
L. B. DOTY, Manager.

Windguard Chimney-Tops for Defective Smoke-Flues. Sewers cleaned, repaired, and deodorized. WM. M. DEE, 165 Adams-st.

W. S. WILSON & CO.,
JOBBERS OF PROVISIONS,
Butterine, Bacon, Cheese, Lard, Butter, Hams, Bologna, Dried Beef, Eggs, etc.
15 SOUTH HALSTED-ST............CHICAGO.

DIED A HUNDRED DEATHS

WILLIAM REDDING MEETS HIS FATE IN TERRIBLE FASHION.

Caught by the Foot in a Frog at a Railroad Crossing He Is Run Over by an Engine—Elephants Enjoy Themselves in the Park—One Person Killed and Another Rendered Unconscious by the Heat—Pure Air for Chicago.

For acute mental torture William Redding's death last evening is almost unexampled.

Crossing the Pittsburg & Fort Wayne Railroad tracks over Cottage Grove avenue on his way home his foot caught in a frog. A Grand Crossing engine was in sight. Two companions were with him. They saw the engine and made their way over. Thinking it an easy matter to loosen his foot, Redding did not call to them for help. They went on. They thought he was only a step behind.

But his foot was fast. As the train neared him he realized his position. He stared into the eye of the headlight, fixed to the spot by the hold on his foot, but now still more immovably rooted by terror. His companions turned in time to see the stare in his eyes as the headlight threw a blaze into his face.

On the engine came. He awaited it. The contact between iron and human flesh and bone was over in a moment. No cry had issued from the man's lips.

He had been spellbound by the awfulness of his fate.

His body was taken to his home in Brookline, near Grand Crossing. An inquest will be held today.

Thus died William Redding, adding another chapter to the story of terrible deaths and another name to the list of the victims of the deadly railway frog.

ELEPHANTS GO OUT TO THE PARK.

Two of the Animals Break Loose and Enjoy Themselves for Awhile.

Two elephants belonging to Grenier got their dates mixed and celebrated yesterday for the centennial anniversary. Last night about 10 o'clock they broke from their moorings at Ann and Randolph streets and sailed forth on a tour of the West Side. Pursuit was immediately begun by attendants and a crowd, but they failed to keep their elephantships in sight. The elephants reached Garfield Park and meandered about the walks and drives and played the spoony for awhile in the light of a quarter moon and the crowds that had now caught up with the fragment of a circus. About 1 o'clock they were captured and returned to the lodging none the worse for their three hours' outing.

THE EFFECTS OF THE GREAT HEAT.

One Man Dies from a Sunstroke, Another Falls Unconscious While at Work.

August Witt, while working in Adam Wickler's brickyard on Clybourn avenue, was overcome by the heat about 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. He was taken to his home on Hoyne avenue, near Belmont, where he died at 8 o'clock last night. He was 40 years old and leaves a widow and four children. This is thought to be the first case of sunstroke this year.

John Holmes, an employé of the Dake bakery, was overcome by the heat in the bake-room at 5 p. m. yesterday. He was taken to the County Hospital, where he speedily recovered. Holmes is a single man, and lives at No. 135 Clinton street.

THIS CITY IS TO HAVE PURE AIR.

The Smoke Nuisance at Last to Be Done Away With.

Ald. Vierling's special committee on the smoke nuisance met in the City Clerk's office yesterday and discussed the question under consideration at considerable length. O. W. Guthrie and some experts from the Citizens' Association were in attendance and gave their views on the question. Mr. Guthrie said there was no doubt but that the nuisance could be abated if a proper effort were made. The present ordinance, he said, should be so amended that it could be rigidly enforced without discrimination against employer or employé. All devices should be subject to examination, and if worthless should be condemned. The tugs and locomotives were harder to control than the others, he said, but they, too, could be made to comply with the law.

Edward Moyed, who investigated the subject for the Citizens' Association, was satisfied that the smoke could be prevented, but poor devices should be thrown out, he said. He believed if practical men were appointed Smoke Inspectors—men who would try to aid the people in abating the nuisance instead of prosecuting and annoying them—much good would result.

G. A. Clark, an inventor, explained the system adopted by him in his patent, which is practically to "turn the fire up side down," as he explained it, or coking the coal and then burning the coke.

Chairman Vierling said the dry goods and other dealers were interested, as at present they were unable to display their better class of goods.

Ald. Dunham said he had a practical experience with the smoke nuisance, and a practical burner, if such could be found, would be worth more than the Calumet & Hecla copper mine. The only thing approaching a smoke burner was not only a smoke burner but also a coke manufacturer. He was opposed to the present smoke ordinance. It had been in force for eight years, and yet there was no abatement of the nuisance. Where a device depends on the fireman or engineer for its success it was a failure. Not one in fifty took an interest in the consumer. Where air and steam were put in over the fire not 5 per cent of the coal was used in making steam, for not only the natural draft had to be burned but the surplus air and steam. The only practical thing that Mr. Dunham knew of was hard coal. But he doubted whether the Council could be induced to pass an ordinance making the use of hard coal compulsory. The present smoke ordinance was an imposition on the people and ought to be repealed, he said.

The committee adjourned without action in order to obtain information from experts employed by the Citizens' Association. These experts have already made their report and it is in the printers' hands. It will be ready in a few days. It will give the result of an investigation of almost every device now in use in the city, and is expected to contain some valuable suggestions.

C. G. Dixon, the new Smoke Inspector, was too busy with the politicians to attend the session of the committee. He will probably be on hand at the next meeting. Ex-Commissioner Thompson will also be in attendance to give his views as to the proper remedy. Ald. Vierling says the committee is going to probe matters to the bottom, and is not going to stop until a means of abating the nuisance is found.

RUN OVER BY A FIRE MARSHAL.

Harry McManus Gets in the Way of the Marshal's Buggy and Suffers for It.

Fire Marshal Redell ran over Harry McManus at the corner of La Salle and Madison streets while responding to the alarm of fire from Box No. 58 shortly after 9 o'clock last night. The Chief was going south on La Salle street on the run, keeping the gong in a constant clanging. McManus and a friend, Joseph J. Lynch, were crossing the street in front of the flying wagon. Lynch was apprised of the vehicle in time to step back, but his companion stepped head first into the vehicle and was turned head over heels, sustaining a severe cut on the forehead over the right eye and painful bruises in the side and shoulder. The injuries will not prove serious.

"He is the first man I ever ran over," said the officer. "I was driving and was ringing the bell. I am responsible for the man's injury, and simply say I was going to a fire."

OKLAHOMA'S FIRST NEWSPAPER.

The Guthrie "Getup," a Little Sheet Which Acts Up to Its Title.

The salutatory of the Guthrie *Getup*, the first newspaper published in Oklahoma, breathes the air of the free and unfettered West.

"We prance into the field at the head of the procession. Praise Jehovah, all ye good people, and let the praises resound to the measured stroke of our new job press. Ah, there's the rub! If you do not give us job work we must go back to our wife's folk. This would place us in a wretched fix, for we are not married. This last statement," adds the editor facetiously, "is particularly directed to single women who hold corner lots."

Then the policy of the paper is briefly outlined in vigorous language. "Should any man even as much as kick his d—, we will give the public an accurate estimate of the motive power used. Pastors, free of charge, can look at our devil, and the W. C. T. U. is hereby approved. The correct weight of the newly born will be given."

From a peculiar phase of the situation the "long felt want" paragraph is missing, but the editor presages much for the future.

"Our Washington hand press is in soak, and this accounts for the postage stamp size of the present edition, as it had to be printed on our new job press. The next issue expects to put on enlarged and more dignified pants, and then we'll make things hum until Guthrie is a manufacturing Capital of 100,000 people."

A suspicious and lugubrious note follows:

"Funeral notices will be published at a discount of 60 per cent."

The rural localette column fairly teems with scintillating brilliancy.

"Our streets are being laid out. Thank Heaven this cannot be said of our citizens.

"Uncle Sam stopped the selling of water at the little Village of Oklahoma. Poor fellows! They will now have to drink beer.

"A few lying pups are reporting stories of free flowing blood and numerous killings. The whelps know better. There hasn't been a man killed in Guthrie since the 22d.

"The first Sabbath in Oklahoma was a quiet and orderly one. No real estate business was done, the gambling games were postponed until Monday morning, and no one was killed.

"The first fire in Guthrie was the burning of Marshal Jones' tent. The writer had a rifle stock badly scorched, and this curiosity relic is now for sale. All relics of the conflagration now on sale at the *Getup* office.

"An excursion from Arkansas City Sunday. That's proper, boys.

"We have three banks, but one is a sand bank. Ha! Ha!

"Jonathan Bowers is the first subscriber. Lord bless him. Come forward brethren.

"Guthrie has no flies on her.

"East Guthrie boasts the fairest claimholder in the West. She hails from Chicago, sings like a lark, and will make it hot for jumpers."

THE HOME FOR INCURABLES ROW.

Mrs. Wilce Answers the Charges Made by Mr. Higinbotham.

In the suit involving the Home for Incurables, in which sensational charges of cruelty were made against Matron Barlow, Attorney Crews appeared before Judge Tuley yesterday and procured the entry of an order authorizing Mr. Crews or his partner to visit the home with a stenographer and one other reputable person to be selected by complainants and take the affidavits of any of the inmates they may desire in support of the charges of cruelty and mismanagement contained in the bill. The order directs that the investigators shall be allowed free access by the matron and officers of the institution to all parts of the home and that their inspection shall not be interfered with by any one.

Mrs. Thomas Wilce was seen at her home, No. 708 West Harrison street, last evening.

"I am greatly surprised," said Mrs. Wilce, "by the statements which Mr. Higinbotham has made in connection with this suit. I notice that he has said to a TRIBUNE reporter that one woman—Mrs. Thomas Wilce—is at the bottom of the whole thing. I must, in justice to myself, say that Mr. Higinbotham's statement is wholly untrue.

"The facts regarding the institution of the suit are these: The ladies of the Woman's Protective Agency knew of the condition of affairs at the home and desired to remedy it. I was asked some time ago if I would sign a bill looking to the remedy of these evils. I said that I might perhaps do so. I heard nothing more of the matter until two weeks ago, when Mrs. Holt of the Protective Agency called on me. She came just as I was getting into a carriage to attend the funeral of my son, and of course I had no conversation with her. I did nothing in the matter, nor did I see any one interested in bringing or preparing the suit until yesterday morning, when I was called to the lawyer's office to sign the bill.

"I am more than glad the suit has been brought. I would that I had had the strength to do what Mr. Higinbotham says I have done. But as a matter of truth nothing could be further out of the way than Mr. Higinbotham's charge that I am at the bottom of this whole matter.

"Mr. Higinbotham also said that I once installed a friend of mine as matron, that my friend proved a failure, and was discharged after a week's trial. Since that time, he says, I have done everything in my power to secure Mrs. Barlow's removal.

"This is untrue in every particular. The woman of whom he speaks—I cannot even recollect her name—was made matron by the committee of which I was a member. I believe I favored the action, though I knew nothing of the woman personally. I understood she was a good, charitable woman, and she was to receive no salary, I believe, or at least only a small one. It was found that she was not capable of taking full charge of matters and she was displaced. I never had the slightest interest in keeping her there, and no consideration in the matter except the good of the home.

"I have been interested, and am still interested, in many charitable matters, but never have I in my connection with any of these used them to make a place for one of my friends."

TO BRING THE GAS TRUST TO TERMS.

Measures Which May Be Resorted To in Behalf of Private Consumers.

A week ago Monday the Council rejected the proposition of the Gas Trust to furnish gas to the city at $1 per thousand, and at the same meeting made an offer to the monopoly to pay the price named for the city provided the same rate were made for private consumers. The latter now pay $1.25 per 1,000 feet when the payment is made before the 10th of the month, and $1.50 when it is deferred. At the same meeting complaint was made of the quality of the gas. The Mayor and Controller, who were empowered to negotiate with the Gas Trust on the terms indicated, made a proposal to the officers of the various companies composing the trust for a conference at the Controller's office today. The proposal was accepted. Much interest will attach to the outcome of the meeting. The Gas Trust denies the right of the Council to regulate prices for private consumers. The Council does not now claim the direct right to do so, but members of the Council claim that that body has sufficient power, in an indirect way, over the monopoly to bring it to the city's terms. The gas companies hardly comply with any of the ordinances under which they enjoy their monopoly. They fail to furnish gas of the proper quality. The police powers of the city could be utilized to make the trust companies arrogant. The Council as at present constituted, and unless it is tampered with, will probably show little mercy to the trust, and will back up the Mayor in any measure he may take to enforce compliance with the terms now offered. Among the expedients that might be resorted to is the forfeiture of the francises of the various companies for violation of their ordinance because they have entered into a combination to prevent competition; also for nonuser in the case of the Equitable and the Consumers' Companies. Ald. Ernst says that if the trust proves obstinate he will urge a quo warranto suit to test the legality of the combination formed by the companies with a view to forfeiting their charters. The Miller bill passed at Springfield Tuesday gives cities power to condemn gas works, or to establish new ones and pay for the same by special assessment. This will place a new power in the hands of the Municipal Government in dealing with the monopoly.

NORTH CLARK STREET FOOTBRIDGE.

Business-Men Raise the Money to Provide Necessary Accommodations.

A meeting of North Clark street business-men identified with the construction of a footbridge over the river at Clark street was held Tuesday afternoon, F. E. Land acting as chairman, William E. Bruns secretary, John Kirschhoeffer treasurer.

The Committee on Finance reported the collection of funds mentioned below for the erection of a footbridge over the river at Clark street as follows:

C. F. W. Lutz, $50; William Conlan & Co., $10; F. E. Land, $10; I. Bacharach, $10; T. Hassett, $5; F. W. Brenckle, $10; G. A. Schmidt & Co., $25; H. Siewert, $5; William E. Bruns, $5; L. A. Brown & Co., $10; Henry Voedisch, $5; R. Anbach, $2.50; H. Schilling, $5; Henderson & Melin, $5; A. Obermann, $10; Eichberg & Berner, $10; L. B. Alvord, $10; Hawkins & Magarell, $10; John Kenney, $5; M. Salberg, $5; P. Moon, $4; Otto Kruse, $5; Conklin & Co., $20; H. Magnus, $5; Joe Handley, $10; William R. Dassler, $3; F. Seeger, $5; A. G. Boggaino, $5; Charles Schoenlau, $5; D. Sanders, $5; H. & W. Florsheim, $5; Nelson & Co., $3; A. H. West, $5; William Gee, $5; John Miller, $20; H. H. Barnard, $10; John Fehn, $10; John O'Brien, $5; Redfield, $5; Bolles Bros., $10; Ross & Moore, $10; Berlin Shirt Store, $5; Vergho & Son, $5; Labes, $5; Koencker, $10; Bartholomae & Leicht, $10; Iceman at Koencker's, $3; Mislin, $20; J. W. Trainor, $20; P. Nilsson, $10; L. F. Hussander, $5; F. Servis, $5; Genesee Bakery, $10; Stafford & Co., $10; John Kirschhoeffer, $10. Total amount, $480.50.

A committee was appointed to have signs made to read as follows:

"*Clark street footbridge now open to the public.*"

These signs to be placed at the following street corners:

Two signs at Kinzie and Clark streets.
Two signs at Clark and Michigan streets.
One sign at Kinzie street and Dearborn avenue.

Another committee of two was appointed to make the necessary arrangements to have both sides of North Clark street from the viaduct down to the approach of the footbridge illuminated by electric lights.

OFFICESEEKERS MADE HAPPY.

A Number of Minor Municipal Appointments Made Yesterday—City Items.

Several appointmets of minor importance in the Engineering, Street, and Health Departments were made yesterday. The most important are the following: D. H. Wilkie, Inspector of Street Obstructions; Thomas L. Dooley, division street foreman; Henry Nunsterman, City-Hall electric light engineer; James Stewart, engineer West Side Pumping Works; Dennis Howe, engineer North Side Pumping Works; Andrew Howell, chief engineer Fullerton avenue works; Thomas E. Belton, chief engineer Canal Pumping Works; R. Manstein, Superintendent of the Map Department; John Marr, Inspector of House Drains.

Superintendent Hamilton of the Water Department was handed a list of 200 or 300 from which to select the successors of the offensive Republican partisans now in that office.

Superintendent John B. Parsons, in reply to Commissioner Purdy, sent a letter yesterday saying that the West Side Street-Car Company had let contracts for sprinkling all West Side tracked streets in accordance with the ordinance. Mr. Parsons promised that if the contractors lagged in their duty they would be prodded up.

The Mayor and Commissioner Purdy examined the new pumping works on West Harrison street yesterday. The tunnels will be examined later.

Through an inadvertence it was stated yesterday that the new city bonds sold Tuesday were negotiated at a lower premium than any previous city bonds. The error was clear enough from the reading of the paragraph. The bonds are the lowest interest bearing bonds that have been issued—3½ per cent—and the premium is the highest relatively in the history of the city. Some years ago, when 3.65 per cent bonds were issued, it was no easy matter to negotiate them at par. A return was then made to the 4 per cents, which sold at a premium. The 3½s were an experiment and a successful one. They sold at 2¾ premium. This indicates a constantly increasing municipal credit for Chicago, which anti-annexationists will make note of.

GARRETT BIBLICAL INSTITUTE.

Yesterday's Exercises—Presentations and Speeches—Today's Program.

The exercises at the Garrett Biblical Institute yesterday included oral examinations before the Board of Visitors in systematic theology under Dr. Raymond and in pastoral theology and discipline under Dr. Ridgaway. At 2:30 o'clock public memorial services were held in Memorial Chapel for the late Hon. Grant Goodrich. Addresses were made by Mr. Orrington Lunt, Secretary and Treasurer of the Board of Trustees; the Rev. Thomas R. Strobridge, '68, of Princeton; Bishop Randolph S. Foster of Boston; and Bishop W. X. Niude of Topeka. Judge Goodrich, it will be remembered, died at his residence in Chicago March 15 last. He was a prominent pioneer of Chicago, a foremost figure in Chicago Methodism, and had been through the entire history of Garrett Biblical Institute President of its Board of Trustees. At 4:30 o'clock the public examination of the seniors in elocution took place in Memorial Chapel under Prof. R. L. Cumnock. This exercise is one of the most attractive of commencement week, and is deservedly popular. At the alumni banquet Tuesday evening the senior class presented the venerable professor of systematic theology, Dr. Miner Raymond, with a beautiful gold headed cane. The presentation speech was made by William Carson, and was fittingly responded to by Dr. Raymond. At 8 p. m. President Henry B. Ridgaway received the senior class, the members of the faculty, the official visitors, and invited guests at his residence on Hinman avenue. The program for today will bring the exercises of this year to a close. At 10 o'clock the annual meeting of the trustees will be held; at 11:30 the joint meeting of the trustees and Board of Conference Visitors. At 3 p. m. the commencement exercises will occur, and at 8 p. m. the anniversary exercises of the Norwegian-Danish Department.

A COMMERCIAL COMPLICATION.

Old Scores Raked Up in the Kinsman Failure—Papers Seized by the Sheriff.

Charles Kinsman confessed judgment for $41,400 in the Circuit Court late Tuesday night in favor of J. Schweizer, who went before Judge Tuley and secured the appointment of a receiver for Kinsman's property and an injunction restraining Mrs. Alphonso Goodrich and others from putting out of their hands certain assets alleged to belong to Kinsman and by him conveyed to them. Kinsman was in the wholesale notion business at Nos. 75 and 77 Randolph street and failed in 1887. Schweizer and other creditors who did not get their money claim the failure was fraudulent and will seek to have it declared a voluntary assignment for the benefit of creditors.

At the time of the failure Goodrich was a judgment creditor for about $20,000. The Sheriff levied on Kinsman's stock to satisfy this judgment, and after keeping it four or five weeks turned it over on the order of the court to a receiver who had been appointed. The receiver sold the stock and was ordered to turn the proceeds—about $13,000—over to the Sheriff. Goodrich obtained an order of court requiring the Sheriff to pay him the money on account of his judgment, which was done.

Immediately upon the entry of Schweizer's judgment and the appointment of John S. Oehman as receiver by Judge Tuley yesterday, writs of garnishment were issued directing the Sheriff to garnishee a number of persons and firms supposed to have property belonging to Goodrich or Kinsman, among them the National Bank of America. An attachment was also issued on which the Sheriff seized two safes and their contents in Goodrich's law office. This was the first Goodrich knew of the new turn affairs had taken. The safes have not yet been opened and their contents are unknown, although they are supposed to contain a great deal relating to the Kinsman failure. Goodrich is the notorious divorce lawyer.

HELD TO THE CRIMINAL COURT.

Managers of the Century Book & Paper Company Go to Jail.

F. S. Loomis, H. G. Loomis, and E. S. Jewell, managers of the Century Book & Paper Company, were held to the Criminal Court by Justice R. H. White yesterday on charges of conspiracy to defraud. Morton Smith, the complainant, is a school teacher from Zanesville, O., and was attracted by an advertisement for agents. He claims that he was induced to pay $285 cash and sign a contract to pay $700 more for a stock of certificates of membership in the concern. Smith said he was to receive a salary of $1,800 a year, which he was to make from the sale of these certificates. He claims that they were unsalable. When Justice White announced his decision, holding the defendants to the grand jury in bonds of $800 each, they demurred on the ground that the court had no jurisdiction, as the case was started at the Harrison street Police Court and he had no right to hear evidence elsewhere.

It appears that when the case commenced they asked him to take it to his private office, where he could give more time to the inquiry. Justice White said he did not care to do this, as he could just as well dispose of it at the Police Court, it not appearing to be a case requiring any great amount of time. The defendants insisted on the transfer, however, and the court finally consented. Several days were taken up with the examination and when it was finally concluded the prisoners raised the question of jurisdiction on the point they had themselves brought about. The plea did not work, as the court refused to entertain the demurrer, and as the defendants as obstinately refused to give bail they were sent to jail.

GLEANINGS IN LOCAL FIELDS.

A Transparent Swindle.

The Custom-House swindler has been heard from again. Mrs. Charles Counselman paid this supposed representative of the Government $14.98 Tuesday afternoon as duty on a package which he said had been waiting in the Custom-House for a number of days. Mrs. Counselman was expecting a package from Europe, and the representations seemed so plausible that she paid the sum, taking a receipt signed L. E. Langford *per* Hobert. Inquiry at the Custom-House for the package brought out the usual result.

Mrs. Counselman recognized in a portrait which the police and Government officials have the man to whom she paid the money. The picture is in the rogues' gallery, and bears the name of David Cartwright, alias James Lee. During the last three months over thirty similar cases have been reported at the Collector's office. The amount of the swindle was usually $4.98 or $9.98, but the operator seems to have raised the limit another $5, judging from Mrs. Counselman's loss. City detectives have known of the swindle and have had a full description and picture of the supposed swindler, but their efforts to capture him have been without result. The Collector thinks that no result after three months' work is rather slow work, and a special Government inspector will probably be put on the case today. Mr. Counselman will personally take a hand in the matter. The description of the man the police are looking for is as follows: Age 52, eyes gray, hair brown, hight five feet nine inches, light complexion.

Meeting of Lumber Dealers.

The National Association of Lumber Dealers held its annual meeting at the Tremont. The question of securing a lien law more favorable to the interests of lumber dealers was considered, also the mutual insurance already inaugurated by some branches of the trade. The morning session, which was attended by about thirty-five members, was devoted to the address of the outgoing President, J. P. Smith of Fowler, Ind., and the reports of the Treasurer, W. C. Wright of this city. The President said the association was in a prosperous condition. In the afternoon the following officers were elected: President, J. W. Sipher, Monmouth, Ill.; Vice-President, J. U. Cunningham, Norborne, Mo.; Secretary, W. C. Wright, Chicago; Directors, J. W. Sipher, Monmouth, Ill.; H. O. Siefert, Avoca, Ia.; P. F. Ahrens, Staunton, Ill.; J. P. Smith, Fowler, Ind.; J. U. Cunningham, Norborne, Mo.; W. H. Pike, Chenoa, Ill.; F. Meyer, Sedalia, Mo.; L. H. Wallace, Washington, Ia.; W. C. Wright, Chicago. The time for holding the annual meetings was changed to the third Wednesday in January. After the open session the Board of Directors held a meeting. The discussion of the lien law was postponed until the next meeting.

The Seligmans in Chicago.

Isaac Seligman, the London banker, is at the Richelieu with his brother, Jesse Seligman of New York, and Messrs. E. and W. Slattheimer of Frankfort on the Main. Their mission is said to be purely one of pleasure. The party came to Chicago at the special invitation of Mr. George H. Pullman, who met them shortly after their arrival yesterday morning and conveyed them immediately by special train to Pullman. En route to Chicago the party stopped a day at Niagara. The travelers will return immediately to New York. Jesse Seligman says he is only showing his brother the country.

Jesse Seligman said last evening:

"Our visit to Chicago has positively no business connected with it. For the first time in twenty-eight years my brother happened to be visiting America and I thought he ought not to return to London without visiting the metropolis of the West. We are looking after no business interests and are making no immediate Western investments. We visited Pullman this morning, were pleased with what we saw, and shall return to New York tomorrow."

The Judge Was Surprised.

A man maned Robinson was tried yesterday in Judge Williamson's court on the charge of stealing a harness. Witnesses testified to seeing him walk out of a barn with the harness on his arm. No evidence was introduced in rebuttal. The case went to the jury at noon and probably every one in the court-room, including the defendant, expected a verdict of guilty. The first thing heard from the jury was a request for sandwiches, which was refused. Three hours later the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

Robinson looked dazed and Judge Williamson looked at the jury and said:

"I must say, gentlemen, I'm astonished at your verdict, but I can't say any more. All the evidence went to show the man was guilty. There was not a scintilla to show he was innocent, but if that is your verdict you are discharged."

The jury which tried the case was made up of Alexander McDonald, Alfred Schapee, S. A. Hawkins, Thomas F. Fox, Patrick Malloy, William Westphal, Thomas M. Dixon, Patrick O'Connor, George H. Whitney, Jacob Andres, and William J. Douglas.

Hyde Park Free Postal Delivery.

Assistant Postmaster Hubbard, Superintendent of City Delivery McGrath, and Inspectors Spanger and Murphy visited Hyde Park yesterday afternoon with a view to extending the free delivery system below Fifty-first street and establishing a sub-station to take the place of the present post-office at Hyde Park Centre. It is the intention to extend the delivery to Fifty-ninth street. If a sub-station is established it will be located at No. 142 Fifty-third street, three doors west of the present post-office. A force of five carriers will be transferred from the Cottage Grove station to the new station. The territory from Forty-third to Fifty-ninth streets will be covered by the new station, while the Cottage Grove station will look after all of Hyde Park north of Forty-third street. The post-office at Woodlawn Park takes care of the mail for the locality from Sixtieth to Sixty-seventh street.

A delegation of wholesale stove dealers called upon Col. Sexton yesterday afternoon to congratulate him on securing the appointment of Postmaster.

Catholic Visitation and Aid Society.

The first annual meeting of the Catholic Visitation and Aid Society was held last evening in Apollo Hall. The society was organized in April, 1888, and has a membership of 2,440. The objects of the organization are to visit the several eleemosynary institutions of Cook County and render assistance to the inmates and to provide homes for homeless children. A library of 600 books has been placed in the poorhouse, and a committee distributes books each Sunday to the inmates. Fifteen families have been taken from the poorhouse and assisted in establishing homes, while ten persons were sent to other cities and fifteen children have been placed in St. Vincent's Asylum. A large lot at Calvary has been given to the society by Archbishop Feehan. The sum of $662 has been contributed and $582.08 expended. Arrangements were made for two concerts at Central Music-Hall May 21 and 22. The following officers were reëlected: T. D. Hurley, President; Rose McCabe, Secretary; J. J. Burns, Financial Secretary; P. B. Gleason, Treasurer; James Barnett, Chairman of Executive Committee.

An Echo from the Centennial.

The Executive Committee on the Centennial Celebration yesterday adopted by a unanimous vote the report of Secretary E. F. Cragin.

The report reviews the work of the celebration and expresses a general satisfaction at the success of the commemoration and thanks to all who took part therein. Stress is laid on the gratitude of the committee to the press for assistance rendered and criticism avoided in reporting the arrangements and execution of the program of the celebration.

The report cites as a remarkable feature of the proceedings the absence of class distinctions in the affair and quotes with pardonable pride the fact that the whole people entered heart and soul into the undertaking. A suggestion is made that the anniversary of April 30 be held as a commemoration day in every decade.

Items.

The police raided a poker game in a small room in the alley near Randolph and Dearborn streets and arrested seven men, one of whom, John Sloane, is said to have been the keeper.

Carl Sextus, a German mesmerist, gave a séance at Apollo Turner Hall last evening. The usual program of such entertainments was carried out, much to the satisfaction of a fair-sized audience.

The temperature yesterday, as observed by Manasse (optician), TRIBUNE Building, was as follows: 8 a. m., 73°; 9 a. m., 75°; 10 a. m., 78°; 11 a. m., 80°; 12 m., 83°; 1 p. m., 85°; 3 p. m., 88°; 6 p. m., 85°. Barometer, 8 a. m., 29.38; 6 p. m., 29.37.

The stockholders of the Chicago & Ohio Railroad held a meeting at the Grand Pacific yesterday afternoon. C. W. Fairbanks of Indianapolis, who was present, said the following officers were elected: President, Austin Corbin of New York; Vice-President, Albert M. Farlin of Boston; Secretary and Treasurer, E. R. Reynolds of New York.

The threatened trouble among the Baltimore & Ohio employés at South Chicago over the discharge of Timekeeper John Aurlin has been smoothed over, and the men will not ask for Aurlin's reinstatement or the Superintendent's dismissal. Aurlin told the men to do nothing of the kind, as he did not wish to involve them in trouble over his affairs.

The South Park Board met yesterday. The property-owners on the south side of the Midway Plaisance offered to dedicate a strip forty-five feet wide from Woodlawn avenue to Stony Island avenue to the Commissioners provided it was improved with a macadam roadbed and stone curb and sidewalk. The deeds were accepted and the improvement will be made this season.

Thomas Quigley, night watchman for Frank Parmelee, was killed May 3 at the Morgan street crossing of the Northwestern Road. The inquest was held yesterday. Quigley was driving a sulky and a train struck the horse, throwing Quigley from his seat. He became entangled in the sulky and was dragged some distance. The jury censured the railroad company for not having gates at the crossing.

There was an informal meeting of the officers and others of Bankers' Branch, Council No. 56, of the Royal League at the Grand Pacific last evening to hear a report of the trustees who constituted a committee on permanent headquarters. Archon B. F. Jones presided. The committee reported favorably on the Odd-Fellows' Hall in the M. E. Church Block. At the next meeting the new officers will be installed.

The Paramount League, a North Side social club recently organized, gave its first reception and hop at Westminster Hotel last night. It was a pleasant affair and was attended by about seventy-five couples. Dancing began at 9 o'clock with the grand march, led by the President of the club, Emile C. Venzina, and Miss Combits, and Vice-President Edward Hagen and Miss Carpenter. Refreshments were served at 11 o'clock.

The trial of Thomas Rooney for the murder of Henry Klemme was begun in Judge Williamson's court yesterday. Sept. 16 last Rooney and Klemme, a teamster, quarreled in a blacksmith shop at No. 156 Michigan street. The defense will claim that Klemme drove Rooney into a corner and without provocation struck him with his fist. Rooney seized a pair of blacksmith's tongs and struck Klemme over the head, the blow proving fatal. A jury was secured.

The United States Attorney yesterday dismissed the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad dynamite cases against Thomas Broderick, John A. Bauereisen, and George Goding. These men were convicted at Batavia, and for that reason the cases against them in Chicago were dropped. John A. Bowles and Alexander Smith were used by the Government as witnesses and they were allowed their liberty on their own recognizance in $1,000 each for good behavior.

The monthly meeting of the National Association of Spring Manufacturers, usually held in Cleveland, was transferred this month to Chicago for the benefit of the local manufacturers. About twenty-five members from all parts of the country met yesterday afternoon and evening at the Leland Hotel. President E. H. Pourne of Celveland and Secretary G. S. Smith of Fort Plain, N. Y., acted as the officers of the meeting. President Pourne said after the meeting that routine business only was transacted.

The Western Society of Engineers held its first meeting in its new quarters at No. 78 La Salle street, last evening. The rooms overlook the City Hall, and are handsomely furnished in black walnut. Several portraits of eminent engineers hang on the walls, and the excellent library fills several bookcases. The evening was spent in considering several amendments to the constitution. A committee was appointed to arrange for keeping the rooms of the society open at all times. After transacting routine business refreshments were served, and the meeting adjourned to June 2.

Charles Nelson, a watchman for Heath & Milligan, wholesale paint dealers, is locked up on a charge of larceny. Early yesterday morning an officer saw Nelson leave the alley in the rear of the paint store and arrested him as he was hiding an armful of brushes under a platform in the rear of Fuller & Fuller's wholesale drug house. Nelson confesses that he has been stealing from his employers for a long time and told the officers they would find a quantity of stolen property in his room on State street near Peck court. The police went to his room and recovered about $25 worth of paints and brushes. It is thought Nelson's peculations will amount to several hundred dollars.

W. C. Watkinson, a salesman in the employ of Trigg & Co. of No. 102 West Adams street, shot himself through the head at his home, No. 88½ South Green street, yesterday. During the forenoon Watkinson came home and told his wife that he was going to lie down, as he was not well. His wife went out on an errand, and their little boy a few minutes later went into the bedroom to find his father lying on the bed undressed and with a revolver in his hand. The boy was frightened and ran out. Mrs. Watkinson returned about noon to find her husband dead. The revolver was still clutched in one hand; in the other hand he held a note on which this was written: "Martha: Good-by. Have a good word for me." He was 35 years old, and leaves a wife and two children. Mrs. Watkinson says he had been despondent for some time, and frequently threatened to commit suicide.

Williams, Holt & Wheeler—this is a new name for the members of an old firm. The name it succeeds—Williams & Thompson—is the oldest unchanged law firm name in the city. This firm was founded in October, 1866. The partners had been schoolboys together and the plan of practicing law together was formed while they were preparing for college. Norman Williams had been in practice eight years, associated with C. Beckwith and Francis H. Kales, two of the ablest of Chicago lawyers. Gen. John L. Thompson had been a student in the office of Scammon, McCagg & Fuller both before and after the war. This firm was his only professional connection. The offices of this firm were in the Marine Building before the fire and have been in the Reaper Block for the last sixteen years.

Charles S. Holt, who had been a student and clerk in the office, was admitted to the partnership in 1882.

Arthur D. Wheeler, also a graduate of the office, became a partner in 1886. Gen. Thompson died in January, 1888, and the business has been carried on without change of name till now.

The firm has removed to offices in the Tacoma Building, and will hereafter be known by the firm name of Williams, Holt & Wheeler.

The senior member of the firm, Norman Williams, is one of the best known and most popular men at the Chicago bar. He is a son-in-law of ex-Chief Justice Caton. Messrs. Holt and Wheeler are good lawyers and abundantly able to keep up their end of the firm.—*Legal News.*

THE DEADLOCK IS FINALLY BROKEN.

Hyde Park Trustees Proceed to Business—Other Suburban Happenings.

So far as the $1,000 license in Hyde Park is concerned the deadlock in the Village Board of Trustees is broken, for the fee was last evening fixed at the old rate of $500, all of the six members voting for the repealing ordinance, so that that question is disposed of. The matter was undoubtedly brought about by the usual compromises and trades. The new ordinance provides that no liquor shall be carted in wagons in less than four gallons, so that this is a change from the one presented two evenings ago. Otherwise the ordinance is the same. Mr. Kinney stated that he was for the $1,000 license, but as he saw a good many good points in this new one he would vote for it. There is of course great rejoicing among the saloon men in the village. The board held two separate meetings. At the first the ordinance was engrossed and at the second it was passed. The next meeting will be held Tuesday, and then the police, firemen, and Treasurer will be appointed. Undoubtedly the holdovers will get a goodly share of the appointments in return for their votes on the license ordinance, but they say, and so do some of the most ardent $1,000 license men, that the getting rid of the beer wagons is a good and sufficient compensation.

No appointments were made last night, but some other business was transacted. The improvement of One Hundred and Fourth street from Torrence to Hoxie avenues was ordered, and ordinances were passed for the improvement of Woodlawn and Sheridan avenues from Sixtieth to Sixty-seventh streets. Water pipes were ordered laid in Kimbark avenue from Fifty-third to Fifty-fourth streets, and the board adjourned to Tuesday, when all appointments will be made, salaries fixed, and the appropriation bill considered.

Evanston.

The first meeting of the Board of Trustees since the corporation election was held Tuesday evening. The new Trustees—Messrs. Hoge, Elliott, and Stacey—qualified and were admitted to seats. President H. H. C. Miller, after delivering his inaugural address, made the following nominations, which were confirmed by a unanimous vote of the board: Village Attorney, George S. Baker; Treasurer, Ambrose Foster; Collector, J. P. Boutelle; Chief of Police, John Carney; Superintendent of Water-Works, Samuel B. Peeney; Engineer, J. R. Fitch; Fire Marshal, Samuel Harrison; lamplighters, Peter Schultz and John Jenks; pound-master, Walter Jones; Board of Health, Dr. W. A. Phillips, H. H. Gage, and John F. Stewart.

The Jefferson Deadlock.

The deadlock in Jefferson Village affairs still remains unchanged. The Board of Trustees held a meeting last evening, President Wallis and Trustees Scharenberg, Olin, and Homan being present. The holdover Trustees, Thomas, Berg, and Vannatta, were in the vicinity, but refused to take their seats. Trustee Scharenberg denounced the absent Trustees as obstructionists, and said he desired the people to understand that the trouble the village was now experiencing was in no way the fault of the new board. An adjournment was taken until next Wednesday.

REPUBLICAN VICTORIES IN INDIANA.

Fort Wayne for the First Time in Thirty Years Has a Republican Mayor.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The Republicans here succeeded in electing a Mayor, D. L. Harding. This is the first time in thirty years that we have had a Republican Mayor, as the city is Democratic by 2,000. The Republicans also elected four Councilmen, giving them a tie in the Council.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The whole Republican city ticket was elected and all but one Councilman by majorities ranging from 80 to 115. Terre Haute claims the credit of turning the tide of the spring elections.

WABASH, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The city election here yesterday resulted in a clean sweep for the Republican candidates, not a single Democratic vote being cast against them. The Prohibitionists had a ticket in the field, but it received only two votes.

SHELBYVILLE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The Republicans swept the platter clean here, electing all their candidates.

LA PORTE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The entire Democratic city ticket was elected with the exception of Marshal and one Councilman. The opposing ticket was a citizens' ticket, composed of Republicans and Democrats, and headed by Morgan H. Weir for Mayor. He was defeated by E. H. Scott by 254 majority.

MUNCIE, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The city election passed off quietly. Frank Ellis, Republican, was elected Mayor over R. C. Griffith by 633 majority. George W. Robinson was elected Marshal for the sixth time. The Council stands seven Republicans and three Democrats.

VINCENNES, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The Democracy of Vincennes did itself no credit yesterday by electing Francis Murphy, a saloonkeeper, as Mayor by 165 majority. Business-men generally feel the humiliation of this day's work. The Republicans elected only the City Assessor.

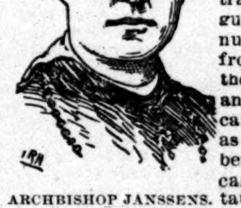
KOKOMO, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The Democrats elected J. B. Kirkpatrick Mayor by a majority of 27 over J. F. Morrison, Republican. They also elected their Councilman in the Fourth, a Democratic ward. The Republicans elected Treasurer, Clerk, and City Marshal by majorities of about 200; also Councilmen in the First, Second, and Third Wards. The Democratic gain of the Mayoralty came about through dissatisfaction of many Republicans, who scratched Morrison. He was a few years ago an ardent Democrat.

MADISON, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The Republicans elected five out of six Councilmen. The balance of the city ticket is Democratic.

INVESTED WITH THE PALLIUM.

An Honor Conferred on Archbishop Janssens at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, La., May 8.—[Special.]—This morning Archbishop Francis Janssens was invested with the pallium with particularly impressive ceremonies. His Eminence Cardinal Gibbons had come to New Orleans especially to officiate, and Bishops, administrators, and distinguished clergy to the number of 200 came from every section of the country. The old and historic St. Louis cathedral was filled as it had seldom been before. Flowers and candles made the altar resplendent, and the Cardinal's dais and Archbishop's throne were at the right of the altar.



ARCHBISHOP JANSSENS.

At 9:30 a. m. the procession left the archiepiscopal residence for the cathedral. In it were an escort of Catholic Knights, local and visiting clergy, and the following distinguished prelates: Mgr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Little Rock, Ark.; Mgr. Durier, Bishop of Natchitoches; Mgr. Cain, Bishop of Wheeling; Mgr. O'Sullivan, Bishop of Mobile; Mgr. Gallagher, Bishop of Galveston; Mgr. Neraz, Bishop of San Antonio; Mgr. Maes, Bishop of Covington; Mgr. Heslin, Bishop-elect of Natchez, Miss.; and the Very Rev. Van de Viger, Administrator of the Diocese of Richmond, Va.

TRIAL TRIP OF THE CRUISER CHARLESTON

The New Warship Displays a Creditable Speed and Stanch Seagoing Qualities.

SANTA BARBARA, Cal., May 8.—The United States cruiser Charleston arrived here on her trial trip at 5:30 p. m. She left San Francisco at 8 o'clock, after her compasses had been adjusted, and headed down the bay. The engines were gauged to forty revolutions a minute. The vessel rolled little, but dipped sharply after rising on a big wave.

At times the spray came over the breastwork of steel rising seven feet above the deck, and at one time the Charleston took a dip into the trough of the sea and immediately pushed into the second wave that enveloped the free board and barbette with water to a depth of seven feet.

The test was satisfactory, however, and probably as severe as the vessel will encounter in actual service. Her engines developed the requisite 7,000 horse power for four hours, and she showed at one time a speed of fourteen knots.

GLAD TIDINGS BY STEAM.

CAPT. BUNDY'S NEW GOSPEL SHIP WELL UNDER WAY.

How He Raised the $10,000 for Its Construction—The Chemung Making a Great Run Up from Buffalo—Coal Handlers at Ashland on Strike and Serious Rioting Feared—The Trouble at Starve Island Reef—The George C. Finney, Coal Laden, Sunk.

Capt. Bundy's new Gospel steam yacht is well planked up at Miller's dry-dock, and will be ready to launch in about two weeks. The new "Glad Tidings" will be 80 feet long, 18 feet wide, and 10 feet deep, and she will have a compound engine capable of driving her through the water twelve miles an hour. She will also have two spars, schooner rigged, and will cost about $10,000. The boat will have cabins, staterooms, dining-room, and kitchen, and a chapel some 30 feet long and 18 feet wide. This will be utilized for meetings when no available place on shore is within reach.

"I shall have a crew of thorough Christian sailors and an engineer," said Capt. Bundy yesterday, as he gazed fondly at the plans. "I shall visit some twenty five places, taking us up in Lake Superior, where I haven't been for years. I can't do much at a place inside of a week. I shall make four or five hours' run a day, and then tie up for the night. With my steamer I can write ahead when I can be at a place, and thus have preparations all made for my meetings."

Ten thousand dollars is a good deal of money to raise. How Capt. Bundy did it he tells in this wise: "I prayed over what I should do last fall. All at once there came just as plain as if I was talking with some one. 'Get a steamboat.' But I said: 'Lord, a steamboat costs a good deal of money.' Then the Lord repeated: 'Get a steamboat.' Then I prayed and there came a blessed peace, and I said: 'Lord, I shall get the money.'"

Capt. Bundy first went to Racine, where he secured $250; then to Buffalo, where $1,070 more was subscribed. Cleveland men put down $500, and the Newburys and Senator McMillan of Detroit added $2,000 more. Mr. Philip D. Armour gave his customary $50, and with the smaller donations the $10,000 was raised. "I need about $2,500 more for the season," he said, "but the Lord will give it."

It was twenty years ago that Capt. Bundy took to missionary work. He had been an English sailor and knocked about all over the world. Two years before he had been converted in Chicago, and had preached to the millmen and woodchoppers at every chance. But his boat had lost money, and he asked the Lord what he should do. "Then the Lord whispered to me," Capt. Bundy said in relating his career, "'Leave the boat.' I got my things and went home. My wife she is first-rate, but she didn't always see things just as I did. She did not know what to make of it. I preached along the docks for the Bethel Home, and then the Lord whispered to me, 'Get a boat.' I got a small schooner and started out, the Ketcham towing me. She pulled me under water until it was up to my knees, and I said, 'Lord, if I ever get ashore how I shall have the rheumatism.' But I got ashore and did not have the rheumatism either. I remained in that boat for two years, when the Lord said to me, 'Get a bigger boat and take your wife and children.' I did so. I have had many glorious meetings along the shores of the lake. When the roughs disturb me I take my people on board my boat and sail out a little ways, where we are undisturbed." The missionary is a powerfully built Englishman, and seems destined to be spared for many more years of Gospel work among sailors and 'longshoremen.

The Chemung Making Great Time.

The Union Line boat Chemung is coming. Capt. Shannon seems determined to beat the Owego's great run, and thus far he is doing it. He left Buffalo at 7:30 p. m. Tuesday. At 2:30 p. m. yesterday he passed Port Huron. His time to Detroit from Buffalo was fourteen hours, and from Detroit to Port Huron five years. It is quite probable that the Chemung will be compelled to slow down at the straits on account of the smoke, but otherwise she may reach here in less than fifty-eight hours—now the record. The Owego and Chemung are twins, being built on the same model.

Coal Handlers' Strike at Ashland.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—Every coalheaver in Ashland is on a strike, the companies having refused to pay the men 50 cents an hour for unloading vessels. This price prevailed last year, and when the stmr Everett and the schr Minch arrived today the union ordered a strike. The coal companies argue that the men at Duluth and Superior receive only 40 cents, and have announced their willingness to pay rates prevailing at these ports. Longshoremen contend that 10 cents more should be paid here, because work is not so steady as at Duluth. The union has taken a decisive stand and will permit no men to go to work if it can prevent it.

Mayor Beaser was called upon today by the coal companies for police protection when new men are put at work. It is thought that there will be trouble before the strike is settled. One hundred Italian miners will be imported from the Gogebic range tomorrow to take the place of the strikers.

Cause of Trouble at Starve Island Reef.

SANDUSKY, O., May 8.—[Special.]—The stranding of the schr Schuylkill and subsequently the barge Pomeroy on Starve Island Reef, about twenty-five miles from this port, resulted from the destruction of an old landmark on the southwest point of Put in Bay Island. The landmark was a thick cluster of trees on the extreme point of a rocky promontory. The owner of the land, not knowing that mariners had for years used the clump of trees as a range to open or shut out the Green Island Light, cut the trees down last week. The result is that at night now vessels bound down keep further to the northward than they should, as the light is not shut out until another cluster of trees, some distance back from the promontory, intervens to obstruct the vision. The passage in the cut between Estes and Starve Island Reef is one of the most dangerous on Lake Erie, and now that the old landmark is removed vesselmen are strongly urging the location of a lightship off Starve Island. The barge Pomeroy was released after a considerable portion of her cargo had been taken off.

The George C. Finney Sunk.

SAND BEACH, Mich., May 8.—The schr George C. Finney, coal laden, sprung a leak last night and sank near White Rock. She will probably be raised.

Grain, Coal, and Ore Freights.

Lake grain freights were steady on the basis of 2 cents for corn to Buffalo. Charters were: To Buffalo—City of Rome, corn and oats; R. P. Fitzgerald, Fontana, corn; Kaliyuga, oats. To Sarnia—Ogemaw and tow, corn. To Georgian Bay—Ellen Williams, Mary Collins, oats. To Kingston—Annie M. Peterson, corn, at 4¼ cents. Total clearances of grain for twenty-four hours ending at 10 o'clock last night were 264,819 bushels of corn and 70,000 bushels of oats.

BUFFALO, N. Y., May 8.—There is a good demand for coal tonnage with rates firm and unchanged. Charters: Gladstone, Tacoma, for Chicago, 45 cents; Wetmore, Brunette, Barnum, Newcomb, and Nahant, for Milwaukee, 45 cents; Wilbur, for Gladstone, 45 cents; Fayette Brown, for Racine, 50 cents. Canal freights are quiet and steady; wheat 4 cents, corn 3⅝ cents, and oats 2⅝ cents to New York.

CLEVELAND, O., May 8.—Few loads of coal are being offered, but there is a fair demand for ore carriers at unchanged rates. Charters: Yosemite, coal, Sandusky to the Sault, 50 cents; C. N. Ryan, coal, Cleveland to the Sault, 50 cents; C. C. Barnes, ore, Escanaba to Toledo, 90 cents; Thomas S. Christie and Thomas P. Sheldon, Marquette to Ohio ports, $1.10; Gladstone, coal, Buffalo to Chicago, 45 cents; Fayette Brown, coal, Buffalo to Racine, 50 cents; John Burt, coal, Cleveland to Ludington, 50 cents; Whitney and Wayne, ore, Escanaba to Ohio ports, 90 cents.

EAST SAGINAW, Mich., May 8.—Agents report plenty of loads offering, but low water is a prominent factor now, light draft boats being in great demand. Rates—Bay City to Tonawanda, Buffalo, $1.75; to Ohio, $1.50, with 12½ cents extra from East Saginaw.

Failure of the Predicted Storm.

The predicted storm failed to appear yesterday, the wind being highest at Chicago of any point on the lakes, and there being merely a stiff breeze.

DULUTH, Minn., May 8.—Rains today have loosened the various log jams in this upper country and liberated a great many hung-up drives.

ASHLAND, Wis., May 8.—A heavy squall last night struck the city, blowing an immense amount of lumber off the docks into the bay. The shipping was not hurt.

FRANKFORT, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—Heavy rains last night extinguished forest fires and drove away the thick smoke that has hung over the lake for several days.

End of the Winter Bridge Talk.

DETROIT, Mich., May 8.—The session of the Bridge Commission closed today with arguments by Henry M. Campbell for the railroads, Mr. Goulder for the opponents, and Don M. Dickinson for the advocates of the bridge. Mr. Dickinson maintained the Government's fostering care was not alone for commerce but for inland commerce as well, that it was through the railroads that the great Northwest had been developed, and through the competition of railroads that the rate by water between Chicago and Buffalo had been reduced from the 15 and 20 cents a bushel of years ago to the two cents of today. The commission will now formulate its report to send to Washington.

Around the Lakes.

GRAND HAVEN, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—At Robinson's shipyard this afternoon Capt. William Loutet's new steam barge was launched. She was christened the Sachem. She is 180 feet over all, 175 feet keel, 33 feet beam, and 12½ feet depth of hold, with a capacity of 650,000 feet of lumber. She will go into commission in about ten days, and will be commanded by Capt. Joseph Van Patten of St. Joseph.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—The steam-barge Susan E. Peck, down bound, loaded to over fifteen feet, was the first steamer compelled to lighter by the canal authorities. The disabled stmr Australasia will clear tomorrow with two tugs to assist through the river.

PORT HURON, Mich., May 8.—The prop W. H. Wolf collided with the barge Magnet in tow of the Oswegatchie at the southeast bend of the St. Clair Flats this afternoon, damaging the Magnet's rail, covering board, stanchions, and two frames.

SAULT STE. MARIE, Mich., May 8.—The tug Mockingbird arrived this morning with the Australasia in tow in charge of the insurance agents, bound for Cleveland. The Australasia is leaking but little. She will go down working but one pump. Her consort, the George, is nearly high and dry on Michigan Island, and a large gang of men are working at her. She will be released in a few days with favorable weather.

Nautical Notes.

The sidewheel stmr Alaska's damage by fire at Detroit was $8,000.

John Massap, a sailor from Port Dalhousie, was drowned off the barge Enterprise at Oscoda.

A new steam barge built for the Williams Transportation Company of South Haven will be launched at that place. She will cost, when completed, $18,000, and will be used to transport Van Buren County's fruit crop to the Chicago market.

Vessel Movements.

Midland—Cleared—Two Fannies.

Whitehall—Sailed—Covell, Suit, Scott.

Sheboygan—Arrived—Arcadia, J. H. Stevens.

Oswego—Cleared—West Side, for Chicago, coal.

Collingwood—Cleared—Wrenn, Manitoulin, light.

Cheboygan—Cleared—Flying Cloud, E. Thompson, Hutt, Chicago.

Erie—Arrived—Susquehanna, Minch, Phillips. Sailed—Wissahickon, for Chicago.

Muskegon—Cleared—Props City of Ludington, Albert Soper, schrs Andrew Jackson, Chicago.

Manitowoc—Arrived—Isolda Bock, J. H. Hall. Departed—Mary, Mills, Templemery, A. B. Norris.

Port Colborne—Up—Ellsworth, Stimson and consort, Oswego to Chicago, coal; Frost. Down—Rosedale.

Ludington—Arrived—Malitta, Root, Hayward, Fick, Mars, Mercury. Cleared—Malitta, Root, Fick, Mercury.

South Chicago—Arrived—Stafford, Massachusetts. Sailed—E. M. Peck, Manhattan, Colin, Campbell, R. P. Flower.

Milwaukee—Arrived—Fitzgerald, Northerner, David Stewart, coal. Cleared—Whitney, Wayne, Fred Kelly, for Escanaba.

Port Dalhousie—Up—Cummings, Downing, coal, Oswego to Chicago; Walker and barges, Kingston to Chicago, light. Down—Algonquin, Waverly, Newburg.

Duluth—Arrived—Chauncey Hurlbut, L. C. Butts, D. K. Clint, Chris Grover, Mentor. Departed—Folsom, Mitchell, Nelson, to Buffalo; Elfinmere, Wadena, to Ashland, for ore.

Minorville—Up—Corona, Powers, Sawyer. Wind bound—Thomas Smith, Snowdrop, Wright, Emerald, Tempest, Cuyahoga, Fearless, Richard Mott, F. H. Williams. Wind southeast, strong.

Ashland—Arrived—Everett, Minch, Gratwick, Fryer, Superior, Sam Mather, Sandusky. Departed—Peerless, lumber, to Chicago; Morse, Warmington, Iron Queen, Alta, Alcona, Fairbanks, Coffinberry, Glidden, Iron King, with ore to Cleveland.

Escanaba—Arrived—Germania, Hutchinson, Corsica, Ann Maria, Wilson. Sailed—Corning, Comrade, Watson, Hutchinson, Cleveland; Columbia, Germania, Fairport; Davidson, Dyer, Gilchrist, Crosthwaite, Corsica, Ashtabula; Ann Maria, Chicago.

Buffalo—Arrived—Tacoma, Jewett, City of Cleveland, Oswego, Nahant, Samoa, Vance. Cleared—with sundries: Boston, Jewett, Avon, Chicago, for Chicago. With coal: Neosho, W. Edwards, for Chicago, light; Nahant, for Milwaukee; Boston, for Chicago. With railroad iron: R. A. Packer, Chicago. Wind southwest, light.

Mackinaw City—Down—Harlem, 7 a. m.; Granger, 8:10; Nebraska, 9:15; Schoolcraft, Nester, Alma Munro, 12:30 p. m.; Eddy Shaw, 1; City of Cheboygan, 11; Raab, 2; prop Delaware, 7:20. Up—Conemaugh, 1:30 a. m.; Escanaba, 2; Portage, 3:15; Niagara, 5:20; Estell, Hudson, 10:15; Wisconsin, 11:20; Thompson, 2 p. m.; Hutt, Home, 2:10; York State, Flying Cloud, 3. Wind east, light; smoky.

Port Huron—Up—Queen of the West, 12:20 a. m.; Metamora, 11; Gogebic, 5; Tecumseh, 9; Colonial, Chemung, 2:30 p. m.; Kate Winslow, 3:50; George Hope, 4; H. F. Church, 4:30; Transfer, 6:20; Langell and consort, 7; Ruby, Chenango and consort, 7:40; Buffalo 9:30. Down—Lycn, Hutchinson, 11:40 a. m.; S. Neff, 12:50 p. m. Arrived—George G. Boyd, Charles Marshall, Dean Richmond. Cleared—Oak Leaf.

Sault Ste. Marie—Up—Hurd, 7:30 p. m.; Baldwin, Dashing Wave, Grace Whitney, 8:30; Hebard, Wilson, 9:10 a. m.; Oregon, T. H. Foster, Josephine, Parker, 10; Hadley, 11; Vienna, Verona, 1 p. m. Down—Britannia, W. Chisholm, 7 a. m.; Olwell, H. P. Baldwin, Col. Cook, 8:30; Australasia, noon; Hiawatha, Minnehaha, 2 p. m.; Ohio, Forest City, Brown, 3:15; Athabasca, Peerless, 4:20. Wind northeast brisk, cloudy.

Detroit—Up—John Owen, Houghton, Sunrise, M. A. Muir, Montana, 1:30 p. m.; M. D. Ayer, 1:30; Boston, 3:30; Moore, Gifford, Fayette, Ida Keith, 6; Mercur, 6:40. Down—a. m.—Yakima, 1:20; Hecla, Herman, Mills, 2:10; Devereux, 4; Siberia, Joseph Paige, 4:30; Hopkins, Middlesex, 5; Syracuse, 5:10; Continental, Holland, 5:50; Wheeler, Ashland, 9:20; New York, 11:10; Calumet, Ash, 11:50; Iron Chief and consort, 12:30 p. m.; Havana, Helena, 2:20; Lyon and consort, 6:10.

Port of Chicago.

[Steam craft trading regularly between the same ports for the season are omitted from this list except when rough weather prevails.]

Arrived with lumber, cedar, wood, etc.—Prop Roanoke, Manistee; schrs Loutit, Shepard, Manistee; Goodman, Luling, Marinette; Mary Collins, Manitoulin Island; Conquest, Prentis Bay; Menominee, Menominee; Resumption, Indian River; Persia, Ellen Williams, Green Bay; Annie Dall, Muskegon. With sundries—Props Jay Gould, Duluth; Albany, Alaska, Buffalo; Lehigh, Erie. With coal—Props City of Rome, Veronica, Kershaw, Tom Adams, Oceanica, Buffalo; schrs Jennie Matthews, Camanche, Oswego; M. E. Tremble, Buffalo. Light—Props E. M. Peck, Scranton, South Chicago; Lackawanna, Milwaukee.

Cleared with grain, etc.—Props P. D. Armour, Philadelphia, Rugee, Milwaukee, Rochester, Buffalo; John E. Hall, Midland; Haskell, Ogdensburg; schrs Jesse Martin, Muskegon. Light—Props Inter-Ocean, Buffalo; John Otis, Menominee; schrs Goodman, Evra Fuller, S. A. Wood, Magill, Marinette; Minnie Slauson, Mediator, Menominee; Goshawk, Champion, Buffalo; City of Grand Rapids, Sutton's Bay; Annie Dall, Kate Lyons, Muskegon; Josephine Dresden, Ahnapee; D. P. Dobbins, Escanaba; Henry Cowles, Racine; Lavinda, White Lake; Conquest, Traverse Bay; Surprise, Frankfort.

GETTING BACK AT THE GRAND TRUNK.

Canadian Pacific Officials Express Themselves Freely—The Annual Election.

MONTREAL, Que., May 8.—[Special.]—The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific Railway was held here today. The annual report showed the net earnings to be $3,870,774. Deducting the fixed charges accruing during the year—$3,544,351—the surplus was $326,423. This showing is considered unsatisfactory, and is attributed to the exceedingly light crops of Ontario in 1887.

President Van Horne said Sir Henry Tyler had said a great deal about the aggressiveness of the Canadian Pacific, about its extensions and acquisitions in Ontario, regardless of the fact that since the Canadian Pacific came into existence the Grand Trunk had absorbed in that province more than two miles of railway for every one made or acquired by the Canadian Pacific aside from its main line. The Grand Trunk, Van Horne said, talked a great deal about the subsidies the Canadian Pacific received, forgetting that in Ontario and Quebec the Grand Trunk Railway had received many times the amount the Canadian Pacific Railway received for its lines in these provinces, and that the Ontario & Quebec Railway, between Montreal and Toronto, was built without any subsidies whatever. He concluded by stating that the Canadian Pacific Railway had from its inception met with the determined hostility of the Grand Trunk in the Dominion and Provincial Parliaments, in the money markets, and in the press.

Sir George Stephen echoed the sentiments of the President. The Grand Trunk had done its best to discredit the company in London in order to prevent it getting the capital to build the line from London to Detroit, but that effort had miserably failed. Let Sir Henry Tyler accept the situation and recognize the Canadian Pacific Railway as an independent but well disposed neighbor.

All the old board were elected excepting Mr. Grenfel, who was replaced by Thomas Skinner of London, England. W. C. Van Horne was reëlected President, and the following will compose the Executive Committee: W. C. Van Horne, Sir George Stephen, Sir Donald Smith, and Mr. Angus.

CROPS IN NEED OF RAIN.

Farmers in Illinois and Indiana Complain of the Drouth.

DECATUR, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Farmers say the wheat is suffering on account of the drouth. The Hessian fly has attacked the plant, and the effect is to make it yellow, eventually killing it. Unless there is rain soon the wheat crop in Central Illinois will be a failure.

MASON CITY, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—A heavy rain fell here this evening, doing an inestimable amount of good to fruit and growing grain.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—Complaints are now coming in from farmers in all parts of Indiana about the need of rain. If the drouth continues many days crops will suffer seriously. The rainfall has been much below the spring average, and only twice in seventeen years has it been drier in April in Indiana.

ST. PAUL, Minn., May 8.—The storm which had been gathering force since last Saturday reached its culmination yesterday in a gale blowing at a velocity varying from twenty to thirty-eight miles an hour. A similar gale was reported from all over Dakota, Minnesota, and Manitoba, and in some cases considerable damage was feared. At the Manitoba offices telegrams had just been received from twenty-three different stations on the line which bore unanimous testimony that the actual damage done by the storm was light and had been overestimated by those who desired to bull the wheat market. With the wind came the desired rain, which in many cases lasted for hours and penetrated the ground several inches.

Jefferson Davis has accepted an invitation to attend the centennial celebration of the adoption of the Federal Constitution by North Carolina, which took place at Fayetteville Nov. 21, 1789.

DRAINAGE BILL DELAYED.

IT IS COMMITTED TO THE SENATE JUDICIARY COMMITTEE.

Senators Contend That the Legal Lights of That Body Should Have an Opportunity to Pass Upon the Measure—It Will Be Considered at Today's Session—Weakening the Revenue Bill—A Defect in the Election Law—Legislative Notes.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Drainage bill has been recommitted to the Senate Judiciary Committee. A canvass of the Judiciary Committeemen has led to the belief that at least fourteen of them are friendly to the bill and four are classed as doubtful. This would leave only five opponents and there is every reason to believe that in any event there will be more than enough votes to insure a favorable report from the committee. The bill and amendments were read and Senator Kerrick made the motion to recommit them to the Committee on Judiciary, with the view, as he said, of having the measure so framed that when it came before the Senate again there could be no objections to its legal features. He contended that it was extremely doubtful, if the bill passed in its present form, if any land owner could ever recover a judgment.

Senator MacMillan said the friends of the bill would not have objected to its reference at any reasonable time, but the bill had been reported to the Senate April 27, and should have been referred then if at all.

"Was the bill referred to the House Committee on Judiciary?" inquired Senator Reinhardt.

To this Senator MacMillan replied that it might not have been formally referred to that committee, but the questions suggested by the Senator from McLean had been considered by the House committee.

Senator Newell, though favorably disposed toward the bill, thought it should be referred. While it was true it was late, it was never too late to be right. The bill proposed two ways of raising revenue, one by direct taxation and the other by special assessment, and he alleged that the Constitution only allowed a levy of tax by special assessment in drainage districts, so that under the bill as now framed no fund could be provided for the payment of damages.

Senator Reinhardt wanted the bill sent to the committee to ascertain if the provision for the removal of the dams at Copperas Creek and Henry was constitutional. Senator Johns also advocated a reference. There were at least twenty-five members of the Senate who were impartial in the matter and they did not know what they were going to do and were seeking information. They wanted an opportunity to make up their minds.

Senator MacMillan, seeing that there was to be a fight, stated that it was not upon his motion that the bill, when reported to the Senate, was referred to the Committee on Waterways and Drainage, but such procedure was had upon the motion of Senator Reinhardt. He further asserted that he would not object to a reference of the bill if the Senate so desired, but he hoped the committee would act judiciously, report the bill back promptly, and that the Senate, if the committee gave it favorable consideration, would pass it without delay.

The bill was then sent to the committee, who will consider it at tomorrow's session.

Mayor Kelly, Aldermen Richards, McFadden, and Higgins, Collector C. H. Conklin, and Editor I. V. Parks of the *Press* came here from Joliet in the interest of the Drainage bill and did good work. They went home today, but will return when the bill is reported out of the committee, and will assist the other friends of the measure in securing favorable action thereon.

Mayor Cregier received a dispatch from Springfield yesterday afternoon indicating that there was danger that the strict constructionists and the railroad lobbyists would combine to obtain an adverse report against the Drainage bill from the Judiciary Committee of the Senate. The dispatch advised the Mayor to consult Mr. John P. Wilson, who drafted the bill, and to induce that gentleman to proceed to Springfield so as to appear before the committee this morning. Mayor Cregier sent the dispatch to Mr. Wilson, without offering any suggestion as to what should be done. Mr. Wilson called at the City-Hall about 4 o'clock, but the Mayor had gone off on an inspecting tour at that time. In the meantime other friends had written to Mr. Wilson, urging him to go to Springfield. He decided to act on their advice and went down on the 11:30 train last night. He will have no difficulty in answering the quibbling objections of the railroad lobbyists and malcontents. It is understood that the Mayor has wired to his Democratic friends urging them to give their support to the measure.

WEAKENING THE REVENUE BILL.

The Railroad Amendment Robs the Measure of Much of Its Merit.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The bill requiring that property be assessed at a third of its cash value has been ordered to a third reading in the House, but it has been so amended as to be shorn of much of its merit. As drafted it empowered the State Board, if any county should be found to be assessed at less than one-third, to raise it to its proper value, no matter how much the grand total of the State assessment might be raised thereby. At present that total can be increased but 1 per cent, so that if one county is far too low the only way to raise it is by cutting down others which may be only a little too low. To remedy this the bill provided that if half the counties should be assessed at a third and the other half at a fifth, say, the assessment of the latter might be raised to the proper figures, no matter how many millions were thus added to the State total.

An amendment has been adopted, however, which allows the State Board to add to this aggregate, in the process of equalization, not more than 10 per cent. That practically amounts to saying there shall be an increase of not more than 10 per cent on the totals of last year, which were $784,000,000. There is no reason to expect that either the Town or County Boards will raise assessments materially. Local influences will prevent that. The State Board, less controlled by them, can do it if given a chance. The amendment will not give it an opportunity. The present assessment in most of the counties is but a fourth or fifth of the true value, and a law which, while ordering a one-third valuation, leaves it practically to the local assessors to raise it to one-third and gives the State Board power to add but 10 per cent to a scanty total will do a little good but not so much.

This bill has been quietly but stubbornly opposed by the railroads because they think it will put up their taxes. They want to pay no more than they can help. In proportion as the general assessment has shrunk so has theirs. They are assessed by the State Board, and when that body saw real estate rated at but a fourth or fifth of its actual value it felt bound in fairness to assess the railways on the same basis. Thus the total assessment last year of all the roads, exclusive of the Illinois Central, was but $68,000,000, although worth more than $300,000,000. The men who manage the roads see that if other property is to be really valued at a third that their assessment will go up in the same proportion, and therefore they have been opposing the bill, and have now managed to get in an amendment which, they think, will at least weaken the reform aimed at by the bill.

REDUCING THE TAX LEVY.

It Will Be Thirteen Cents Lower Than That of Two Years Ago.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Republicans have kept their pledges made to the taxpayers in the last State campaign and the tax levy this year will be only 40 cents. This is a reduction of 13 cents as compared with the levy of two years ago, and is less than the levy necessitated by the extravagant Democrats who controlled the House four years ago, which is a remarkable showing because of the increased expenditures for the maintenance of the State institutions.

The total amount of appropriations asked at the hands of this General Assembly was $8,758,742, and while all the bills are not yet out of the Appropriations Committee those already sent out make appropriations aggregating $6,661,499. The changes made in the Senate and the estimated amount to be appropriated for the militia will increase the amount about $190,000. It is also calculated that from $100,000 to $200,000 will be appropriated for additional accommodations for the insane, and this will increase the total amount to $7,000,000. As compared with the appropriations of two years ago this shows a saving of $723,000, and as compared with four years ago a reduction of $776,458.

The amount of the estimated receipts from the Illinois Central Railroad and fees of the State Department, together with the unexpended balance in the Treasury, is $1,500,000, leaving the amount to be provided for by taxation $5,500,000. After allowing 10 per cent for loss in collections it will be necessary to raise this amount by a levy of 40 cents on the $100 of assessable property in the State. The amount raised for revenue and school purposes this year will be the same as four years ago. Notwithstanding the excess, there was $1,400,000 over the tax levy.

MANUFACTURE OF BINDING TWINE.

The Penitentiary Commissioners Tell What the Plant Would Cost.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Southern Penitentiary Commissioners sent their report on the Chapman Twine Trust resolution to both Houses this morning. It says:

> We find that the present market price of sisal grass is about 11 cents; manilla from 13 to 14 cents per pound. These are combined in about equal parts in the manufacture of binding twine, making the cost of the raw material for this class of twine about 12½ cents per pound. Hemp is somewhat cheaper. Whether this price is produced by the Twine Trust, or by the increased demand, or both, we are unable to ascertain. The machinery for manufacturing this twine is complicated and expensive, being covered by patents and manufactured by but one or two firms in the United States. Manufacturers offered to furnish us machinery on the cars at New York for about $7,000 for each ton-producing capacity per day. That is to say, the machinery for a factory that would turn out ten tons of twine per day, or 3,000 tons per annum, and give employment to fifty prisoners, would cost delivered in Illinois $70,000, plus the freight. It is estimated that there was used in Illinois more than twice this amount of twine last year. From the above it would seem that a factory containing machinery costing $150,000 and employing 125 convicts ought to nearly or quite supply the demand for binding twine in Illinois.
>
> As to the feasibility for starting such a factory in one of the prisons of this State we do not doubt it can be done. But nothing can be accomplished in time for the present season. Machinery must be manufactured to order. Convicts must be taught the use of the complicated and delicate machinery.

GENERAL SPRINGFIELD NEWS.

The Revenue Bill Advanced to Third Reading in the Senate.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Washburn Crafts Revenue bill, which was a special order in the Senate this morning, was advanced to third reading. Senator Gibbs vainly strove to place a limitation upon the number of acres exempt from taxation to be used for cemetery purposes, claiming that in Chicago there were cemeteries 'run' by stock companies, who make great profit.

The bill is the same as that on third reading in the House. It increases the powers of the Town Boards of Review, makes the Town Clerk and Supervisor ex-officio Assessors, and confers on them the right to increase, change, or alter the assessment. It also confers the same powers on the County Board, and gives the State Board of Equalization authority to raise the assessment to any amount. In the House bill, the other day, the latter feature was eliminated, and the power of the State Board to raise or lower the assessment was limited to 10 per cent. There is an effort making to have the two Houses compromise upon 15 per cent.

The Compulsory Education Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Mr. Sundelius got his Compulsory Education bill through the House today. It repeals the law of 1883 and requires any parent or person having under his or her control a child between the ages of 7 and 14 years to cause such child to attend a public or private school in the city or district in which he or she resides for a period of at least twelve weeks and no more than twenty-four weeks in a year. No institution is to be regarded as a school under the provisions of the act unless there shall be taught therein the English language, reading, writing, arithmetic, history of the United States, and geography.

Action on Labor Bills.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Senate Committee on Labor and Manufactures this afternoon favorably considered the House bill of Mr. Ross of La Salle requiring mine bosses to pass an examination and receive a certificate of competency.

The bill of Senator Bassett making it a criminal offense to use the seal of any labor organization or to forge the signature of any officer was also recommended for passage, but Senator Garrity's Anti-Boycott bill was ordered reported back with the recommendation that it do not pass.

Flaws in the Election Bill.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—It has been discovered that the Johns Election bill, which has passed the Senate and is being considered by a sub-committee of the House Committee on Elections, would, if it became a law, leave Chicago without any provision for the election of Electors, State officers, Judges of courts, members of Congress, members of the Legislature, for the manner of printing ballots, the manner of voting for members of the Legislature, notices of election, etc.

Legislative Notes.

The Senate concurred in the House joint resolutions placing the Morgan Park Military Academy under State control.

Mr. McElligott's bill requiring streets once improved to be thereafter improved by special assessment went to the boneyard in the House.

Mr. Crafts' bill authorizing proceedings supplementary to an execution passed the House. It is an important measure and will be of interest to Cook County lawyers.

Chief Grain Inspector Price of Chicago was in the city yesterday. His term expires July 1, when Col. W. R. Brainerd of Evanston will probably be appointed to succeed him.

The Governor has sent to the Senate the name of Benjamin H. King of Will County to be Inspector of Grain at Joliet. Mr. King is a well known grain merchant of Joliet, is commander of the G. A. R. post located there, and was strongly recommended for the position.

A favorable report was ordered today on Senator Burke's Chattel Mortgage bill. The other day when it was referred to the Committee on Fees and Salaries its opponents thought they had buried it, but they were too hasty in reaching this conclusion, as it will come back to the House tomorrow.

Dr. Converse saved his bill in the House yesterday requiring all places of business where liquor is sold to close Sundays and election days, and declaring them common nuisances if they keep open. It had just one more vote than the required seventy-seven, and there is every reason to believe that it will pass the Senate.

Fast Time Between Chicago and Council Bluffs.

The new schedule which will become effective on the Chicago & Northwestern Railway on Sunday, May 12, develops the fact that passengers can leave Chicago at 5:30 p. m. via the Chicago and Denver express and reach Omaha the following morning at 10 o'clock. Leave Omaha on the fast overland train at 9:15 p. m. and reach Chicago the following day at noon.

Tickets to all points and information relating to all trains run by the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company can be obtained at the new city offices, Nos. 206 and 208 Clark street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

The All Important When.

The business that we do with men
Depends less on the "how" than "when";
For all the charms your art displays
Won't answer on rheumatic days.

And it may be you are just the man we mean. Are you apt to listen to anybody—no matter who—when every joint in your body feels as if the Spanish inquisition had hold of you?

DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: "I have no occasion to speak of rheumatism since using your Compound Oxygen Treatment." REV. ELMUND F. WALDO, Three Rivers, Mich. DRS. STARKEY & PALEN: "Your Compound Oxygen Treatment cured me of rheumatism." MRS. S. D. SHARPE, Bottsford, Conn.

Drs. Starkey & Palen's office records show over 45,000 different cases in which their Compound Oxygen Treatment has been used by physicians in their practice and by invalids independently. Their brochure of 200 pages will be forwarded free of charge to any one addressing DRS. STARKEY & PALEN, No. 1529 Arch street, Philadelphia, Pa.

When baby was sick we gave her Castoria,

When she was a child, she cried for Castoria,

When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,

When she had children, she gave them Castoria.

Brown's Household Panacea,
THE GREAT PAIN RELIEVER.

For internal and external pains, rheumatism, pain in stomach, bowels, or side, colic, diarrhœa, colds, sprains, burns, scalds, cramps, and bruises. 25c.

All persons afflicted with dyspepsia find immediate relief by using Angostura Bitters, of Dr. J. G. B. Siegert & Sons.

The best worm lozenges for children are Brown's Vermifuge Comfits. 25c a box.

MUCH ADO OVER A NAME.

REPUBLICANS IN WINDGATE, IND., ACHIEVE A GREAT VICTORY.

They Induce Mr. Clarkson to Change the Name of Their Town and Thereby Deal Senator Voorhees and Other Democrats a Blow—Senator Quay's Determination—Wants of Nebraskans—Public Printer Palmer—Miscellaneous Capital Gossip.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—Several Indiana statesmen were at the Post-Office Department today and changed the name of an Indiana town from Whitlock to Windgate. This will cause a great rejoicing in that little village tonight, where dispatches were sent announcing the change of name. That town and the various names given it are the source of much amusement to the citizens of all Indiana. Some years ago when it was called "Pleasant Hill" there were no railroad facilities anywhere near the place.

When the Toledo & St. Louis Railway was under construction an enterprising Republican citizen named John C. Windgate subscribed liberally towards having this road lay its tracks through Pleasant Hill. Through his influence the road was constructed with Pleasant Hill on its main line. The citizens of the village at once recognized the valuable service Windgate rendered it and a proposition was set forth urging that the place take his name thereafter. There was considerable opposition by the Democrats at this proposition, but the majority ruled and the name of the place was changed to Windgate. At the beginning of Cleveland's Administration the dispute about the name continued and the Postmaster General, as a compromise, changed the name of the town from Windgate to Whitlock. This change wrought great confusion in the distribution of the mails on account of similarity of the name with another town close by named Whitelick. A petition was got out and signed by every Republican there to have the name changed back to Windgate.

But Senator Voorhees took an interest in the fight at this stage of the game and demanded of the Postmaster General to pay no attention to the petition. The consequences were the petition was pigeonholed in the department until today, when it was resurrected by Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson. The first thing his gaze fell upon was a telegram on the top of the package containing the names of those not wanting the name of the town changed. This telegram bore the signature of Senator D. W. Voorhees, who had written: "Under no consideration change the name of this Town of Whitlock."

Mr. Clarkson looked over the petitions and listened to the advice of a distinguished party who had requested that the papers relative to Whitlock be resurrected. He then ordered the name of the town changed back from Whitlock to Windgate. Mr. Windgate had promised the boys of his town that if the desired change be made in the town's name he would allow them to paint his house any color they chose. The last time they were given this liberty they painted his house pink, and instead of using linseed they mixed their paint with coal oil. It was said on good authority at that time that the Town of Windgate could be detected for ten miles on account of the odor of coal oil. Tonight it is trusted that if the boys paint the proper sort of oil will be used.

There were many callers at the White House today, the majority of whom would like to serve their country in some way or other, provided ample remuneration is received for so doing. But among the many applicants for office there was no one who filed any indorsements for Public Printer, the first day this important place has been neglected since March 4. Nebraska was among the early arrivals to pay her respects to the President, represented by Senators Manderson and Paddock and Representative Connell of Omaha. The trio had a duty to perform. They asked the President to give careful consideration to the claims of Judge Lewis A. Groff of Omaha, whose name they presented as a candidate for the vacant place on the Inter-State Commerce Commission. Another name they brought forward was Judge O. P. Mason and the position they want him to grace is known as Commissioner of Railroads and is now held by Gen. J. E. Johnston. They also introduced Irving J. Manatt of Lincoln, Neb., who wants to be United States Minister to Greece. Attention was directed to the fact that Mr. Manatt's appointment is asked for by thirty of the largest educational institutions in the country, and he expects to be the favored one.

Senator Quay is determined that his man Gilkison be appointed Federal Judge for Florida. He came here late Sunday night for the purpose of laying his constituent's name before the President, and expected to leave the next day. But circumstances surrounding the safe landing of Mr. Gilkison compelled the Pennsylvania Senator to remain here today, when he left for Philadelphia. Hamilton Disston, a prominent politician and manufacturer of Pennsylvania, is also much interested in Gilkison, and would like to have him get the Florida Judgeship. The Florida Republicans are incensed at the probability of a man outside the State being given the position of State Judge. They claim Hamilton Disston is interested in a large tract of land in Upper Florida which is now undergoing litigation. It is not just, these Republicans say, for any intimate friend of his to be appointed on the Supreme bench of that State. It is probable that the case of Col. Gilkison will be determined finally tomorrow.

Among the candidates for Consular positions whose names have been presented to Secretary Blaine this week is Col. Weeks of Evanston. He wants to be Consul at Honolulu. It is said in his behalf that he has lived in the Sandwich Islands and is familiar with the country.

B. W. Goldberg of Chicago has a preference for the Consul Generalship at Berlin, but said frankly to a reporter that he was willing to compromise on the Consulship at Manchester. Mr. Goldberg said he has a large acquaintance in New York and Chicago, and his many friends would rejoice exceedingly if he secured an appointment. He saw the President yesterday, but came back today, he said, on a special invitation. Jesse Seligman and Chauncey M. Depew are said to be urging him.

Public Printer Palmer was at the White House today conferring with the President about the Government Printing Office. Gen. Palmer's commission was countersigned by Secretary Blaine during the afternoon, and before night his bond had been completed. He will probably take charge of the office next Monday. Mr. Benedict, the present incumbent, has not resigned yet, but his head is off and he knows it. He says he feels sorry for his successor. It seems to be understood that two or three of the candidates for Public Printer will be given places under Gen. Palmer. Col. W. R. Halloway is one of these. Gen. Palmer is still receiving congratulations over his appointment. It is one of the most popular selections made by President Harrison.

Samuel J. Randall has been ill in this city for the last two or three weeks with the gout. He is now able to be up and around, and this morning called at the Treasury Department. Mr. Randall has been troubled little by Democrats of late and seemingly the only true friends he possesses are Republicans. He does not pine for Democratic faces to loom up around him, but on the contrary appears rather to like the intelligence and wit of the men of the present day party. He says he will not go over to his home in Philadelphia for a while, as he is likely to be bored to desperation with callers there. He will probably remain here nearly all summer.

Senator Quay has drawn his check as Chairman of the Republican National Committee for $250 to the order of Richard W. Williams. Mr. Williams was a United States Supervisor in Arkansas at the National election, and by his testimony Sherman M. Dansley was convicted at the April term of the Circuit Court for the Eastern Arkansas District of interfering with the conduct of election. The $250 was paid in accordance with a promised reward by the Republican National Committee for the punishment of election frauds.

Dr. F. B. Haller was today appointed a member of the Vandalia Medical Examining Board by Commissioner of Pensions Tanner.

Emil Dietzsch, the poet, is a candidate for the position of Oleomargarine Inspector for Illinois.

Assistant Postmaster General Clarkson returned today from a week's rest in the blue grass region of Kentucky. He found the resignations of 163 fourth class Postmasters awaiting him and at once went to work on them.

SKENE CONFESSES HIS GUILT.

The Youthful Murderer of Prof. Matchett at Last Breaks Down.

GALENA, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—Jonathan Skene of Derinda, the youthful murderer of Prof. H. T. Matchett, Principal of the Hanover public schools, and who since the date of the tragedy Sunday last has strenuously maintained his innocence and manifested the utmost indifference as to his situation, today dropped his indifferent manner, and with tears streaming from his eyes made a full confession of the crime. His admission of guilt was first made to his father, Supervisor William Skene, who has disbelieved his son's story of innocence from the start, and who entered his cell early this morning for the purpose of remaining with him until he obtained the truth, which result he succeeded in accomplishing after an hour's earnest pleading. When asked to explain his motive for the shooting of Matchett and attempted murder of Wesley Prisk, the youth replied that he was crazed with wine which he had drank during the forenoon at a neighbor's house; that he had no grudge of any kind against either Matchett or Prisk, and that he was wild and utterly beside himself at the time he did the shooting.

Immediately after the confession of his guilt to his father, the father called in Sheriff McDonald and County Treasurer Farley, and to these officials the youth repeated the story of his crime.

Young Skene's 16th birthday occurred in March last. He is somewhat diminutive in stature and weighs less than eighty-five pounds.

Sinking of a Mississippi Steamer.

WINONA, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—The steamer Percy Swain, Joseph Richtman, Captain, which runs between La Crosse and St. Paul, struck a snag a few miles below and sunk in shallow water. The passengers were transferred to Trempealeau, Wis., by skiff. No one was injured. L. M. Ohly of New York and L. H. Osborne of Chicago were among the passengers.

BARGAINS EXTRAORDINARY
IN HIGH GRADE
DRESS GOODS
—AT—
W. T. MOORE & CO.'S,
145 STATE STREET.

A very advantageous purchase enables us to place on sale today 400 Choice Styles

Imported Unmade Dress Patterns
At $12.50 Each.

Their actual value is $18.00, $20.00, $22.00, and $25.

The colorings are Chocolate, Maroon, Mouse, Mahogany, Navy, Sapphire, Wine, Modes, and Beiges.

And 5 cases Henrietta Cloth in the most desirable shades, Steel Gray, Blue Gray, Tan, Ecru, Sapphire, Old Rose, Vieux Rose, Mahogany, Mouse, Navy Green and Browns at

60c per Yard.
THIS IS THE REGULAR $1.00 QUALITY.

We will also offer 100 pieces All Wool Printed Challies at

50c per Yard.

W.T.MOORE&CO.
145 STATE-ST.

"THE FAIR"
State, Adams, and Dearborn-sts.
CLOTHING.
SPECIAL OFFERING THIS WEEK IN
Men's All-Wool Business Suits,
4-Button Cutaway and Sacks, in Cassimeres, Cheviots, Middlesex Flannels, Fancy Worsteds, and Corkscrews.
Choice $9.50.
These Goods Are All Guaranteed Perfect-Fitting and Well Trimmed.

BURN THE CRUTCHES
Rheumatism Cured at Last!

Rheumatism is a terrible disease—there's no denying this. Doctors fail in treating it—they reluctantly admit the fact. Paine's Celery Compound quickly relieves and permanently cures it; those who have used praise forever after. This remedy is pleasant to take, entirely vegetable, with no injurious effect in any way. Letters like the following prove conclusively that the good effects of this remedy are lasting.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Dec. 7, 1885.

MY DEAR SIRS: I consider it my duty to inform you what Paine's Celery Compound has done for me. When I commenced its use I was in bad shape; had been suffering nearly a year with rheumatism and a complication of ailments hard to bear, and had about given up all hopes of getting relief. Accidentally I learned of your Compound and determined as a last resort to try it. My condition was fearful—one leg drawn up nearly to my body; my stomach, liver, and kidneys very imperfectly performing their functions; nerves unstrung and greatly debilitated by pain. I thought my days were numbered. I have now taken eight bottles. The pain has left me, my stomach, liver, and kidneys seem as sound as they ever were, and my leg is rapidly getting into its natural shape and strength. I believe the use of Paine's Celery Compound has saved my life. I shall take pleasure in recommending it to the afflicted in this section.

Gratefully yours, FRANK A. DAVIS.

THREE YEARS AFTER.

FARIBAULT, Minn., Aug. 3, 1888.

GENTLEMEN: The above communication was sent at the date mentioned. At that time I was not fully restored to health, but now, after nearly three years, I wish to make a futher statement. From the date of the above to this time I have had no more trouble from rheumatism or other ailments mentioned. My health at the present time is better than it has been for twenty years, and Paine's Celery Compound is what did the job. There have been several cures of rheumatism in this city from the use of the Compound, and it is very popular here. I am satisfied that it will cure if it is taken as directed and persevered in. It certainly is one of the greatest remedies that I ever used, and I know I would not be living today had I not used it.

Very respectfully yours,
FRANK A. DAVIS.

Mr. Davis is City Justice of Faribault and Quartermaster of Michael Cook Post, G. A. R.

A large eight-page paper giving many additional statements of cures performed by Paine's Celery Compound sent free upon application.

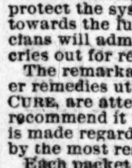
Choking Catarrh.

Have you awakened from a disturbed sleep with all the horrible sensations of an assassin clutching your throat and pressing the life-breath from your tightened chest? Have you noticed the languor and debility that succeed the effort to clear your throat and head of this catarrhal matter? What a depressing influence it exerts upon the mind, clouding the memory and filling the head with pains and strange noises! How difficult it is to rid the nasal passages, throat and lungs of this poisonous mucus all can testify who are afflicted with catarrh. How difficult to protect the system against its further progress towards the lungs, liver, and kidneys, all physicians will admit. It is a terrible disease, and cries out for relief and cure.

The remarkable curative powers, when all other remedies utterly fail, of SANFORD'S RADICAL CURE, are attested by thousands who gratefully recommend it to fellow-sufferers. No statement is made regarding it that cannot be substantiated by the most respectable and reliable references.

Each packet contains one bottle of the Radical Cure, one box of Catarrhal Solvent, and an Improved Inhaler, with treatise and directions, and is sold by all druggists for $1.00.

POTTER DRUG & CHEMICAL CORPORATION, Boston.



KIDNEY PAINS,

With their weary, dull, aching, lifeless, all-gone sensation, relieved in one minute by the Cuticura Anti-Pain Plaster. The first and only pain-subduing Plaster. Absolutely unrivaled as an instantaneous and infallible antidote to pain, inflammation, and weakness. At all druggists, 25 cents; five for $1.00; or, postage free, of Potter Drug and Chemical Corporation, Boston, Mass.

EYES examined free. 99 E. Randolph St. OPTICAL INSTITUTE WATRY 99 RANDOLPH ST. OPTICIAN Spectacles to suit. Satisfaction guaranteed.

DYERS and CLEANERS Weber & Pfeifer Lace Curtain Clean'g 111 Dearborn-St. WORKS 4420 State-st

102 E. WASHINGTON ST. BORSCH-OPTICIAN CONSULT US ABOUT YOUR EYESIGHT SATISFACTION GAURANTEED

DIAMOND DYES Each package colors from 1 to 8 pounds. At druggists.

LACTATED FOOD A sure preventive and cure for Cholera Infantum.

Rheumatism, Paralysis,
Locomotor Ataxia, or Creeping Paralysis,
Diabetes, Bright's Disease,
Insomnia, Neuresthenia,
Spinal, Brain, and Nervous Diseases,
CURED
(After all other methods have failed)
WITHOUT MEDICINE.

Pamphlets, containing references and testimonials of prominent Chicago people, at office or by mail free. Persons suffering will please investigate. Consultation at office or by mail, $2.00.

CHICAGO VACUUM MEDICAL AND SURGICAL INSTITUTE,
Office Room 10, 113 Adams-st.
Established here in 1877. Hours 10 to 4. Sundays by appointment only.

Barlow's Indigo Blue.

Its merits as a WASH BLUE have been fully tested and indorsed by thousands of housekeepers. Your grocer ought to have it on sale. Ask him for it.

D. S. WILTBERGER, Prop.,
233 North Second-st., Philadelphia, Pa

$35 THE KELLY SELF-ACTING WATER-CLOSET.

Put up complete for $35 in Chicago. It is frost-proof clean, simple, durable, and effective, and will last a life-time without repairs. Five thousand in use in this city. All kinds of Water-Closets for sale at the lowest prices. THOS. KELLY & BROS., Plumbers, Telephone 100. 75 Jackson-st.
(Send for Illustrated Catalogue.)

WE MUST HAVE MORE ROOM!
"THE HUB"
Is blocked on all sides by the large amount of Summer Stock arriving daily. There is only one way out of the dilemma—our stock must be reduced.

Today, Friday & Saturday
Take your pick of 400 Men's Suits

In fancy stripes & checks, both Sack and Cutaway styles, all this season's desirable patterns, taken from our $9, $10, and $12 lots, for only

$6.95

The Hub Boys' Dept.
Offers 400 Children's Sailor Suits, worth $1.25, for only
59c.
Closing out balance of a line of $4 and $5 Jersey Suits at
$2.69.

The Hub Furnishing Dept.
Special for 3 Days.
25 dozen Fine French Flannel Shirts, in all colors and sizes, sold everywhere at $1.75; take them for
Only $1.13.
Fancy Stripe Balbriggan Underwear, worth 85c, for
Only 59c.

THE HUB,
RELIABLE CLOTHIERS, HATTERS & FURNISHERS,
State and Jackson-sts.
Mail Orders Filled. Store Open till 8:30 p. m.; Saturday 10:30 p. m.

Boys' Pants
—AND—
Star Shirt Waists

1,000 Pairs of Boys' Knee Pants; worth $1.00 to $1.50,
For 50c, 75c, and $1.00.

Star Shirt Waists, $1.50 grade for $1.00
Star Shirt Waists, $1.00 grade for 50c.

500 Combination Suits.
Suit, Extra Pants and Hats to Match,
—AT—
$5, $6, $8, and $10.

Flannel and Percale Blouse Waists for Misses and Boys.

Putnam Clothing House,
131 and 133 Clark-st.,
113 and 117 Madison-st.
Boys' and Children's Room,
113 Madison-st.

PROPOSALS

For Printing and Binding Materials for the State of Kansas.

OFFICE OF SECRETARY OF STATE,
TOPEKA, KAN., March 27, 1889.

SEALED BIDS for furnishing paper and binding material to be used in the public printing for the year commencing July 1, 1889, will be received at this office on or before 12 o'clock m., the 20th day of May, 1889. The following is the estimate of the amount of the same that will probably be required, viz.:

Strictly first-class, sized and super calendered eastern book, white and tinted, 50, 60, and 70 pound, 1,000 reams, more or less.

Best superfine flat writing papers, all weights, 250 reams, more or less.

Best fine, tub-sized and loft-dried flat writing paper, all weights, 1,000 reams, more or less.

First-class cover papers, all weights and colors, 100 reams, more or less.

First-class, all-jute, manila wrapping papers, flat, various weights, 100 reams, more or less.

Ledger papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Bond papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Linen papers, all weights and sizes, 100 reams, more or less.

Envelopes, all sizes, XX and XXX quality, including linens, No. 1 and No. 2 rag, manilas, portfolios, catalogue, etc., 500,000 more or less, in quantities as desired.

BINDING-STOCK, IN QUANTITIES AS MAY BE NEEDED.

Law sheep, No. 1–3 cover; law sheep, No. X–4 cover; law lamb, No. 1; law lamb, No. X; law skivers, XX and XXX; book leather, various colors; American Russia; colored Roans; English title leather, various colors; skivers, various kinds; Moroccos, various kinds; book cloths, common and extra colors; canvas, white and drab; gray supers; Hayes' thread, all numbers; soft twine; head bands; gold leaf, various grades; cloth boards, Star mills, Diamond G. mills, or other first-class brands as ordered; straw boards, Sherman mills; tar boards, W. O. Davey's; marble papers, Belgian and German; book lining papers, various colors; card middles; document manila, bookbinders' glue, best; bookbinders' glue, pulverized; buffed fleshers, all sizes; buffings, all colors; parchment or vellum.

The bids must be indorsed "Bids for Paper," or "Bids for Binding Material," or "Bids for Paper and Binding Material," in accordance with the bid inclosed, and addressed to the Secretary of State, Topeka, Kan., all charges paid.

The Executive Council reserves the right to reject any and all bids, and to take more or less of each article in the above estimate as may be required for the public printing, at the prices designated by the successful bidder. Samples to accompany bids.

The proposals will be opened by the Executive Council at its regular meeting, May 29th, 1889.

By order of the Executive Council.

WM. HIGGINS, Secretary.

OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., May 6, 1889.—Sealed proposals in triplicate, subject to usual conditions, will be received here until 11 o'clock a. m., central time, Wednesday, June 5, 1889, and then opened, for furnishing fuel, forage, and straw required by Quartermaster's Department in this city during fiscal year commencing July 1, 1889. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions the duty thereon) being equal. Proposals for delivery at other points will also be entertained. The United States reserves the right to reject any or all proposals or parts thereof. All information furnished on application to this office. Envelopes containing proposals should be marked, "Proposals for Fuel, Forage, and Straw," and addressed to J. D. BINGHAM, Assistant Quartermaster General, U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster.

RUPTURE It is a well-known fact DR. PARKER stands at the head and front of all Truss makers in the United States, and that there is none of any maker in the world. The Retentive Truss excels them all—ease, comfort, perfect security, and cure of rupture.

Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Instruments for Deformities, &c.

DR. A. H. PARKER, President of Truss Co.
Office and Factory, 58 State-st., Chicago.

THE CELEBRATED
TRADE MARK DRY AIR
Buy the Best.

Baldwin "Dry Air" Refrigerators.

The award of two Gold, two Silver, seven Bronze Medals, also fifteen First Premiums and Diplomas attest their excellence. We can give you the address of hundreds of citizens who have bought them in the past two years to whom we refer as to their merits in use. It has a positive circulation of cold dry air, the principle of which is as follows:

The Cold Air falls to the LOWEST point in Refrigerator through an AIR DUCT, and entering the provision compartment displaces the LIGHTER AIR, *forcing it upward* through the provision compartment to its highest point, where it escapes through an AIR DUCT into TOP of ice room.

The constant FALLING of the coldest air through this separate flue and the RISING of the lighter air create a positive circulation of pure, COLD, DRY AIR always *upward* through the provision chamber, carrying any odorous gases or vapors arising from its contents INSTANTLY into the ice chamber; all moisture and impurities are condensed on the ice, passing off through a drip pipe. The coldest and heaviest air having thus been relieved of all moisture and impurities *enters the provision room perfectly pure, cold, and dry, the three necessary conditions for the preservation of any perishable article.*

Every original and genuine Baldwin "Dry Air" Refrigerator has a metallic label with the above registered trade mark. Catalogue and price lists mailed on application. Liberal discounts at wholesale and retail.

We have secured a job lot of Louderback's Combination Tools, the best for household and shop use ever brought out. Is made entirely of Steel, and embraces Screw Driver, Hand Vise, Wrench, Nail Puller, Gas Plyers, Hammer, Leather Punch, Wire Cutter, and Pincers. Regular price $1.50; we sell you at $1.00.

From fire at our warehouse many goods were damaged by smoke. We offer bargains in Step Ladders, Clothes Wringers, Carpet Sweepers, Ice Cream Freezers, &c.

We carry a full line of Rubber Hose, Reels, Window Screens and Doors, Wire Cloth, Water Filters and Coolers, and other seasonable goods.

ORR & LOCKETT,
Hardware, Cutlery, and Tools,
184 & 186 Clark-st.,
NEAR MONROE.

REMARKABLE CASE.

For two years I had rheumatism so bad that it disabled me for work and confined me to my bed for a whole year, during which time I could not even raise my hands to my head, and for three months could not move myself in bed, was reduced in flesh, from 192 to 86 lbs. Was treated by best physicians, only to grow worse. Finally I took Swift's Specific, and soon began to improve. After a while was at my work, and for the past five months have been as well as I ever was—all from the effects of Swift's Specific.

JOHN RAY,
Jan. 8, 1889. Fort Wayne, Ind.

Books on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free.

SWIFT'S SPECIFIC CO.,
Atlanta, Ga.

DRUNKENNESS,
Or the Liquor Habit, Positively Cured by Administering Dr. Haines' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea, or in articles of food, without the knowledge of the patient; it is absolutely harmless, and will effect a permanent and speedy cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. IT NEVER FAILS. Over 100,000 drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and today believe they quit drinking of their own free will. 48 page book of particulars free. For sale by all druggists. Special retail agents, Buck & Rayner, 117 S. Clark-st.; Dale & Sempill, Clark and Madison-sts. Trade supplied by Peter Van Schaack and Sons, Robt. Stevenson & Co., Morrisson, Plummer & Co., and Lord, Owen & Co., Chicago.

Baby Carriages We manufacture to sell direct to private parties, and we deliver free of charge within 30 miles of Chicago. Send for catalogue. CHAS. RAISER Mfr., 62 and 64 Clybourn-av., Chicago.

THOSE "L" ROAD SCHEMES

PRESENT CONDITION OF THE VARIOUS RAPID TRANSIT PROJECTS.

Not a Movement Made Toward Carrying Out the Democratic Ante-Election Promises—Doubts Concerning the Practicability of the Meigs System—The "Experimental Block" Proposal—Complications Presented by the Recent Annexation.

For three or four weeks prior to the recent municipal election the advocates of "L" roads and other forms of rapid transit were extremely busy. They held weekly meetings in the interest of their pet projects. Sometimes they held tri-weekly meetings. The Democratic orators who addressed the ward gatherings were quite enthusiastic in favor of the various rapid transit projects. They were lugged in as issues of the campaign. The Democratic organs rung daily changes on them. It was promised for the Democratic candidate for Mayor that he was heart and soul for "L" roads. A good many persons were led to believe that the week after election—if the Democrats were successful—"L" road ordinances would be rushed through the Council with lightning rapidity.

It is now more than five weeks since the election. The Mayor has been in office over three weeks. The new Council committees have been appointed, yet nothing, or comparatively nothing, is heard about "L" road projects. What has become of these matters? Where have they disappeared? Where are the ardent advocates? Did they start out in the advocacy of rapid transit for electioneering purposes solely? The building season is at hand. The time when the Council shall adjourn for its two months' summer vacation is rapidly approaching. If the "L" road people really mean business it is time for them to begin.

ALD. CAMPBELL'S PETITION.

A week ago last Monday Ald. Campbell, who had hitherto been set down as one of the foremost advocates of "L" roads for the West Division, presented a voluminous petition against the grant of any ordinance for "L" roads until after the plans contemplated by the existing "L" ordinances had been fully tested and found satisfactory. Ald. Ryan, who has also been looked on as an "L" road man, expressed surprise at the petition. He asked where it came from, who the signers were. Ald. Campbell did not deign to reply. He said to other inquirers that he did not know where the petition came from. He knew some of the signers and felt it his duty to present the document. The matter was referred to Ald. Campbell's committee—that on Streets and Alleys West—where last Monday it was refused consideration, though a promise was made to take it up at the next meeting.

An investigation as to the petitioners proves them to be, generally speaking, residents of Randolph street and Ogden avenue, and who object to "L" roads on those thoroughfares; also persons presumably having an interest in the so-called Meigs Lake street "L" ordinance. The Meigs people are supposed to have an interest in preventing competition along the next parallel street, and hence their opposition to other projects.

It was given out in some quarters that Mr. Yerkes was back of the petition, but he laughs at the idea. He thinks the "L" road projects huge jokes. It was also said that Mr. Yerkes and the Philadelphia syndicate had acquired control of the Meigs road. When Mr. Yerkes was asked about this he laughed outright and asked: "Do the people give me credit for having any sense?" This was as much as to say, I am too shrewd a man to go into this project. His subordinates give it out that the road cannot be operated except on a straight line; that the system of wheels cannot make switches, curves, and crossings.

AN EXPERIMENTAL BLOCK.

It is also understood that the franchise was offered to the Yerkes company for a consideration and declined. Moreover, it is asserted that it will never be built, as the projectors have not the money to put the thing through. A proposition made last Saturday, which was to the effect that the Meigs road would build a block or two of track on Lake street and let it stand for six months or a year to show the people that it could be worked seemed to point this way.

The people want rapid transit or they do not want it. They do not propose going into the experimental business. The Meigs experiment has been in operation in Cambridge, Mass., for a year or more. It does not seem to have proved practical. It has not been extended. Mr. Roche, when he was Mayor, visited Cambridge and was not satisfied with the scheme, and before he approved the Meigs ordinance he stipulated that the plans should be altered to satisfy the Mayor and Commissioner of Public Works of Chicago. It is said that just now the people who own the Meigs franchise are convinced that their plan is worthless, or at least impracticable, and that they propose to apply to the Council for an amended ordinance allowing them to run cars on the double track of the ordinary "L" road. If this is not done the scheme cannot be financed, it is said. Mike McDonald and Bill Fitzgerald are influential men with the Council and might get the ordinance amended as suggested. But the question would then arise: Is the amended ordinance in accordance with the petition? Is it valid? These questions might appear incompatible to the men who have put up $100,000 either as a guarantee of their faith in the project or by way of speculation in franchises.

The present methods of the Meigs "L" people do not appear to be healthy, and the proposition to build the experimental block is the worst symptom that has appeared. Next this is the talk about getting back the $100,000 through the aid of friendly Aldermen.

THE BLAKE-JENNINGS SCHEME.

But what of the Bryan-Blake-Jennings road about which most of the preëlection talk was made? Its promoters are strangely quiescent. That probably arises from the fact that its petition is not sufficient as it stands. Since last it was discussed before the committee a strip of territory a mile wide has been added to the city. This will necessitate an addition of one mile to the "L" road on the Lake street line, and one mile and one-third on the Ogden avenue line. The projectors may have little difficulty in getting the necessary signatures for those additions, but it will take time and money. It will eventually involve the building of four and two third miles of additional track. This may have made the projectors pause. They profess, however, to be ready to go ahead. The Council, however, will not be so willing until the petition is amended. The West Side Committee, before which the petition will first be presented, evinces no desire to take up the subject prematurely.

Even the alley "L" scheme sleeps. The periodical promise that the condemnation proceedings would be at once commenced is now six weeks old, and a year of the limit of time within which the road was to be built has expired, but not a sod has been turned, not a piece of property condemned. It begins to look as though the project was what the Aldermen generally describe it to be—bogus.

THAT STATE STREET PROJECT.

But what about the State street "L"? That, too, lags. Though some additional frontage has recently been secured it is said that complications among the directorate in New York necessitates delay. At least it prevents action here and nothing is being done. That it will be revived is certain. Too much money has already been spent on it to drop it now, and the proposal to annex Hyde Park, which is likely to be carried into effect before long, betters the prospects for the company. At the present it is the most likely "L" road project of the lot. The others are in the purely speculative stage, notwithstanding all the fuss and feathers.

The Democratic advocates and organs do not appear to be overanxious about the fulfillment of their promises to the people.

Mr. Seymour Gives Up the Fight.

HARTFORD, Conn., May 8—[Special.]—The contest for the seat in the next Congress for the Fourth Congressional District of Connecticut will be abandoned by the contestant, ex-Congressman E. W. Seymour, Democrat. A recount made by representatives of both parties proved that there was no error, and Mr. Seymour thereupon announced that he should abandon the contest.

Taken in Hand by White Caps.

WATERLOO, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—White Caps at La Porte City took Cyrus Bowman out of bed at an early hour yesterday morning, and after giving him a severe horsewhipping ordered him to leave town. He has a large family, but was charged with a heinous crime. His castigators wore regulation white masks.

Are you "all run down"? Hood's Sarsaparilla is the great building-up and strengthening medicine.

EXPLOSION OF A BOILER IN RACINE.

Five Persons Badly Hurt, Martin Peterson, a Teamster, Probably Fatally.

RACINE, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—A forty-horse power boiler exploded at the box factory of A. A. Foster on Fourteenth street this afternoon. The engine-room and part of the two-story brick building, valued at $10,000, were wrecked. The proprietor of the factory, A. A. Foster, was taken out of the building senseless, but is not fatally hurt. George Wheeler, engineer, and A. Wright, the only other persons in the shop, were only slightly hurt. Martin Peterson, a teamster, was buried under a wall and is believed to be fatally hurt. William McCabe was injured by a falling wall. The Racine Basket Company's buildings adjoining were damaged by the explosion. The engineer says there were eighty pounds of steam and two gauges of water indicated. The loss will amount to $5,000, with no insurance. A team of horses ran away and were killed by a locomotive at the time of the explosion.

MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The County Clerk issued permits to wed to the following couples yesterday, the parties living in Chicago where no other place of residence is given:

	Age.
Thomas Drysdale, Mary Menzies	29—27
Charles Suesser, Emma De Schemma	26—34
Edward E. Levy, Jennie B. Sax	32—22
Albert F. Buise, Susie C. Marso	28—20
John Bojak, Otilia Barganska	21—19
George Brown, Mathilda Hoover	33—20
Knut E. Karlson, Annie Bjornstadt	25—25
Robert Begeschke, Mary Poterack	24—18
John Jurgens, Bertha Cielow	37—40
Edward Ryan, Auburn Park; Mary Riley, same	24—24
Henry Hilgendorf, Oak Lawn; Minnie Abs, same	26—19
Charles Speickert, Mary Knoernschild	26—26
John Olson, Lake View; Annie Holmquist, same	54—43
Martin Pertik, Frances Cusimka	40—25
John Hayes, Maggie Ryan	26—20
Hermann Strickler, Emma Vizents	24—19
James Byrne, Susie A. O'Grady	29—25
Peter Brausch, Annie Relitz	20—19
Norman E. Pomeroy, Marceline, Mo., Mrs. Emma C. Adams, York Springs, Pa.	52—32
Michael Schmitt, Lake, Louise Mittendorf, same	25—20
Henry Wyand, Annie Jochim	26—21
John W. King, Alice A. Regan	26—23
Joseph Imbiorski, Matilda Gorzenska	24—20
Robert Sawyer, Jennie Tyrrell	21—21
Vaclav Kubricht, Bibbi Berankova	21—21
Michal Szelmeczka, Katie Gatzkowska	29—22
Michael Roth, Theresa Mickal	21—20
Joseph Georger, Barbara Motler	27—21
Chas. Schulte, Riverdale, Minnie Arndt, same	25—21
Elijah Coffey, Mrs. Lottie Thompson	30—27
Alfred Searing, Lake View, Mrs. May Brady	22—24
Henry J. Manuel, Fannie L. Starks	24—27
Hugh M. Vanderlen, Emma L. Noake	29—22
Georg Allanspach, Evanston, Lena Benz, Northfield	26—24
Michael Powers, Frances Kandler	22—18
Joseph Mauck, Katie Ceger	25—24
George Kroeck, Bertha Schulze	23—20
August Johnson, Amalie E. Khorn	22—19
Henry Witte, Marie Dorman	31—21
Jan Schlogl, Marketa Zelenka	24—26

DEATHS.

FUNERAL TRAIN—Daily on Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway Polk-st. depot, to Mount Greenwood and Mount Hope at 12 m.

Mount Greenwood Cemetery—Office Sec'y and Sup't Mount Greenwood, Ill. City—R. 33, 95 Washington-st.

Mount Hope Cemetery—City office 305 Phœnix Building, corner Clark and Jackson-sts.

Graceland and Calvary Funeral Train of the Chicago, Milwaukee, & St. Paul Railway leaves Union Depot (Madison and Canal-sts.) daily at 12:30 p. m.

BRINKERHOFF—May 7, at No. 1073 East Fifty-first-st., Mrs. Jessie B. Brinkerhoff, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James Broadbent, aged 23 years.
Funeral from late residence Friday at 2 o'clock to Oakwoods.

CAHILL—May 8, at the residence of her parents, 299 South Morgan-st., Catherine M., beloved daughter of Charles and Maria Cahill, and niece of Thomas Devaney, age 2 months.
Funeral Friday, May 10, at 10 a. m. by carriages to Calvary Cemetery.

CLARK—At 1190 Millard-av., May 6, Margaret Louise, wife of George F. Clark.
Private funeral Thursday, May 9, at 2 p. m.

FRENCH—Ellen M., wife of Charles D. French, at her home, 5234 Woodlawn-av., Hyde Park, at 6:30 p. m., May 8.
Funeral Saturday at 2 p. m.

FOOTE—May 8, Dr. George F. Foote, aged 72 years.
Funeral Thursday at 1 p. m. from No. 3232 Prairie-av.
☞ Stamford (Conn.) papers please copy.

HILL—May 8, 1889, at her residence, No. 3657 Indiana-av., Constance Hill, wife of Herman H. Hill.
Notice of funeral hereafter.

HOPKINS—At his home, No. 171 Park-av., May 8, Dr. John F. Hopkins, aged 60 years.
Notice of funeral hereafter.
☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

MAINEY—May 8, 1889, Catherine, beloved wife of Michael Mainey, at her late residence, No. 76 North Sangamon-st.
Funeral Thursday, May 9, from the above number by cars to Calvary, via C. & N. W. R. R.

MASON—At her residence, 3032 Wabash-av., May 8, Martha F. Mason, wife of Daniel W. Mason, in her 51st year.
Funeral Friday at 2 p. m. to Oakwoods.
☞ Buffalo papers please copy.

STACY—T. E. Stacy Sr., aged 52 years 4 months, at his residence, No. 3101 Groveland-av.
Interment at Milford Mass.

WANBAUGH—May 8, at 2800 Wentworth-av., Clarence, infant son of Jay L. and Helen M. Wanbaugh.
Funeral private.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

☞ THE HEADQUARTERS FOR THE COMmittee on Arrangements for the procession that will assist in the laying of the corner-stone of the De La Salle Institute Sunday, May 19, has been located at No. 143 Randolph-st., up-stairs. Marshal John F. Scanlan's office hours will be from 12 to 2 and 4 to 5 o'clock p. m. each day. Societies that expect to take part are requested to report at once, giving the number of men who will turn out and date of organization.

☞ THE CONVENTION OF THE DIOCESE OF the Protestant Episcopal Church meets at the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul May 30th, and the following gentlemen were last evening elected as delegates from St. James' Church: Francis B. Peabody, Charles R. Larrabee, William K. Ackerman, Leslie Carter, and Clarence Dyer.

☞ THERE WILL BE A MEETING AT NO. 1157 West Madison-st. this evening of the property owners of Warren-av., Madison-st., Park-av., and Washington-boulevard, between Campbell and California-avs., to receive the report of the committee. JOHN BAUMGARTEN, Chairman.

☞ A REGULAR MEETING OF THE ZION Literary Society will be held next Friday evening, the 10th inst., at 8:15 o'clock sharp. The program will consist of a talk upon books and reading by the Rev. Dr. H. W. Thomas and other excellent numbers.

☞ THE BELLEPHORAN SOIREE CLUB WILL give its first annual May party at Central Turner Hall, No. 1105 Milwaukee-av., Friday, May 10.

By GEO. P. GORE & CO.

Auction Announcements
—BY—
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
200 & 202 Madison-st.

TODAY, AT 9:30 A. M.,
STRAW HATS, CLOTHING
WOOL & FUR HATS.

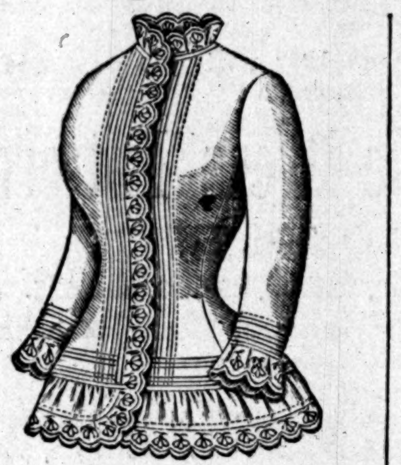
Merchants would do well to be present at our sales of Clothing and Straw Goods during this month, as we intend to close out all the summer goods in our hands.

IN BASEMENT,
CROCKERY AND GLASSWARE
One Car C. C. Ware,
One Car Rock and Yellow Ware,
25 Casks Majolica Ware,
30 Casks White Granite Ware,
Chamber Sets, China Cuspidors,
Table Glassware, Library and Stand Lamps.
Goods packed for country merchants.
GEO. P. GORE & CO., Auctioneers.

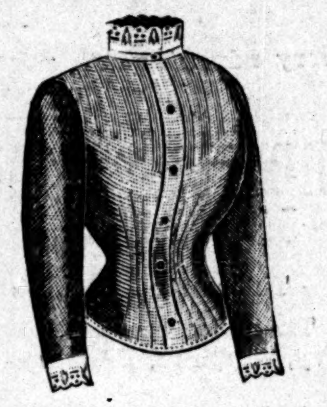
Fire Salvage Sale
On Friday, May 10, at 10 a. m.,
We will sell at Public Auction for account of Fire Underwriters,
At Stores, 189 Fifth-av., Chicago,
The Entire Salvage of
PAPER STOCK
Of S. A. MAXWELL & CO.'S
Clinton-st. Warehouse,
Consisting of 75,000 Rolls Wall Paper, Print and Note Paper, Stationery, Albums, Clocks, Fancy Goods, etc.
Goods arranged for sale by
SAMUEL GANS, Manager,
Western Salvage Wrecking Agency.
GEO. P. GORE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

OPENING SALE
—OF—
Dressing Sacques and Blouse Waists.



India Linen, embroidered, trimmed as per cut,
$1.00.
India Linen, tucked front, embroidered, trimmed all round.
$1.35.
India Linen, embroidered, inserting between tucks, fine emb.,
$2.00.



BLOUSE WAISTS.
Fine India Linen, embroidered neck, and sleeves,
$1.00 and $1.50.
Very Fine Lawn, shirred yokes, tucked yokes, emb'd collar, cuffs, and belt, at
$2.50.

SPECIAL BARGAIN.
50 DOZEN SUMMER CORSETS,
$1.00.
FIT GUARANTEED.

Chas. Gossage & Co.,
State and Washington-sts.

"A GREAT OCCASION."

LADIES' SILK VESTS.
LADIES' SILK HOSE, } *Away Below Cost.*

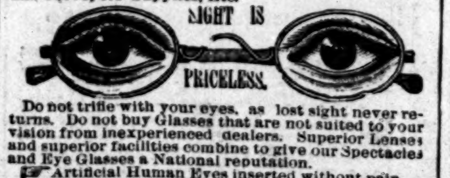
Ladies' Ribbed Silk Vests.
We Place on Sale Today and Continue Until Sold:
A LINE OF 100 DOZEN
RIBBED SILK VESTS (ECRU), 65c EACH. Regular $1 Quality.
150 DOZEN
RIBBED SILK VESTS, WHITE, CREAM, PINK, BLUE, 85c Regular $1.25 Quality.

Ladies' Fancy Silk Hosiery
50 DOZEN TWO-TONED
IMPERIAL SILK HOSE, IN ALL THE NEW SHADES,
50 DOZEN LADIES' TUCKED STRIPED
IMPERIAL SILK HOSE (LATE NOVELTY), 75c Per Pair. REMARKABLE VALUE.
150 DOZEN
LADIES' FANCY PLATED SILK HOSE 95c PER PAIR. Reg. $1.50 Quality.
In Striped, Two-Tone, Boot Patterns, Fancy Checks,

By ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.
At 128 Thirty-third-st.
This Thursday Morning, 10 o'clock.
Entire Contents
Well-Furnished Residence.
Knabe Piano, Mirrors, Parlor, Chamber, and Dining-room Furniture, Carpets, Pictures, Hangings, Ranges, etc., etc.
ELISON, FLERSHEIM & CO.,
Auctioneers.

By M. M. DELESTRE.
PARIS
STUDIO OF A. CABANEL.
Sale by reason of decease, at the GEORGE PETIT GALLERY, 8 Rue de Seze, 8, Paris, on 22d, 23d, 24th, and 25th of May, 1889, at 2 o'clock,
PAINTINGS, WATER COLORS AND DRAWINGS.
Auctioneers, M. M. DELESTRE, 27 Rue Drouot, and M. T. CHEVALLIER, 10 Rue Grange-Bateliere.
Valuer, Mr. GEORGE PETIT, 12 Rue Godot Maurot.
On public view Monday and Tuesday, May 20 and 21, 1889, from 1 to 5 o'clock.

L. MANASSE, OPTICIAN,
88 MADISON-ST. (TRIBUNE BUILDING),
Importer and Manufacturer of Opera and Field Glasses, Microscopes, Telescopes, Barometers, Thermometers, Medical Batteries, Magic Lanterns, Amateur Photographic Outfits, Architects', Engineers', and Surveyors' Supplies, Etc.



Do not trifle with your eyes, as lost sight never returns. Do not buy Glasses that are not suited to your vision from inexperienced dealers. Superior Lenses and superior facilities combine to give our Spectacles and Eye Glasses a National reputation.
☞ Artificial Human Eyes inserted without pain
Four large Illustrated Catalogues on application

CANCER and Tumors CURED: no knife; book free. L. D. McMICHAEL, M.D., 180 Wabash-av., CHICAGO, ILL.

Apollinaris
Natural Mineral Water
versus
Lake Water.

TYPHOID FEVER EPIDEMIC
IN CHICAGO.

'The bad condition of the water used for drinking purposes is said by the physicians to be the cause of the rapid spread of the disease.

'The water supply is taken from the Lake, but the crib is not very far out, and the water which flows into the city mains is contaminated by the sewage.'

N. Y. HERALD, Jan. 28, 1889.

Drink Apollinaris, and Beware of Imitations concocted from Lake Water.

TO RENT.
—IN—
TRIBUNE BUILDING,
A Second Story Office.
Apply to WM. C. DOW,
Room 10 Tribune Building.

JAMES H. WALKER & CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

DRESS GOODS for
SUMMER WEAR.

Crisp and Cool Zephyrs,
Seersuckers,
Organdies,
White Goods.
All the light, delicate, attractive fabrics so necessary at this season of the year.

To meet the popular requirements we offer:
500 pieces Wide Sateens
In Novelty FRENCH PATTERNS, at 12½c
Also an importer's stock
Best Quality Fine FRENCH SATEENS, at 25c
A few choice Novelties in
French Ginghams, 32 in. wide, EXQUISITE PATTERNS 25c
Customers who wish extremely desirable goods at low prices will find the above very attractive.

At Perfumery counter we offer, among other bargains:
BATH SOAP and Transparent Glycerine Soap at 5c Per Cake.

In Linen Dept., ex. large and heavy Bath Towels,
Pure Linen and exceedingly absorbent, at 20c
Everybody has offered Towels at 20 and 25 cents, but no one has ever yet offered as good a quality at the above price.

LADIES' PURE SILK RIBBED VESTS, Full length; white and colors. 75c
LADIES' JERSEY-SHAPED GAUZE VESTS, 20c
LADIES' GAUZE LISLE VESTS, 25c
Gents' Fancy Striped Balbriggan VESTS and DRAWERS, 50c

Gents' Fine Grade Neckwear—Four-in-Hand and Tecks, elegant patterns and superb qualities,
35c.
Some would advertise them as "worth 75c," "worth $1.00." See them and judge for yourselves what they are "worth." You will not be disappointed.

CORSETS.
25 DOZEN FINE FRENCH CORSETS, AT 50c Reduced from $1 & $1.25.

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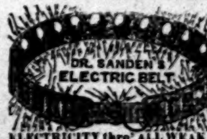

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Part Two.

The Chicago Daily Tribune.

Pages 9 to 12.

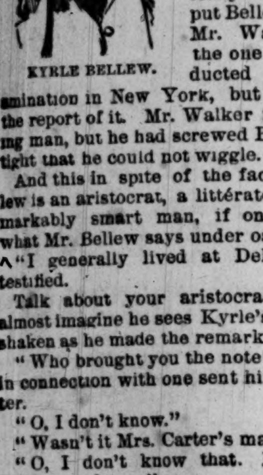
THURSDAY, MAY 9, 1889—TWELVE PAGES.

ANOTHER FOND PARENT.

KYRLE BELLEW PLAYS THE DOTING FATHER, BUT TIRES OF THE PART.

According to His Desposition at the Carter Matinee Curley's Engagement Lasted as Long as the Fair but Frail One Had a Big Brother—Some Other Twenty-five-Dollar-a-Lesson Pupils—The Long Dragged Out Case Nearing a Conclusion.

"We will now," said Mr. Mills, as he picked up the deposition of K. Bellew, actor, New York, "put on the thumbscrews."


KYRLE BELLEW.

Mr. Smith and Mr. Hynes pushed their chairs back so that they could get on their feet easily, and Mrs. Carter leaned forward with her elbows on the table.

"We will now," said Mr. Mills, "give you an insight into the workings of the inquisition."

Mr. Mills, metaphorically speaking, then put Bellew on the rack. Mr. Walker had been the one who had conducted the cross-examination in New York, but Mr. Mills read the report of it. Mr. Walker is a mild-looking man, but he had screwed Bellew down so tight that he could not wiggle.

And this in spite of the fact that Mr. Bellew is an aristocrat, a littérateur, and a remarkably smart man, if one is to believe what Mr. Bellew says under oath.

"I generally lived at Delmonico's," he testified.

Talk about your aristocracy! One can almost imagine he sees Kyrle's pretty curls shaken as he made the remark.

"Who brought you the note?" was a query in connection with one sent him by Mrs. Carter.

"O, I don't know."

"Wasn't it Mrs. Carter's maid?"

"O, I don't know that. I never notice maids, you know."

He must have tossed his head in a real saucy manner as he made this statement.

As for his knowledge of law, it was remarkable. It surprised even Mr. Walker, veteran lawyer though he is.

"NOTHING TO DO WITH THE CASE."

"I decline," said Mr. K. Bellew, haughtily, "to answer any questions concerning my pupils. That has nothing to do with this case."

Mr. Walker was a little uncertain as to whether he had better not consult some authorities on the proper questions to ask witnesses, but finally decided to struggle along by himself.

Bellew returned similar answers to a number of questions, so Mr. Walker took a different tack.

"If you are going into the law," he said, "I will go into the drama."

He began quietly—all dramatists begin that way—some servants or supes on the stage when the curtain rises. Mr. Walker, per Mr. Mills, began yesterday at the Colonnade Hotel. He wanted some details as to the location of the rooms, and Mr. Bellew undertook to draw a diagram. The circumstances under which it was drawn of course make its construction rather hurried, and as a work of art it probably could never secure admission to the Paris Exposition. Still it shows that Mr. Bellew is an artist as well as a littérateur, an aristocrat, a professor of dramatic art, and an actor.

Then Mr. Walker led the way through the various scenes touched on in the direct examination.

It was merely the prologue.

"This is Mr. Walker's way of building a drama," said a spectator. "If Mr. Bellew is strong legally watch out for Mr. Walker dramatically."

SCENES AND ACTORS.

Mr. Walker presented a few steamer scenes, hotel scenes, and restaurant scenes, and finally brought out a few scenes of lessons in dramatic art. He touched generally on the scenes and then came down to particulars. Maria Harris of London first appeared.

"He's bringing the principals on now," said the spectator.

Mrs. Carter leaned a little farther forward and her lips parted slightly. Mr. Hynes got his legs a little freer for a sudden move.

Witness knew Maria Harris. She was an actress.

"Do you know Mrs. Woodgate?"

The interest of the principals and counsel was intensified. An earthquake would not have made Mrs. Carter turn her head. Her eyes were on Mr. Mills and the paper he was reading. Mr. Carter laid aside his papers and also turned his eyes on Mr. Mills. Mr. Walker leaned back in his chair in his usual easy way and smiled.

"This," said the spectator, "is Mr. Walker's idea of dramatic construction."

Witness knew Mrs. Woodgate, but had never given her dramatic instructions. He declined to answer as to his relations with her.

"Do you know Miss Eva Sothern?" was the next question.

"I object," cried Mr. Hynes.

"I object," echoed Mr. Smith.

"We have now reached the climax," said the spectator.

There was an argument during which the auditors vacillated between hope and fear. Mr. Smith was sarcastic, and Mr. Hynes and Mr. Walker were argumentative. Mr. Carter and Mrs. Carter were passive, but both deeply interested. They followed every argument with the closest attention.

The question was finally allowed to be answered.

"Yes," was the response.

"Was she ever under your instruction?"

"She was under my stage management at one time."

A FATHERLY QUESTION.

"Now can you say that you are not the father of any living child?"

Objections by the score, with accompanying arguments.

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Did you ever recognize a child by Miss Eva Sothern as yours?"

More objections, and this time sustained by the court. The evidence on that subject was ruled out.

"That," said the spectator, "is what I call a good dramatic climax, and it would be better if the court hadn't ruled otherwise. I think Mr. Walker would be a success as a playwright."

"He ought to be," said another. "Kyrle Bellew took pains to give him instructions in a good many things when he was on the stand."

In conclusion a photograph of Bellew was put in evidence, and the jury examined it with great interest. The curls on the forehead seemed to have a particular fascination for them.

MR. SMITH GROWS FACETIOUS.

"This, I suppose," said Mr. Smith, "is to prove that he looks like Mills."

Mr. Smith is always facetious.

Mrs. Dudley took the stand again in the afternoon and tried to testify to a number of things that the court ruled out. Mrs. Carter and the Pierce family had always been on the most intimate terms, and her room adjoined Mrs. Carter's at Cooperstown. These were the main features of the testimony she was allowed to give up to the time that court adjourned.

An offer had been made to introduce the depositions of some pharmacists as to prescriptions filled for Mrs. Carter, but it was unsuccessful, and Mr. Hynes not being prepared for oral examination of the witnesses it went over until today.

"And most of that Bellew deposition," said a disgusted lover of sensationalism, as he left his seat in the front row, "was left out. It is an imposition."

KYRLE'S LESSONS UNDER FIRE.

He Forgets Numbers and Has No Use for Old-Fashioned People.

The expected fight over the cross-examination of Kyrle Bellew, which the cross-defense wished to exclude, did not begin at the opening of the morning session. Mr. Mills resumed the reading of the cross-examination to which Mr. Bellew had been subjected by Mr. Walker. The instructions in the dramatic art at the Colonnade Hotel and the location of the rooms of Bellew and Mrs Carter formed the principal subjects.

"What was the number of your room at the Colonnade Hotel?" he was asked.

"As I told you before it was 100 or 101; it was 100 and something."

"How long were you there occupying that room?"

"Ever since I came to America until last season."

"And you don't remember the number of your room?"

"It was 100 and something."

"I ask you if you know?"

"It was 100 and something. I don't know."

"You came to America in 1885 and you have occupied that room ever since up to this last season?"

"With the exception of the first week I landed."

"And you do not know the number of the room that you occupied during all that time?"

"No; I know it was low down in the hundreds; not over 110. I don't know that I ever had occasion to call it to memory."

"Do you remember what room Mrs. Carter occupied during the time she was receiving this instruction from you?"

"No."

"Do you remember the number of the room that you engaged as a bedroom at the time Mrs. Carter went there, fearing that the old-fashioned people of the Colonnade Hotel might criticise you receiving ladies?"

"I had the room next to my own."

"Are you familiar with the halls of the hotel?"

"I know the way to my own room. I don't know that I am familiar with any of the other halls."

"Do you know whether this bedroom you secured was connected with the room you occupied or not?"

"Yes."

"By a door?"

"Yes."

"Did it connect with the hall?"

"Well, no, it did not. There was a door, but it was a blocked door. It had originally connected."

"For the purpose of preventing scandal or talk or gossip among those old-fashioned people at that hotel about Mrs. Carter you thought it prudent to take another room, or a room connecting with your large room?"

"I don't know that that was my motive. It was for my own convenience."

"You said that you apprehended that the old-fashioned people there would talk about it?"

"I qualified that. The old-fashioned people in the hotel, or any one else, if they knew I had only one room, and that a bedroom, and that I received people in that room, they might speak about it. There might be some question about it. I took that room for my own convenience."

"Why did you require that room during that particular time?"

"It was not during that particular time. I occupied it the whole time."

"You occupied those two rooms the whole time you were there?"

"I certainly kept them a long time."

"Did you pay for it during the time Mrs. Carter was there, or did she?"

"I paid for it."

"You are quite certain of that?"

"Is it a likely thing that you would let a woman pay for a room? You ought not to ask me such a question."

"I ask you because there is evidence here already to the effect that she paid for it."

"There can be no such evidence."

"You paid for this bedroom which was reserved for you?"

"Yes."

"Do you remember the location of her room?"

"No."

"Wasn't No. 100 the room that Mrs. Carter took when she came to the hotel?"

"I don't know."

"Do you know where her room was located?"

"No, sir. I have seen her come out of the door."

"Is there a hall running to the main hall to connect with the room that you occupied?"

"Yes, across the hall."

"State whether there is a cross hall running from the main hall to the room you occupied, and whether the door of the room you occupied opened into that hall?"

"No, it does not."

"How far is it?"

"I cannot say to a foot or two. My room opened on a hall parallel with the main hall. It ended in a staircase."

"Staircase or bathroom?"

"Staircase and bathroom."

"And the bedroom that you had reserved to you was at that end of the hotel, was it not?"

"No, it was in the same place, next to my own."

The witness was shown the diagram which Mr. Ottar, the manager of the Colonnade Hotel, had made, and was asked if it was an accurate diagram. He said it was not. The hallway was not formed that way near his bedroom.

"Did you not take your room with an idea that Mrs. Carter was coming there for instruction?"

"Not altogether, but because I knew many people and it was not convenient to receive people where I slept and I determined to turn it into a library and study, and take the bedroom beside it. Mrs. Carter was not the only person who came there to see me."

"Did you give instruction to other ladies?"

"I didn't say so."

"Were other ladies in the habit of visiting you in your room?"

"I didn't say so."

"Was it commented upon by the old-fashioned people?"

"There was no comment about it."

"That hotel was pretty free from comment?"

"I don't know anything about it."

"It was occupied principally by actors and actresses?"

"I think there was no actor except myself and Mr. Robinson."

"Didn't you know that Mrs. Carter's room was in the immediate vicinity of your room?"

"I don't know what you call immediate vicinity. Across the street might be called the immediate vicinity."

"Well, across the hall?"

"No, it certainly was not. You cannot mislead me into making a wrong statement."

"How near to your room was Mrs. Carter's room?"

"The door was a long way off."

"A long way off?"

"I say a long way off. It was up in the connecting passage of the hallway."

"You don't know that the connecting passage of this hallway led into Room 76?"

"No."

WHO PAID THE DOUBLE-ROOM BILL?

Mr. Walker Is Curious to Learn More About the Colonnade Hotel.

The matter was dropped here and the register of the Colonnade Hotel taken up.

"You never saw the hotel register and the entry at the time Mrs. Carter went to the Colonnade Hotel and took her room?"

"No."

"Did you ever occupy Room 100 until Mrs. Carter went to the Colonnade Hotel and took Room 76?"

"Certainly."

"How long did you continue to keep it?"

"I don't know exactly. I think I staid there all through the season."

"Did you pay for it between Sept. 16 and December, 1886?"

"If I was occupying it I paid for it."

"You know that you have said you were occupying it?"

"I certainly paid for the rooms I occupied."

"When did Mrs. Carter enter upon her studies under your instruction?"

"I don't know the date. When she arrived, whenever that was."

"How long did she continue?"

"I should say about ten days or a fortnight."

"Did you have regular hours for lessons?"

"No; I couldn't have regular hours because we were producing a new piece at Wallack's Theatre and they fixed the rehearsals to suit the theatre."

"Can you state whether the lessons were given in the evening?"

"No; I never worked in the evening except in my own profession."

"Did they have that folding bed removed from the room where you gave your lessons?"

"I couldn't tell you. They were continually changing the furniture in the place. I had a set of furniture that I didn't like and they turned it out, and whether that was in it or not I don't know."

"Did you meet Mrs. Carter daily?"

"I can't tell you."

"How often did you take breakfast with her?"

"Never."

"Did you ever go to a restaurant with Mrs. Carter?"

"No."

"Where did you breakfast?"

"Generally, at that time, I lived at Delmonico's the whole time."

"At all events you state positively that you never took breakfast with Mrs. Carter at Eighardtner's?"

"Yes."

"Did you go to the steamer to see her off when she went to Europe?"

"Yes."

"Did you see her when she returned?"

"I don't know. I remember her returning."

"Did you go to the steamer upon the arrival of the ship?"

"Yes, I did."

"What ship was it?"

"One of the German ships."

"The Werra?"

"I think it was the Werra. It was one of the German ships."

"You were expecting to meet her?"

"No, I was not. I got a telegram from home saying she was coming. I didn't know she was coming."

"You got a cablegram from home that she was coming on that steamer?"

"No."

"What did you get?"

"A telegram saying that she sailed Thursday."

"How did you happen to go down to that steamer?"

"Because I believe the German line are the only ships that sail from England Thursdays."

"Did you go see her on board?"

"No; she sent me a note to meet her at the hotel and not to wait at the steamer."

"Who delivered the note?"

"A messenger from the ship."

"Was it a man or a woman?"

"I don't know."

"Do you not know that it was Mrs. Carter's maid?"

"I don't know."

"Did you ever know she had a maid?"

"No, sir; I don't notice maids."

"Do you notice maidens?"

"No, not more than other men."

Mr. Bellew said it was early in the morning, and he was an early riser. But it was not 6 o'clock—it must have been near 10. His lessons to Mrs. Carter terminated upon her departure for Europe. She never told him anything about her marriage relation or her family affairs except that she talked about her boy a great deal. It was only after some time that he heard that she had a husband in Chicago and there seemed to be some trouble. Mrs. Carter paid his solicitor in London £100.

"That was for the short time that you instructed her?"

"It was on account."

"On account of what?"

"On account of instruction."

"You never gave her any more lessons?"

"That was not my fault."

"Whose fault was it?"

"Mrs. Carter never came for it."

"You had a contract with her?"

"A verbal contract."

"How long?"

"As long as she wanted to take lessons. I advised her to go to London and then to the Conservatoire at Paris."

"What was she to pay you?"

"Five pounds each time she came."

"Was she there twenty times?"

"No, certainly not."

"About how many lessons did you give her?"

"I was busy at the time. I cannot tell how many lessons there were."

"About how many?"

"I should think three or four times in a week."

"How many weeks, then?"

"I couldn't tell you. I might be wrong."

Later on, Mr. Bellew said, he returned some of the money to Mrs. Dudley, whom he happened to meet in Philadelphia, retaining only as much as he thought was proper compensation for his lessons. He also admitted having been at the bank of Kidder, Peabody & Co. in New York with Mrs. Carter, but could not fix the time. He denied going to a dressmaker named Miss Russell in a cab with Mrs. Carter. In addition to the time he was at Delmonico's with Mrs. Carter and Messrs. Ord and Sheldon, he was there once with her in the company of a man named Henry Hamilton. He had seen her there several times when he was there with other parties.

"Were you acquainted with the different parties that you saw her with?"

"No. Yes; one of the Blaines was with her; Walker or Emmons Blaine, I don't know which it was."

"Any one else?"

"I don't know who her friends were. She certainly knew people."

A question with reference to any relations Bellew had with one Eva Sothern in London brought on the fight which had been expected right along over the admission of the most racy part of Bellew's examination. It appeared that Bellew had first declined to answer, but finally, rather than go to the inconvenience of certifying his questions and answers to the court and getting instructions whether he should answer or not, he had answered the questions. After some discussion of the matter by the lawyers Judge Jamieson ruled that the testimony was not admissible, inasmuch as the witness had not been properly instructed, at the time of the examination, that he was at liberty to decline to answer the questions, his own counsel, Mr. Morrison, having urged him to answer. The answers, the Judge thought, were made under the influence of feeling that he was obliged to answer. Mr. Walker said there was some further discussion of the question at the time of the examination, but Judge Jamieson said he must be guided only by the record and the certificate of the Commissioner before whom the deposition was taken.

The deposition was read far enough to show that Kyrle Bellew was acquainted with Eva Sothern and that she was under his management for one season.

Counsel for Mrs. Carter succeeded, however, in bringing the substance of that part which was suppressed before the jury by reading a few questions before objection was made.

"Then if you decline to answer," Mr. Mills read, "how can you say on your first statement that in 1886 you were married and not the father of any child living?"

"That is not the question you put to me."

"I ask it now, then."

"That is a question which I decline to answer."

"I will ask you whether you have recognized any child as your own offspring?"

This brought out the objection again and was ruled out.

Some more questioning brought out the fact that he knew a Mrs. Van Voorhees in New York.

Mrs. Brown Potter had been under his instruction ever since she had been on the stage. He gave her instruction at Hennequeville in France, where she studied Cleopatra with him. He brought Mrs. Dallas Glinn from London to teach her, traveling between London and the little village constantly for a few weeks. He had business for Mr. Abbey at Paris at the time. When asked if he was divorced from his wife he said:

"I divorced her. She did not get a divorce from me."

"What is the difference?"

"The same difference as there is between striking and being struck."

He denied having ever been a respondent in a similar case as the present one.

On redirect examination Bellew stated that the $100 which Mrs. Carter paid him was intended to apply to services rendered and to be rendered. On board the City of Rome Mrs. Carter did not appear to be in good health, and the week after she landed she was certainly sick.

Counsel could not agree in omitting some portions of what remained of the deposition, and as most of it came under Judge Jamieson's rule to be suppressed it was agreed to drop the deposition then and there.

KYRLE ADMITS BEING A PAPA.

It Took a Long Time to Get the Information, but Mr. Walker Got It.

The following are the portions of Kyrle Bellew's deposition ruled out by the court. He began by rashly declining to answer on grounds stated by himself during the examination. The following extract is from the regular cross-examination:

"I will ask you this question. I will ask you if you were not in 1886 the father of a child, and recognized the child as your offspring and Miss Eva Sothern as the mother?"

"I decline to answer on the ground that it has absolutely nothing to do with anybody but myself."

"I will now ask you if you did not for the period of about five years prior to September, 1888, recognize a child of Eva Sothern as your child and contribute to its support?"

"I decline to answer, and do not see that I have any right to answer any questions that might possibly involve anybody else but myself. I will answer anything that you ask me about myself or Mrs. Carter, or any of my relations with her, but when you go to drag me up from the year 1 down to the present time I say I decline to answer. I am willing to answer any question about myself or Mrs. Carter. I do not decline to answer any legitimate question about Mrs. Carter, but you ask me about third persons who have nothing to do with Mrs. Carter, and I don't know that she ever saw or met in her life, and I do not think that I have any right to answer."

"I will ask you this question, then, whether you did not for about five years—or about that time—prior to September, 1888, contribute to the support of a child and recognize such child as your own offspring?"

"I decline to answer."

Mr. Morrison (Mrs. Carter's attorney)—I think he has a right to have your answer to the question whether you are the father of a child or not.

"I do not know."

Mr. Walker—I will ask you whether you have recognized any child as your own offspring and contributed to its support within the last five or six years?

"I decline to answer."

"Now I will ask you if you have not within the last five years and until September, or about that time, 1888, contributed to the support of a child in the City of London as your own offspring, and a child recognized by you as your own child?"

"I have already declined to answer."

"I want to add a little more to that, and ask whether within the last few months you have not for the first time declined to contribute to the support of that child?"

"I decline to answer."

On the re-cross-examination Mr. Walker returned to the charge, but Mr. Bellew was still obdurate on subjects connected with Eva Sothern. Mr. Walker was a little more explicit than before. He began:

"I want to put this question to you. I will ask you if you are not now the father of a child of which Miss Eva Sothern is the mother, and whether that child was not born out of wedlock, and whether you have not recognized the child as your own and contributed to its support?"

"I have already declined to answer."

"Are you not the father of a living child at the present time, and is not that child now under the care and custody of Miss Eva Sothern in London, England?"

"I decline to answer."

"Do you adhere to your former statement that you are not at the present time a married man and are not the father of any child?"

"Have I made that statement? Is that down in the evidence?"

"Do you decline to answer this question?"

"Have I already answered it?"

"Do you decline to answer this question?"

"I decline to answer any question about my past life."

There was a break then, during which Mr. Bellew was instructed as to the penalties for not answering if the court decided that he must answer. Although reluctant about it he decided to answer then, and Mr. Walker tackled him with the following question:

"Now I repeat to you the question that I put to you: whether Miss Eva Sothern was not the mother of a child of which you were the father?"

"She was the mother of a child."

"And you were the father?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know?"

"I don't know."

"Do you mean to say that you don't know whether you are the father of that child or not?"

"I do not."

"Did you contribute to the support of that child?"

"I did."

"For how many years?"

"Until I came away from London this time, or at least somewhere about then."

"That is until last September?"

"Until recently."

"Has anybody else contributed to the support of the child?"

"I don't know."

"Did you contribute to the support of the mother?"

"I did."

"For how long a time?"

"I can't tell you the exact date. I ceased to do so under the advice of my counsel in London."

"That continued for four or five years, did it not?"

"No, not so long as that, I think."

"Four years?"

"How long have I been in this country? I won't be certain as to the exact date."

"The child was born before you came to this country, was it not?"

"Yes."

"You cohabited with the mother before the birth of the child?"

"Yes."

"You said on your direct examination you never committed adultery with the plaintiff, Mrs. Carter?"

"Yes."

"Did you support that child under the claim made by the mother that you were its father?"

"Not the claim made by the mother, no."

"By whom then?"

"By her brother."

"What is his name?"

"He is dead."

"What was his name?"

"Lytton Sothern."

At last he was driven into a practical admission. It took a long time, but he finally said that he did not deny that the child was his. It took an adjournment and several other things to get him to that point, but when Mr. Walker went at him for the last time the end was gained. The query was:

"I will ask this question, then, whether you did not for five years, or about that time, prior to September, 1888, contribute to the support of a child and recognize such child as your own offspring?"

"I contributed to its support. I did not deny it was mine."

"Then, if you decline to answer this question, how can you adhere to your first statement that in 1886 you were not, and are not now, the father of any living child or offspring?"

"I don't know. I don't know whether the child is alive. All my dealings with Miss Sothern have been through my solicitors. They have not been personally."

THE BEGINNING OF THE END.

The Reading of Depositions Exhausted, and Further Oral Testimony Taken.

A deposition of Edward G. Gilmore, theatrical manager, was read. Mr. Gilmore stated that he lived at the Brunswick Hotel for sixteen years. When Mrs. Carter was stopping there she sent a message to him to see her in the parlor, and after talking about his wife, whom she knew in Cleveland, asked him if he would undertake her management in case she went on the stage. He declined, telling her he did not know who she was or what she could do. She was at that time studying with Kyrle Bellew, an actor and teacher. Bellew did not have many pupils, but, like most actors, was glad to get some.

John M. Ottar, who had testified in behalf of Mr. Carter with reference to the entry on the register of the Colonnade Hotel of the names of K. Bellew and Miss Carter Sept. 15 in pencil, in the same handwriting and for adjoining rooms, was examined in behalf of Mrs. Carter as well to explain away those circumstances. His deposition was to the effect that the entry was made in the handwriting of one of the clerks. It was customary to note the room of the resident guest who introduced and vouched for a transient guest along with the one assigned to the transient, and thus the Rooms 76 and 101 appeared after Bellew's name on the register. The entry signified that the clerk was applied to by Bellew to assign a room to Mrs. Carter, and not knowing this party, but knowing Bellew, would naturally make this entry in that way. Mr. Ottar also explained the incident of Mr. Bellew paying a laundry bill for Mrs. Carter by saying the bundles were sent in from the laundry without names and with the numbers of the rooms on them, and that mistakes were liable to happen. It was probably an error in bookkeeping. Mrs. Carter paid all her own bills.

Horatio Nelson Frazier, the druggist who put up the prescription which Dr. Gilbert wrote for Mrs. Carter, and from the date of which he testified as to the time at which he treated Mrs. Carter, identified this prescription and read and explained it. In his cross-examination it was found by the aid of a magnifying glass that the paper on which the original prescription was written bore the inscription: "P. L. Hanscom, Printer, Chicago," and that the date of it was Feb. 18, 1885. This was brought out to show that Dr. Gilbert was mistaken in saying that he wrote the same prescription in New York, March 8, 1884, as he claimed.

Then there was another legal dispute over the two depositions of druggists which the defense wanted to introduce to corroborate the statements of Dr. Gilbert and Mrs. Carter as to her physical condition. The objection to the admission of the testimony was that the depositions were taken after the trial began, when the lawyers were engaged in court and could not be present at the taking of a deposition. Judge Jamieson sustained the objection and excluded the testimony. This covered the depositions of Robert Dickinson and William J. Liell, druggists in New York, as well as that of Horace Porter, proprietor of the hotel at Lakewood, where Mrs. Carter spent part of the summer of 1884.

The depositions were exhausted, and, as a beginning of the end, Mrs. Dudley, the mother of Mrs. Carter, was placed on the stand once more. She testified as to the seasons of 1882 and 1883 in Cooperstown when Mr. Gregory and Senator Pierce and his family were there. She said it was her invariable custom in 1882 to be present at the hops. Mrs. Carter always had friends from the neighborhood to entertain on those occasions. Mrs. Dudley used to remain in the parlor until the close of the hops and went up-stairs with Mrs. Carter. She knew the family of Mr. Pierce "very well indeed." Mrs. Carter and the young ladies were almost constantly together. Mrs. Dudley occupied the larger room with the boy, Dudley, while Mrs. Carter usually spent the evening with the Pierces in the adjoining room, where she slept. Mrs. Carter's room was usually entered through Mrs. Dudley's room. It had a door of its own to the hall, but that door had hooks across it and was used to hang clothes on, so that it was not used in entering or leaving the room. The door between the room of Mrs. Carter and that of her mother was always open. On several occasions when the visitors in Mrs. Carter's room were noisy Mrs. Dudley tried to close it, because the boy was sleeping, and found that it would not close. Mrs. Dudley was a restless sleeper, and so was the boy. Every night she would see that the door between the two rooms was open. She said Senator Pierce was never in Mrs. Carter's room.

Mrs. Dudley was also at the Brunswick Hotel when that adventure with Dr. Gilbert is said by Mr. Crawford to have taken place. She had a room separated from Mrs. Carter by the private parlor. In order to contradict the statement of Senator Crawford with reference to the things Mrs. Carter gave Dr. Gilbert Mrs. Dudley stated that Mrs. Carter never had a locket and chain or a yellow portfolio.

At the time Mrs. Carter was in Europe in 1885 Mrs. Dudley received a letter from Mr. Carter which read as follows:

"AUG. 10, 1885.—*Dear Mother:* As you will know, before this reaches you, I have just telegraphed to Ernest Kitty's message of love for you. In a cablegram you must read a great deal between the lines, and she means you to take comfort in her unchanging love for you. I am sorry that we are forced to see that she does not intend to return while the matter can be concealed. We must now prepare ourselves for that phase of it, and that there is one possible chance that she will change her mind and come. It is of the highest importance that she is thus early willing to communicate with you, and furnishes the most certain proof that we will be able to find her and that we will constantly have clew to her whereabouts. Ernest and I have considered all possible courses to take, and he will tell you and advise with you. I think we should be possessed of all the hints of future plans she has dropped to the Constables, and I think that it is due to them and to Mary Constable that they should know the truth before the world does. I think the Constables should be told now and treated as her confidential friends. I leave it to Ernest to discuss the future with you and tell you all our thoughts about it. Write me what you think. I fully believe she will get utterly homesick and come back, at least, to you. I hope you will regain your strength to bear this trouble. It will not be long. Kiss baby for me. Affectionately, LESTER."

Mrs. Dudley said she saw the Constables. Mr. Constable was 60 to 65 years old and Mrs. Constable over 50.

"I will ask you," Mr. Hynes addressed Mrs. Dudley, "what arrangements were made by yourself and Mrs. Carter with the Constables with reference to furnishing Mrs. Carter with money?"

This question was ruled out on the ground that such matter as would prove a charge in the original bill of Mrs. Carter could not be brought out in rebuttal.

Mrs. Dudley said she corresponded with Mrs. Constable and identified a letter from Mrs. Constable which she had sent and shown to Mr. Carter. The letter was not allowed to go in as evidence. Mr. Hynes made a desperate effort to get the matter before the jury.

"What was Mrs. Constable's maiden name?" he asked.

"She was a Miss Barclay."

"One of the Barclay heirs of New York?"

"Yes, sir."

"Did William Constable Jr. have any money in his own right?"

This question was again objected to and ruled out.

After a few more questions, many of which Mrs. Dudley was allowed to answer, court adjourned.

"FRANK LESLIE'S" IN NEW HANDS.

Ex-Senator Platt Discusses Civil Service Reform and "Practical Politics."

NEW YORK, May 8.—The first number of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper* under the management of W. J. Arkell and Russell B. Harrison will appear today. The purchase of the paper by the *Judge* Publishing Company was made several weeks ago, but Mrs. Leslie retained control until last week. No alteration is made in the general appearance of the paper, save the addition of a richly illuminated cover containing a fine picture of the new *Judge* building in Fifth avenue. There is also about double the usual amount of reading matter and illustrations mostly of the recent centennial celebration. The central picture represents the scene at the Sub-Treasury while Mr. Depew was delivering his oration.

It is on the editorial page that the change in ownership is most apparent. The attitude of the paper will be independent, or, as its new managers say in defining their position, the paper "will extend the hospitality of its columns to every phase and form of belief not actually prejudicial to public morals or social order."

Civil service reform is the subject taken up this week. It is handled by ex-Senator Thomas C. Platt, who discusses it from the point of view of "Practical Politics" as follows:

I am asked to give my views, from the standpoint of practical politics, as to what is known as civil service reform. My answer is that civil service reform, so far as it secures a faithful and efficient Federal officer in the tenure of his office during the term for which he is appointed, is proper and right; that sentimental civil service, after the Chinese-British model, is good enough for doctrinaires who want to cheat themselves into the belief that they are doing something in the way of reform.

For more than ten years public attention has been sharply drawn to this question. Ambitious men, who have been unable to obtain a firm grasp upon political organizations, have bitterly denounced the so-called machine which they could not control. Specious theories have been advanced to show the dangers which threatened the people from the political activity of the officeholding class.

Among the first utterances of the Republicans of this State on the British civil service was a condemnation of it by the Rochester convention of 1877. The platform of that convention exposed the nonsense of supposing that the 5,000,000 people of the State of New York were helpless in the grasp of 7,465 Federal officeholders, including unimportant clerks and unknown subordinates.

The Presidential elections of 1884 and 1888 have since proved how insignificant in determining results is the influence of the Federal officeholders with the great mass of the people. It is manifestly impossible for one Federal officeholder to exert a controlling political influence over hundreds of unwilling citizens.

Indeed, it may seriously be questioned whether the distribution of public offices carries with it any considerable element of political power. The sword that cuts off political heads has a sharp hilt and a double edge. Every appointment to office gratifies one to the disappointment of the many. A party out of power is a concrete and manageable mass, in harmony with party policies, earnestly opposed to the party in power and embittered by its mistakes, stimulated by the rewards of public service, and aggressive at every point. But when the victory is won and it is found that there are not enough badges of the Legion of Honor to go around, there are often disappointment and apathy that are as disastrous as defeat. This is especially true of a party made up as the Republican party is—largely of men who are capable of filling any official place.

The advocates of the British system also contend that a change of officers impairs the efficiency of the service. There is some point and force in this argument, and it might be emphatic if a clean sweep were made at the outset of every new Administration. But the fact is, that where technical service is required, changes are made gradually; the rules that successful men apply to their own business have generally been regarded; thousands of experts who have shown marked fidelity and efficiency have been retained for many years in their respective positions. Their tenure is practically a life tenure, but it is made so by that perpetual spur to high and faithful service—the knowledge that they are not independent of the people or their superior officers. Remove this incentive, thereby creating an aristocracy of officeholders, and the whole Government service would be demoralized. Employés would become insolent and insubordinate, neglectful of their duties—the drones and thistledown of official life.

As to the great mass of places in our civil service there is no reason why they cannot be quickly and efficiently filled by intelligent men familiar with the rules and routine of ordinary business. There is no royal bookkeeping in the departments, no special geography for the postal service, no arithmetic, and no code of business rules and habits for the sole use of Government employés.

Fortunately, the branch of the question I am now discussing is no longer one of theory alone. The experience of the last few years has demonstrated that the British graft does not flourish in American soil. Four years of trial of the present law by a Democratic Administration, under high pressure civil service pretensions, has convinced nearly every thoughtful and observing person that the law is either a failure in practice or a fraud in fact. It is widely believed and conceded that the officers selected by the mugwump civil service are not as competent as those chosen in the old way, by appointment through elected political officials. The efficiency and morale of nearly every department of the Government have been seriously impaired during the last four years by appointments to office made through civil service rules framed under the Civil Service law.

No feature of our official affairs has done so much as the mugwump civil service has to shake the confidence of the people in the truthfulness, consistency, and integrity of high public officials. It has established rules and examinations that practically debar men of experience and sense, while they admit flocks of political parrots who can answer questions which have only the most remote relation to the position they seek. It has swallowed machine politicians of the worst type, and removed honest and tried officials under the pretense that they were "offensive partisans." It has been honest in pretensions, but far more dishonest in practice than the frank, representative public service, which does not work behind a mask. It has been demonstrated that it can be used as a cloak for favoritism to shut out those who deserve recognition for services rendered the party which elected the appointing power, and, therefore, for services rendered the people. A screen for cowardice and falsehood in high official places is not useful or ornamental in a government by the people.

ARRESTS IN THE PLUMMERVILLE CASE.

Several Men Brought to Little Rock—A Mistrial in the Anthony Case.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., May 8.—[Special.]—Deputy United States Marshal Faulkinburg arrived here tonight from Morrillton, having in charge William Palmer, Mayor of Plummerville; Dr. B. G. White, Cyrene McCulloch, and Thomas Durham. These men are charged with attempting to shoot Charles Wahl, who was a United States Supervisor at the November election at Plummerville. The assault was made at Plummerville some weeks after the ballot-boxes had been stolen. The preliminary examination will be had tomorrow. Other arrests will also be made of nine persons, including Deputy Sheriff Bentley, implicated in carrying off the ballot-boxes.

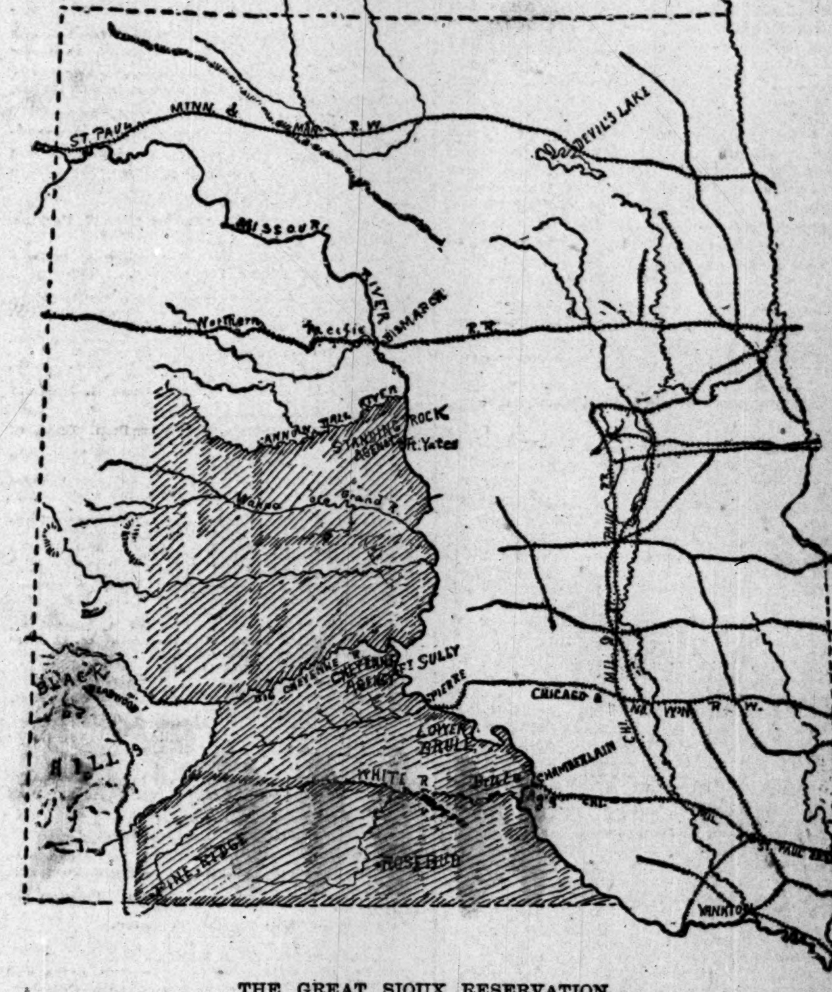
The jury in the case of Robert Anthony, Rufus J. Martin, and David N. Hignight, tried before the Federal Court on the charge of stuffing a ballot-box at the Congressional election in Woodruff County last November, failed to agree and were today discharged. The jury stood six for conviction and six for acquittal. The case has excited great interest, and friends of the defendants are satisfied that another trial will result in establishing their innocence. The township in which the election was held figures in the contest begun by the late John M. Clayton against C. R. Breckinridge for a seat in Congress from the Second District.

IT WILL BEAT OKLAHOMA.

THE PROSPECTIVE RUSH FOR THE SIOUX RESERVATION LANDS.

A Fertile Territory in Southern Dakota and Northern Nebraska Likely to Be Thrown Open to Settlement by Purchase from the Indians—Instructions and Powers of the Commissioners Who Will Treat with the Sioux—Boomers Preparing.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 8.—[Special.]—The instructions for the Sioux Commission, which have been under preparation for some weeks by the Indian Department, were given to the three Commissioners at the Interior Department yesterday. It will now be strange if the stream of emigration started in the direction of Oklahoma, only to be checked and thrown backward at the discovery of the limited quantity of the land available there, is not directed to the Northwest by the opening of the great Sioux Reservation in Dakota. This reservation, which is expected to be opened in the course of a month or two, comprises 9,300,000 acres of land. It is owned by the Sioux tribe. The land to be purchased lies in the southern portion of Dakota and on the northern boundary line of Nebraska.



THE GREAT SIOUX RESERVATION.

Several ineffectual attempts have been made in years gone by to negotiate with the Indians for this land. Last year a commission was appointed to purchase the lands, but the Sioux chiefs refused to accept the price offered—50 cents per acre. Later in the season the heads of several of the Sioux tribes were called to Washington to appear before the Secretary of the Interior and state to him on just what grounds they would be willing to dispense with that part of their lands which is unused by them. The chiefs demanded $1.25 per acre and the immediate payment of the whole sum. They were assured by Secretary Vilas that they would be given proper consideration by the department and legislation recommended which would be so conditioned as to prohibit the taking of any of their lands without their consent.

The law by which the consent of the Indians is to be obtained is almost exactly like that of last year, except in these three particulars: First, in distributing cattle, farming implements, and money to Indians who wish allotments the cash payment is increased from $20 to $50 each. Second, the price paid for land settled in the old bill was 50 cents per acre; in this it is $1 for that taken the first three years, 75 cents for that taken the next three years, and 50 cents for all that taken thereafter, with the proviso that the Government shall buy all that remains after ten years. Third, the immediate appropriation to create a fund for the benefit of Indians to be repaid out of proceeds of sales of land is increased from $1,000,000 to $3,000,000. The sections numbered 16 and 36 of each township of the lands open to settlement, whether surveyed or unsurveyed, are to be reserved for the use and benefit of the public schools, as provided by the act organizing the Territory of Dakota.

THE COMMISSION.

The law provided an appropriation of $25,000, which sum shall be expended under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior for procuring the assent of the Sioux Indians. The commission to procure this assent is composed of Gen. Crook, William Warner, and Charles Foster. The instructions to the commission differ little from the last, except that they are less in detail and leave more to the discretion of the commission. The plan of the Secretary has been to seek good men for Commissioners and then leave them to work as much as possible in their own way. The department is quite confident of the success of the intended negotiations, and that confidence is generally shared by Northwestern men here. The Indians have already indicated their intention to accede to the provisions of the bill, and will probably unhesitatingly give their consent and allow the land to be opened to settlement, civilization, and prosperity.

There is no free land in the Sioux Reservation and it will have no attraction for the improvident boomers who want to get a farm for nothing. But for the thrifty settler with a little capital it offers the most promising location now open at Government price in the whole public domain. If the negotiations with the Sioux are as successful as they are almost certain to be this region will be open to settlement nearly as soon as the Cherokee Strip and as early as many of those disappointed in Oklahoma can conveniently reach there. It is accessible from Nebraska on the south as well as from Minnesota on the east without crossing the Indian country or encountering any of the complicated delays and embarrassments incident to emigration to Oklahoma. Almost before the settlement of the reservation is to begin it will come under the jurisdiction of the new State Government of South Dakota and enjoy all the advantages of social order and material well being such a Government is competent to guarantee. Oklahoma is without an organized Government of any sort and must remain so for at least a year. It can look forward to Statehood only as a remote future possibility. The settler in Dakota will send Senators and Representatives to Congress to legislate for Oklahoma for perhaps a generation. This is worth taking into account among the other considerations influencing the action of the home-seekers.

DEADWOOD, Dak., May 8.—[Special.]—Much interest is manifested throughout this section upon the opening of the Sioux Reservation, and hundreds of men are preparing and now awaiting to rush in and secure the choice land to be had. Many men up in the hills have made all preparations and will not be left.

Dining-Car—Chicago and Denver.

Beginning Sunday, May 12th, the dining-car service on the Chicago and Denver express via the Chicago & Northwestern and Union Pacific Railways will be extended through to Denver. Passengers by this popular train can in future procure all meals en route from one of the famous Northwestern dining-cars.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN MILWAUKEE.

The School of Design to Be Abandoned—The Rev. Mr. Stein's Slander Suit.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., May 8.—[Special.]—When the ball attended by the élite of Milwaukee society was given at the Plankinton House last fall for the benefit of the Wisconsin School of Design every one thought that the school was going to be one of the permanent institutions of Milwaukee. Among its officers were Mrs. Alexander Mitchell, Mrs. William Plankinton, and Mrs. Henry Payne, and the association members were made up of leading ladies of the city. At a meeting today of the directors it was decided to wind up the affairs of the institution at once. A proposition was made to sell the school outright. An officer of the school said today that the principal cause which led to this action was a request from Mrs. Alexander Mitchell that all the plaster casts and other properties which were loaned by her to the school be removed. The properties were originally loaned by Mrs. Mitchell to the old Art School, which was merged into the School of Design, and when the change was made the new institution continued to make use of them. While this may be one cause there are other reasons which have led to it, and one of these, it is said, is dissensions among certain members.

The Rev. F. S. Stein, the pastor of the Washington Avenue M. E. Church, has prepared his answer in the suit instituted against him by Mrs. A. Moss to recover $5,000 for alleged slander. The case grows out of the trial at Asbury M. E. Church of Alexander Reed, a member of that church, on a charge of unchristian conduct. The Rev. Mr. Wharton, the pastor of Asbury Church, figured in the case, and it was charged by the friends of Mr. Reed that the pastor had purchased tobacco Sunday. Mrs. A. Moss was the principal witness against Mr. Wharton, and the Rev. F. S. Stein, the latter's counsel, is charged with making remarks reflecting upon her character. The answer put in by Mr. Stein is a general denial.

Dr. Lytton Flynn, who has been prominently spoken of as a candidate for a foreign mission under Harrison, has been suffering for a week from paralysis. He is reported considerably better today, but by no means well.

Mrs. Greta Wuesthoff of No. 445 Fourteenth street was arrested today for picking the pocket of Mrs. Anna Keppler at the German Market. When her home was searched numerous articles of jewelry recently stolen were found. She was identified as the woman who had recently passed a counterfeit $10 bill.

The Milwaukee club has decided to release Clark, the young pitcher that Manager Sutton recently signed in Cincinnati, and it is quite certain that Kaes, another pitcher, who was secured from Cleveland, will also be released.

William Schmidt cut an artery in one of his wrists at his home No. 484 Eleventh avenue last night and then lay down on a sofa to bleed to death. His wife, who was awakened by his groans, called a physician, but he died at midnight. Schmidt was 65 years old and had attempted suicide once before.

IN THE MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE.

Action Favorable to Big Corporations Taken on Two Bills Yesterday.

LANSING, Mich., May 8.—[Special.]—The House today passed a bill providing a penalty of fine and imprisonment for any person knowingly infected with small-pox, scarlet-fever, diphtheria, or other communicable disease to enter a public place or conveyance or to subject any other person to danger of contracting the disease. Another bill passed requiring every retailer of gasoline, naphtha, or benzine to attach a label to the purchaser's can giving the true name of the fluid and the words, "Explosive when mixed with air."

In Committee of the Whole the House killed a bill increasing the specific tax of the express companies from 1 to 3 per cent, but passed a bill decreasing the specific tax of the fire insurance companies from 3 to 2 per cent. The life companies were reduced to 2 per cent several years ago. The tax was originally placed at 3 per cent in order to make the Insurance Commissioner's office self-sustaining. Last year the office turned over to the State an excess of $130,000.

The Senate spent the entire session in consideration of a House bill repealing an elaborate system of reporting mortgages for taxation adopted two years ago. The books and forms required for putting the act into operation cost the State $30,000. As the result of its workings millions of dollars in mortgages were uncovered and assessed, but the money loaners at once began charging a higher rate of interest and the act became obnoxious. Just the required number of votes to pass the repealing bill were secured in the Senate.

A Question for the State Department.

WINNIPEG, Man., May 8.—Eighteen years ago Albert Pearson was sentenced to three years in the Manitoba Penitentiary for receiving stolen horses knowing them to be stolen. After serving a year he escaped across the line and settled in Dakota, where he has lived ever since. He came to Winnipeg recently on a visit and was arrested. He is now a naturalized citizen of the United States, and whether he can be imprisoned for the remainder of the term he should have served is a question that has yet to be settled. The United States Consul will look after his interests.

The Suicide of Henry Just.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The real name of Henry Just, a St. Louis commercial traveler who was found dead in bed at a small hotel in this city last night, is known to have been Sadduck, and he belonged to a family of prominence in Germany. Recently one of his brothers was appointed a German Consul by Gen. Harrison. The post-mortem examination revealed that he was afflicted with an incurable disease which is supposed to have caused him to take his life.

Damages from Nye and Riley.

FORT DODGE, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—Judgment for $343 damages against Bill Nye and James Whitcomb Riley was rendered in the District Court here today. Suit was brought for Nye and Riley's violation of a contract to fulfill a lecture engagement.

Hereafter they undersell all competitors in furniture and draperies at Colby's, 217-219 State,

THE COURTS OF RECORD.

JUDGE GARY CHAMPIONS THE CAUSE OF AN "AFFIANCED WIFE."

Judges Moran and Garnett, However, Decide Against the Payment by the Royal Arcanum of the Insurance on the Life of W. D. Welch to Mrs. Nettie Parke—Other Appellate Court Decisions—The Gary Separate Maintenance Case—The Record.

An important decision was delivered by Judges Moran and Garnett of the Appellate Court yesterday in the case of Mrs. Nettie Parke against L. C. and Seymour G. Welch on the laws relating to mutual benefit life insurance companies. W. D. Welch of Chicago was a member of the Royal Arcanum Association and as such had an insurance of $3,000 on his life. Originally the certificate was made payable to his mother, but he surrendered that and had a new one issued to him made payable to "Mrs. Nettie Parke, affianced wife." Welch died at Waukegan in November, 1887, being in good standing in the order. His brothers, L. C. and Seymour Welch, contested the payment of the insurance money to Mrs. Parke, who, they claimed, was not entitled to the money under the constitution and by-laws of the Royal Arcanum, which provide that the beneficiaries must be immediate relatives. The lower court decided in their favor and the Appellate Court sustained the decision, Judge Gary dissenting from the opinion. Judges Moran and Garnett held that the appellant's being the affianced wife of the deceased did not make her a "dependent." Judge Gary held that on the face of the certificate it was payable to her and her legal right could only be avoided by showing a superior right in the appellees. The council having issued the certificate on the hypothesis that she as an affianced wife was properly included as a "dependent," the council would be estopped to deny that the state of facts is sufficient to require it to perform the promise on the faith of which they received the deceased member's dues. Judge Gary thought it would be doing no violation to the class of "dependents" to include within it those with whom the insured has such existing relations that, acting in good faith, he would thereafter furnish them with food, clothing, etc.

Other cases decided were as follows:

Reversed and remanded—Lake Shore & Michigan Southern Railway Co. vs. Joseph Probeck; Same vs. Frederick Schmidt; Charles P. Packer et al. vs. Elizabeth Phillips; Henry C. and Samuel P. Parmley vs. Benjamin F. Head; Mathias Schmidt and wife vs. Edward F. Thomas; George S. Poppers vs. George F. Wagner.

Bill dismissed—Esther E. Taylor vs. Lake Shore & M. S. Ry. Co.

Affirmed—Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Ry. Co. vs. William Clough; Peter D. Glick vs. Ernst Stock; First National Bank of Chicago vs. The William Ruehl Brewing Co.; George W. Dumond vs. The Merchants' National Bank; Stock-Yards National Bank vs. George W. Dumond; Henry Memory vs. Julius Theodore Fritz; Benjamin J. Ettlesohn vs. Charles H. Kirkwood; Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. vs. Jacob Bouck; Joseph Koerpen vs. Jacob Jung; Henry Memory vs. Herman Niepert; Gustav Manowsky vs. Edward Otto; Anna Schmidt vs. Regina Lingle; Chicago City Ry. Co. vs. Fanny Yancy; Frank Belz vs. Gretchen Belz; Joseph Drake vs. Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company.

An answer was filed in the Circuit Court by Olin J. Gary to the bill for separate maintenance filed about a month ago by his wife, Emily F. Gary, who charged that a conspiracy existed between her husband and his brothers, Judge E. H. Gary and Noah E. Gary, and other relations by which she was to be prevented from getting her share of his estate, which is valued at about $20,000. Olin J. Gary was formerly a clerk in the office of the Superior Court Clerk and is about 32 years of age. His wife charged him with cruelty and desertion. He has lived at St. Louis since May, 1883. Mr. Gary's modest fortune was inherited from his father, the late Erastus Gary of Wheaton, Du Page County. The inheritance was bequeathed to him conditional that none of it should get into the possession of Olin's wife. She charged that the condition was made at the suggestion of her husband. Mr. Gary denies all the charges of his wife's bill. His troubles, were, according to his answer, caused by the interference of his wife's relations, particularly on the part of her mother. He went to St. Louis to establish himself in business there and because his wife wanted him to go. He has repeatedly asked her to return to him, but she has persisted in refusing to do so. He asks the court to dismiss her bill.

A jury in Judge Baker's court awarded a verdict of $1,900 damages to Mrs. Sarah A. T. McLean in her suit against the City of Chicago. Mrs. McLean was injured by falling through a defective sidewalk on Hermitage avenue, between Van Buren and Congress streets, and made a permanent invalid. Her suit was for $15,000.

Judge Tuley yesterday dismissed the bill of William McCoy of McCoy's Hotel to restrain the city from giving to the *Freie Presse* newspaper company the German printing, holding that the Council had the power and the discretion to do as it has done. The *Freie Presse* was the lowest bidder for the city printing in German, and it was stated that the suit for injunction was inspired by the *Staats-Zeitung*, the *Freie Presse* having claimed in its application for the printing that it has the largest circulation of any German daily in Chicago.

A. C. Reed, a negotiator of bonds and stocks, by his attorneys, G. W. and J. G. Kretzinger, began suit in the Circuit Court yesterday against Francis E. Hinckley for $135,000. The claim of the plaintiff is that some time ago Hinckley agreed to buy of him 500 shares of the stock of the Consolidated Wellston Coal & Iron Company of Ohio at $20 per share. This contract Hinckley now refuses to carry out.

Jennie McClaine, a girl about 16 years old, began suit yesterday against the Central Steam Laundry Company and Oliver J. Buckley, its manager, for $25,000. She was employed as a shirt polisher at their laundry, Desplaines and Monroe streets. The machine at which she worked is said to have been of an old pattern and defective. About a month ago the plaintiff's hand got caught in the machinery and her arm was crushed, rendering amputation necessary. The plaintiff says that the next day after the accident new machinery was put in.

Elizabeth Parker as administratrix of the estate of William C. Parker brought suit yesterday against the Grand Trunk Road for $5,000 for causing Parker's death. Parker was an engineer at their shops at Elsden. The foundation of the boiler gave way and he was scalded to death.

The troubles of the De Mars, man and wife, got into the courts yesterday. Mrs. De Mars alleges that the doctor is a worthless fellow, but on the promise of good behavior she allowed him to board with her. In return he talked murder and frightened her boarders away and drove her and her child out of the house at No. 1218 Michigan avenue. Having got rid of her she says he sold her furniture, which she bought with her own means, to J. W. Evans for $500. Evans gave a chattel mortgage to De Mars and a foreclosure is threatened. Mrs. De Mars procured an injunction restraining the foreclosure.

A sudden end overtook the decorative tile customs cases on trial in Judge Blodgett's court yesterday. The Government finished its evidence and then Henry Dibblee & Co. and the other importers withdrew a juror and continued the case. They were trying to have glazed decorative tiles assessed at 20 per cent as paving tiles, but the Government taxed them at 35 and 50 per cent as manufactures of glazed ware. It was shown by the Government that the tiles were wall tiles for other decorative purposes and not paving tiles. All the customs cases were continued to June next, and the jury was discharged for the term.

James E. Bohannon, executor of the estate of Charles A. Robbins of Falmouth, Ky., filed a bill in the Circuit Court against Charles A. Robbins' brother, Benjamin F. Robbins, to compel him to pay to Charles A. Robbins' estate $15,000 which he derived from the estate of Joel F. Robbins but which he is said to have neglected and failed to pay over.

Judge Altgeld and a jury are hearing the case of Mrs. Adelia McDaniels against John and Catherina Reiser. The defendants own the premises at No. 649 South Canal street, and rented a room to Sarah Jane Sheldon, Mrs. McDaniels' mother. Mrs. Sheldon fell through a defective porch in the building and was killed. Her daughter asks for $5,000 damages.

Waldemar Waade, a 10-year-old boy, is the plaintiff in Judge Waterman's court in a suit against the Illinois Central Railroad Company. July 7, 1887, the little fellow attempted to get on a train at Brookdale to go to South Park. By a sudden start of the train he was thrown under the wheels and had both legs cut off above the knees. His suit is for $30,000.

Charles A. Hertel traded a piece of land in the Union Park Second Addition valued at $2,000 to William P. Engel for a meat market at Nos. 38 and 40 Fourth avenue, which was represented to him as worth $3,500 and making a profit of $25 a day. He says he found that the business was not worth $300 and was not paying expenses. Finding he had been defrauded he asks to have the Circuit Court compel Engel to deed it back to him.

The will of the late James B. Allen of Glencoe was filed for probate yesterday. It bequeaths an estate valued at $40,000 to the testator's father, Thomas Allen.

Letters testamentary were issued yesterday to Mrs. Susan B. Sturges as executrix of the estate of her late husband, Buckingham Sturges. The testator left an estate valued at $150,000, which is bequeathed unconditionally to the widow. Mr. Sturges' will was executed Nov. 11, 1888, the witnesses to it being Ebenezer and Clarence Buckingham and Charles M. Sturges.

Mrs. Mary E. Teel filed a bill in the Superior Court to have her alleged marriage to Charles M. Young declared null and void. She learned after the marriage that Young had another wife living. Prior to the marriage she was the widow of a Union soldier and was drawing a pension as such, and on this account she does not sue for divorce for bigamy, as she wants to draw the pension again.

THE RECORD.

United States Circuit Court—New Suits.

21,289—Henry H. Palmer & George E. King vs. John H. McDermaid. Bill for infringement of patent for churns. Banning & Banning and Payson, solrs.

Superior Court—New Suits.

[illegible]49—William Strippelman vs. Benjamin F. Huber. Conf. of judgt., $960.82. George W. Plummer, atty.

122,050—Peter Kiolbasa vs. Frank and Anna Jur. Same for $226. Kraus, Mayer & Stern, attys.

122,051—Elizabeth Parker, admx., vs. Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. Co. Case, $5,000. E. S. Walker, atty.

122,052—Olaf Vider, et al. vs. The Western Paving & Supply Co. Asst., $25,000. Hynes & Dunne, attys.

122,053—Chicago Opera-House Co. vs. William T. Treleaven. Conf. of judgt., $325. Willard & Evans, attys.

122,054—Daniel McCarthy vs. Andrew F. Links. Appeal.

122,055—Mary E. Teel vs. Charles M. Young. Bill to declare alleged marriage null and void. A. D. Swearinger, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE ALTGELD—8,219, Augustus Byram vs. Chicago Glycerine Company; judgt., $8,449.48.—8,100, Solomon Stein et al. vs. Joseph Zionuska; judgt., $782.60. —8,279, Peninsular Paper Company vs. Stock Journal Company; judgt., $542.79.—8,167, John V. Farwell & Co. vs. Charles E. Roy; judgt., $441.35.—8,272, Calumet Publishing Company vs. Clark & Longley Company; judgt., $234.20.—8,315, W. W. Watkins et al. vs. Henry Kaegebein et al.; judgt., $366.72.—8,209, Friend & Fox Paper Co. vs. *Stock Journal* Co.; judgt., $338.10.—8,301, Marder, Luse & Co. vs. Terry M. George; judgt., $153.—8,244, Gilbert G. Ogden vs. Klaas Brouwer; judgt., $183.50.—8,195, Rudolph Deimel et al. vs. Simon Richter; judgt., genl. spel. ex.—8,331, John Boyd et al. vs. George Wilson Jr. et al.; judgt., $4,916.80.—2,889, H. P. Smith vs. H. Crawford; judgt., $19,023.30.—8,176, A. C. Selbitz et al. vs. A. Hauser; judgt., $229.43.—2,987, Thomas S. Ridgway vs. Walter Scales; judgt., $2,784.85.—8,290, Rathbone, Sard & Co. vs. Louis Schiff; judgt., $281.15.—8,201, Same vs. Same; judgt., $568.98.—4,211, Steinau vs. Pullen; judgt., $2,656.—8,261, Carlton Foster et al., vs. Frank C. Delamater and Julius A. Coleman; judgt., $342.—2,449, Thomas G. English vs. H. W. Wetherell; judgt., $606.82.

DECREES.

JUDGE JAMIESON—2,401, Durland vs. Durland; decree.—2,061, Sampson vs. Sampson; decree, sale.—1,182, Beiss vs. McGuire; decree.—969, Taylor vs. Hawkes; decree.

Circuit Court—New Suits.

73,026—J. Schweizer vs. Charles Kinsman. Conf. of judgt., $1,400. Moses & Newman, attys.

73,027—Russell H. Opdycke vs. J. E. Forsyth. Case, $10,000. Louis Karcher, atty.

73,028—Inga Green vs. James Green. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. Gentleman, Richolson & Nolan, solrs.

73,029—C. Strassheim et al. vs. Julius Maschke and August Maschke. Conf. of judgt., $116.30. E. B. McClanahan, atty.

73,030—Petition of Philander Pickering and Ida O. Pickering to adopt Rob Defrees Humphries. Bisbee, Ahrens & Decker, attys.

73,031—Frank Wilson vs. Robert Wood. Appeal.

73,032—Chicago & Northwestern Ry. Co. vs. J. A. McBurney. Appeal.

73,033—Equitable Trust Co. vs. Mary Sindley and John Rowan. Eject., $1,000. Corton & Burton, attys.

73,034—Asst. Suppressed.

73,035—Bill. Suppressed.

73,036—Asst. Suppressed.

73,037—Mrs. Malvina Fullerton vs. Alice W. Perkins. Conf. of judgt., $243. F. L. Salisbury, atty.

73,038—Asst. Suppressed.

73,039—Bertha Mueller vs. Frank Mueller. Bill for separate maintenance for cruelty. Masterson & Coffey, solrs.

73,040—Jennie McClaine, by Mrs. Jane McClaine, vs. Central Steam Laundry Co. and Oliver J. Buckley. Case, $25,000. Gentleman, Richolson & Nolan, attys.

73,041—R. N. Hopkins vs. A. L. Helfenstein and Wm. D. Marsh. Debt, $500. Fairchild & Queeny, attys.

73,042—A. C. Reed vs. Francis E. Hinkley. Asst., $135,000. G. W. and J. T. Kretzinger, attys.

73,043—Hannah & Hogg vs. Mrs. Isaac R. Hastlett et al. Appeal.

73,044—Bill. Suppressed.

73,045—Michael Bauerle vs. Franz Pich. Conf. of judgt., $2,015. Herman Vollmer, atty.

73,046—Stanislauf Sobrinsky vs. Illinois Malleable Iron Co. Case, $40,000. Kerr & Barr, attys.

73,047—James C. Bohannon, exr. of Charles A. Robbins, vs. Benjamin F. Robbins. Bill for accounting. Willard & Evans, solrs.

73,048—Kalamazoo Paper Co. vs. G. P. Brown Publishing Co. Asst., $2,000. Pease & Williams, attys.

73,049—Daniel Collins vs. Chicago and Aurora Smelting & Refining Company. Case, $15,000. Edward Maher, atty.

73,050—Chicago & Northwestern Sand & Gravel Co. vs. Chicago & Northwestern R. R. Co. Bill to correct conveyance. S. M. Meek, solr.

Suppressed Tuesday—72,983, Charles A. Hertel vs. William P. Engel. Bill to remove cloud. W. O. Robinson, solr.

JUDGMENTS.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—7,006, Todd vs. Post; judgt. $86.08. —3,817, Passavant vs. Ettlesohn; judgt., $462.74.—3,145, Lewis vs. Child; judgt., $215.

JUDGE TUTHILL—3,758, Mears, Kyle & Co. vs. Harsch; judgt., $443.58.—3,801, Polar Oil Co. vs. Wichelman; judgt., $277.97.

DECREES.

JUDGE TULEY—In re Pickering; decree adoption.

JUDGE HORTON—311, Graham vs. Dunning; final decree.

County Court—New Suits.

8,236—Wm. C. Davis and John A. McCutcheon to Kirkham Scanlon. Volt. assgt. Moses & Newman, attys.

8,237—People vs. William McGraw. Petition for support.

8,238—People vs. Julius Meller. Same.

The Call.

JUDGE ANTHONY—City condemation cases and Nos. 3,922, 4,083, 1,395, 2,447, 4,088, 3,532, 3,946, 2,805, 2,157, 1,429, 3,281, 3,450, 4,102, 3,276, 2,300, 4,073, 3,912, 2,313, and 3,436. No. 2,615 on trial.

JUDGE HAWES—Set case No. 3,444 and cases from Judge Altgeld. No. 4,233 on trial.

JUDGE JAMIESON—Carter divorce case.

JUDGE ALTGELD—Nos. 3,366, 3,531, and 3,633 set for Judge Altgeld himself, and Nos. 4,254, 4,237, 4,169, 4,242, 4,243, 3,608, 1,457, 4,218, 4,247, 4,250, 4,264, 4,266, and 3,692. No. 3,699 on trial.

JUDGE GRINNELL—Nos. 2,257, 2,258, 3,174, 3,188, 3,220, 3,223, 3,243, 3,246, 3,262, 3,268, 3,276, 3,288, 3,289, 3,306, 3,313, 3,323, and 3,327. Friday, first call, Nos. 941 to 990, inclusive.

JUDGE WATERMAN—Cases from Judge Grinnell. No. 3,011 on trial.

JUDGE HORTON—Nos. 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, and 38.

JUDGE MCCONNELL—No. 3,161 and cases from Judge Grinnell. No. 3,107 on trial.

JUDGE COLLINS—No. 4. No. 195 on hearing.

JUDGE TULEY—Webster vs. Webster, Lehman vs. Rothbarth on trial.

JUDGE CLIFFORD—First call. Nos. 1,151 to 1,200 inclusive. Trial Nos. 3,724, 3,845, 3,847, 3,848, 3,892, 3,895, 3,903, 3,953, 3,955, 3,959, 3,964, 3,965, 3,983, 3,984.

JUDGE TUTHILL—Cases from Judge Clifford. No. 3,611 on trial.

JUDGE BAKER—Cases from Judge Grinnell. No. 2,637 on trial.

JUDGE KNICKERBOCKER—General business.

JUDGE PRENDERGAST—Insane cases at 10 a. m. At 2 p. m., general Nos. 7,316, 7,331, 7,418, 7,440, 7,442, 5,444, 7,489, 4,841, 7,524, 7,525, 7,542, 7,569, 7,573, 7,575, 7,610, and 5,769.

JUDGE GRESHAM—At Springfield.

JUDGE BLODGETT—No court.

APPELLATE COURT—Adjourned to Wednesday next for motions and opinions.

Criminal Court Call.

JUDGE WILLIAMSON—Branch 2, Nos. 1,698, 1,700, 1,702, 1,704, and 1,706.

JUDGE SHEPARD—Branch 1, People's cases from the quasi criminal calendar.

Indiana Supreme Court.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., May 8.—[Special.]—The decisions of the Indiana Supreme Court today were as follows:

Jemima Sell vs. Allen L. Bailey et al.; affirmed.

Thomas G. Glase et al. vs. Elizabeth Davis et al.; affirmed.

Sergeant W. Evans vs. Elizabeth Schafer; affirmed.

Sandy Casey vs. John N. Hulgan; affirmed.

The Lake Erie & St. Louis Railroad Company vs. John H. Wilson et al.; reversed.

Thomas S. Davis et al. vs. Richard N. Montgomery; certiorari awarded.

Drink the famous Silurian water and ginger ale. Office, 38 Randolph street. Telephone 2571.

STORE AND OFFICE FIXTURES.

SAFES FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE McNEALE & Urban and one Terwillieger burglar chest, with or without time lock, at less than half price. Also several new and second hand fire and burglar safes; a large assortment of Chicago safes. 50 feet of solid cherry office railing, and office chair; several jewelers' steel-lined safes.
J. GREENHOOD & CO., 84 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FINE OFFICE PARTITION, SUITABLE for consultation room, genuine oak, heavy paneled on both sides, five large sand-blast ornamented glass panels, marble base; dimensions 11 by 7 feet, 8 in height. Also partition for telephone and wash-basin, octagonal, finished in same style, cost $225. Will be sold separately or together for $75 and $25 respectively.
T. F. ROBINSON,
99 Randolph-st., Room 32.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—SIX SHOWCASES AND counters and one elegant 16-foot horseshoe showcase, with counter; nearly new. 103 Monroe-st.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME WALNUT LETTER case; 140 pigeon-holes; suitable for hotel or large newspaper office. Inquire of
CASHIER, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ONE WALNUT STORE TABLE, SIX foot; one standard typewriter, cheap. 202 La Salle-st, Room 6.

WANTED—CYLINDER DESK, CHAIR, REAL ESTATE maps, etc. Room 6, 153 La Salle-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE — THE LARGEST AND MOST complete assortment of top and open delivery, express, grocery, milk, and laundry wagons in Chicago; a full line of carriages, buggies, carts, harness, etc.; wagons built to order; repairing, painting, etc.; horses, wagons, and harness sold on monthly payments; will exchange; advances made.
H. C. WALKER, 346 Wabash-av.

MONTHLY PAYMENTS OR EXCHANGE—All kinds of top and open wagons, single and double trucks, new and second-hand, harness, blankets, etc. A few cheap horses. Factory, Twenty-third-place and Archer-av. Repository, 2308 to 2318 State-st.
C. J. HULL.

EXTENSION TOP, DOUBLE-SEAT PHAETON, nearly new, best make, for sale; price $225; a bargain. 41 Laflin-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—16½ HANDS high; dark horse, good driver, warranted sound; exchange for good sound buggy horse that can trot in three minutes. L 114, Tribune office.

GOOD STRONG PONY FOR SALE. 5129 S. Halsted-st.

WANTED—SINGLE AND DOUBLE HARNESS suitable for a surrey or coupe; must be in perfect condition; will pay a fair price for a good harness. Address H 153, Tribune office.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—A GOOD STORE AND BASEMENT on Dearborn-st., near Madison; first-class location for a fine retail business; parties now occupying offer lease for sale, which has about three years to run; present occupants are about to go South to engage in business, and will vacate present quarters if a good offer is made. Address L 109, Tribune office.

TO LEASE—OR WILL IMPROVE FOR TENANTS, vacant lots 50 to 100 feet frontage on Dearborn, Sherman, Fifth, and Pacific-avs., north of Polk-st.
To lease—N. W. corner MICHIGAN-ST. and LA SALLE-AV., 80x100.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

TO LEASE—FOR 99 YEARS—NO REVALUATION —Ashland-av., n. e. corner Monroe-st., 47x154, east, south, and west exposure. J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

HOSPITALS.

GOOD HOME FOR LADIES BEFORE AND DURING confinement; terms reasonable. 1629 Wabash-av. MRS. RICHTER, experienced midwife.

BOOKS.

LATEST LAWS OF DIVORCE, INCLUDING SUPREME Court decisions, price 10c, sent to any address. CORNELL & SPENCER. 166 Randolph-st.

PRINTING MATERIAL.

FOR SALE—NO. 5 DOUBLE PUTNAM STILES and Parker power press. T. DEMPSTER, 521 W. Taylor-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—TUESDAY, SMALL PUG DOG; $20 reward; return to Engine Company No. 21, Taylor-st.

LOST—IN RANDOLPH-ST. CAR OR AT CORNER Randolph and Dearborn-sts. about 8:30 Wednesday morning, lady's purse containing two one-dollar bills, one silver dollar, eleven nickels, and car ticket with ten rides; also several slips of paper. Finder will obtain suitable reward by returning same to L. F. MORGAN, Room 602, First National Bank Bldg.

LOST—POCKETBOOK IN MANDEL'S STORE, Wednesday, containing gold eyeglasses and chain. Return to 519 Congress-st. and receive reward.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG MAN ENGAGED in outside work during the day would like office work to do evenings; experienced bookkeeper; highest references. H 160, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BOOKKEEPER; TEN years' experience. First-class references. L 166, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG MAN AS ASSISTANT bookkeeper or in an office. L 113, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF 21 in office or on floor. L 148, Tribune office.

Stenographers.

SITUATION WANTED—AS STENOGRAPHER OR bookkeeper by a young man of 23; owns a new Remington No. 2; good penman; salary moderate. L 61, Tribune office.

Salesmen.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN OF good business qualifications as traveling or indoor salesman, bookkeeper, cashier, or any kind of work in reliable house, where his services will be appreciated. Good references or security given. L 112, Tribune office.

Boys.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BOY OF 16 IN AN office. Address L 65, Tribune office.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN IN PRIVATE family and willing to make himself useful about the house; will bring reference. L 162, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS YOUNG German coachman and gardener; thoroughly understands his business; good references. Address L 159, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN OR GARDENER by a Dane, aged 29, single, understands his business in every particular; best references from New York and San Francisco. Address L 180, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND general man; first-class groom and driver; city or suburbs; good references. F 164, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN, sober and married; 5 years' experience. City references. Address L 102, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANAED—BY YOUNG MAN AS coachman or driving for store; not afraid of work. L 116, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—YOUNG SWEDE 22 YEARS old, as coachman; understands his business; work for low wages. L 101, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A young man who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses and carriages. Can give first-class city reference. L 103, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN, BY A Swede; single. Good reference. L 110, Tribune.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GOOD, RELIABLE, trustworthy coachman; married. Best of reference given. Address 517 N. Wells-st.

SITUATION WANTED—AS COACHMAN AND gardener; understands everything pertaining to a gentleman's place. Address L 130, Tribune office.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ENERGETIC business man, would like to represent Eastern parties in Washington Territory. Legitimate ventures only. Address N. C. G., Box 156, Sprague, W. T.

SITUATION WANTED—AS BUTLER BY AN ENGLISHMAN aged 39; thoroughly competent, abstainer, single, good appearance, and references. F 123, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS CHEF IN FAMILY, club, or institution; 15 years' certificates of ability, character, and experience in some of the best houses in Europe, etc. L 78, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A MARRIED MAN AS collector; best references and security given. L 62, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—PERMANENT SITUATION as collector in or outside the city. High city reference and bond. L 111, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALE.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A YOUNG LADY IN an office. Address L 67, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—AS SALESLADY OR OFFICE work. L 167, Tribune offie.

Stenographers.

SITUATIONS WANTED—ANY BUSINESS HOUSE promptly supplied with experienced or inexperienced, yet accurate stenographers; some having machines; salaries ranging from $6 to $15 per week.
J. S. HANNA, 412 First National Bank Building.

SITUATION WANTED—BY YOUNG LADY IN OFFICE where there are one or more ladies; expert operator (No. 2 Remington) and stenographer; can bring machine; salary to commence, $35 per month. L 120, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY LADY STENOGRAPHER; educated and competent; salary low. Good references. F 130, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY FIRST-CLASS LADY stenographer; three years' experience; reference. L 169, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED LADY stenographer; good penman; moderate salary expected. Address L 174, Tribune office.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A GERMAN COOK IN a German-American family; first-class references. L 172, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS German girl as second or dining-room work in private family; three years' references. L 173, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GERMAN GIRL, cook, wash, and iron. 2817 State-st., 1st flat.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A SWEDISH GIRL, for general housework, in small American family. Call 3223 Parnell-av.

Nurses.

SITUATION WANTED—HEALTHY WET NURSE; no objection to traveling during the summer. 330 W. Adams-st.

SITUATION WANTED—BY EXPERIENCED GIRL the care of infant. L 165 Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED French nurse to take care of children. Best of references. Address L 152, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—A YOUNG, HEALTHY lady would like to wet nurse a baby, to take home, with best of care. Call at 42 North Market-st.

Seamstresses.

SITUATION WANTED—BY GOOD SEAMSTRESS to sew with dressmaker and assist with housework. D X 58, Tribune office.

Employment Agencies.

SITUATIONS WANTED — LADIES DESIRING thoroughly competent, reliable, and well-trained servants of all nationalities, with first-class private family city references, will benefit themselves by coming direct to the old established and reliable SMITH'S THROOP-ST. EMPLOYMENT BUREAU, 8 AND 10 THROOP-ST. TELEPHONE 4499.

SITUATIONS WANTED—LADIES WILL FIND that the very best domestic help to be procured in this city is supplied by the old-established, well-known Bureau Registry. Mrs. JONES, 337 Michigan-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY COOKS AND OTHER select help whose characters and superior qualifications exceed any found elsewhere than Mrs. Scott's Registry Bureau, 2231 Cottage Grove-av.

SITUATIONS WANTED — FEMALE HELP monthly furnished families and hotels. West-End Ladies' Employment Agency, 91 Warren-av., corner Paulina-st.; open evenings.

SITUATIONS WANTED—BY A THOROUGHLY competent cook; also a second girl, or would do general work in a small family; three years' references. Call at 898 North Clark-st.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—A MIDDLE-AGED LADY desires a position as companion; would assist with light housework, or take charge of children; have traveled extensively in America and Europe; am fully competent to direct in traveling; references exchanged. F 90, Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—WIDOW, 27, WILL GIVE her services, companion or any light employment, for a home; security and references. L 153, Tribune.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—AN OFFICE MAN WHO HAS SOME knowledge of manufacturing metal goods; one who has been storekeeper or timekeeper preferred. Address L 76, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS BOOKKEEPER; MUST be accurate and write well; salary $60 per month; state age and experience. L 74, Tribune office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN BETWEEN 25 AND 40, with good references, that will invest $2,000 to $3,000 in a close corporation; established 12 years, and paying 25 per cent on capital; can secure a situation at a salary of $1,200 per year. L 75, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRIGHT YOUNG MAN, UNDER 20, IN office; must be good penman and accurate; $5. CARR & CO., 308 Dearborn.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK IN TEA store who can give the best of references; good penman and honest; no others need apply. H 163, Tribune office.

WANTED—CAPABLE, ALL AROUND BUSINESS and office man with best of references; very responsible financial position. R S 15, Tribune.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT BOOKKEEPER IN A large wholesale house; a young man; he must be rapid, accurate, and have good references. Salary $10 to begin. Apply at once. WING, 7 Sibley Warehouse.

Salesmen.

WANTED—SALESMEN—WE WISH A FEW MEN to sell our goods by sample to the wholesale and retail trade. Largest manufacturers in our line. Inclose 2-cent stamp. Wages $3 per day. Permanent position. No postals answered. Money advanced for wages, advertising, etc. Centennial Man'f'g. Co., Cincinnati, Ohio.

WANTED—GOOD SALESMEN TO SELL ADVERTISING cards and novelties on commission direct from manufacturer. You can make $50 per week. Address ADVERTISING SPECIALTY CO., Buffalo, N. Y.

WANTED—MEN OF GOOD ADDRESS TO SELL nursery stock under foremen of experience who will give instructions in selling; steady employment at good wages. Address H. C. GRAVES & SONS, Sandwich, Ill.

WANTED—AN ABLE SALESMAN TO REPRESENT a large dress shield manufacturing house. Address Indestructible Dress Shield Co., 61 West 14th-st., New York.

WANTED—AN A NO. 1 REAL-ESTATE SALESMAN for subdivision work; must be a hustler with experience; will pay a competent man well when convinced of his ability. Address, stating age, experience, and present employment, if any, H 161, Tribune office.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN CLOTHING salesman; good salary to the right party. Inquire MAAS, BAER & CO Milwaukee and Chicago-avs.

Boys.

WANTED—A BRIGHT OFFICE BOY, LIVING with parents; $1.50 per week. Call immediately. 509 the Rookery.

WANTED—MALE HELP.

Boys.

WANTED—GOOD STRONG BOY OR YOUNG man, to deliver goods in first-class grocery; some experience necessary. 528 West Van Buren-st.

WANTED—ERRAND BOY—MUST BE BRIGHT and active. CARR & CO., 308 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—OFFICE BOY; ONE WITH A LITTLE experience preferred; state age and salary expected. Address L 131, Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY FROM 16 TO 18 YEARS OLD, living with parents in vicinity of 22d-st. and Wabash-av., to work in drug store. Apply to E. H. KING, Wabash-av. and 22d-st.

Trades.

WANTED—PHOTOGRAPHIC OPERATOR IN down-town gallery; must be A1 in posing, lighting, and chemical effects. Address at once, stating salary, L 193, Tribune office.

WANTED—BRASS SPINNERS—GOOD MEN, ACCUSTOMED to heavy work; steady job. Apply to Pittsburg Brass Company, Pittsburg, Pa.

WANTED—GOOD DRAUGHTSMAN, MECHANICAL or architectural. Apply at SWIFT & CO.'S Western car shops, Union Stock Yards.

WANTED—ASSISTANT SHIRT CUTTER TO work on trimmings, etc.
CARR & CO.,
308 Dearborn-st.

WANTED—AT ONCE—FIRST-CLASS CUTTER; high salary to the right party. Cor. Dearborn and Adams-sts. CHAS. SCHONLAU, London Tailor.

Coachmen, Teamsters, Etc.

WANTED—A COMPETENT COACHMAN AND for general work; must be single, white, and strictly temperate. L 171, Tribune office.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS ENGLISH COACHMAN; single man preferred; must be familiar with the city and come well recommended; no others need apply. Address L 129, Tribune offic.

WANTED—A COACHMAN.
Apply to SAM'L GREGSTEN,
Windsor European Hotel.

WANTED—TO EMPLOY A MAN ABOUT FIVE feet eight as second man or groom; one who has had some experience with horses. Bring references. R. H. McCONNECK, 19 Wabash-av., R. 37.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—AGENTS—LIVE MEN AND WOMEN clear $80 per week with our goods easier than $80 per month in other lines; we surprise good men with our liberal terms and practical plan; $2 sample free; write from anywhere and learn the art of money-getting. Merrill Mfg. Co., over 106 Franklin-st., Chicago.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN, ENERGETIC AND faithful, for permanent position of trust outside Chicago; salary, $65; expenses advanced; small security required. 84, 230-236 La Salle-st.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE MAN LOCATED OUTSIDE Chicago, salary $70 to $100 per month, to represent in his locality an old house. References exchanged. BUSINESS, Lock Box 1610, N. Y.

WANTED—A STEADY MAN AS HOUSEMAN. Apply with references. Windsor Hotel, Dearborn-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN AS HELP IN BARN; must be a worker; give full information. Address H 166, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN FOR GENERAL WORK IN boarding-house. 132 Cass-st.

WANTED—YOUNG MAN TO WORK AROUND house; references required. 348 Michigan-av., corner Park-place, near 12th-st.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Bookkeepers and Clerks.

WANTED—A GIRL SOMEWHAT ACQUAINTED with mechanical draughting for office work. State salary desired and references. Address H 165, Tribune office.

WANTED—AN ENERGETIC WOMAN, ACCUSTOMED to office work, in wholesale notion house, understanding thoroughly stenography and typewriting. Address, giving experience, references, and full particulars, L 132, Tribune office.

Domestics.

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY GOOD COOK; ENGLISH preferred; no washing; first class wages. Call Friday morning 820 N. Park-av.

WANTED—A GOOD GIRL TO DO GENERAL housework; three in family. Apply 362 N. Wells-st., second flat.

WANTED—SECOND GIRL. MUST HAVE GOOD references. Call at 342 Ashland-boulevard.

WANTED—A GOOD COLORED GIRL FOR GENERAL housework; two in family; wages $3 per week. 56 33d-st.

WANTED—A GIRL FOR GENERAL HOUSEWORK in a small family. Apply at 514 Webster-av.

WANTED—EXPERIENCED GIRL FOR HOUSEWORK and sewing. 3563 Cottage Grove-av., in store.

WANTED—FIRST-CLASS COOK AND LAUNDRESS at 3256 Rhodes-av.

WANTED—A WILLING GIRL; MUST BE GOOD cook and laundress. Reference required. 459 Dearborn-av.

WANTED—A GIRL TO DO SECOND WORK AND laundry work. 2342 Indiana-av.

WANTED—GOOD PLAIN COOK AND LAUNDRESS for two in family. Apply at 2430 Indiana-av.

WANTED—A GERMAN GIRL FOR GENERAL housework. 462 Webster-av.

WANTED—A COMPETENT GIRL FOR SECOND work and to assist with children. 61 Cass-st.

Dressmakers.

WANTED—LADY COMPETENT TO TAKE charge of dressmaking department; permanent situation; good wages. Address or call at once 3201 South Park-av.

WANTED—263 31ST-ST., UP-STAIRS—DRESSMAKER and operator with Wheeler & Wilson machine.

Seamstresses.

WANTED — BUTTONHOLE WORKERS ON shirts. CARR & CO., 308 Dearborn-st.

Laundresses.

WANTED—LAUNDRESS AT 592 LA SALLE-AV. References required.

WANTED—GIRL TO ASSIST IN LAUNDRY. Garden City Hotel, 46 Sherman-st.

Nurses.

WANTED — WET NURSE — STRONG IRISH-American preferred. 244 Oakwood-boulevard.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED—GOOD, RELIABLE COOKS, SECOND and nurse girls. Apply to A. FLEMING, Evanston, Ill.

WANTED—SECOND AND NURSE GIRL, COOKS, Swedish or German cooks, general girls. 2248 Indiana-av.

WANTED—50 GERMAN GIRLS, GENERAL housework and for restaurants. MRS. KOELLER, 475 Sedgwick-st., up-stairs.

WANTED—50 GIRLS, COOKS AND GENERAL, OF all nationalities, for private families. MRS. VAN DUZER, 88 South Paulina-st., second door north of Madison.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY TO ADDRESS ENVELOPES; must write plain, rapid hand. Room 65, 162 Washington-st.

WANTED—WOMEN TO CROCHET; WORK taken home; city or country; steady work. Western Lace Mfg. Co., 218 State-st.

WANTED—GIRL IN TURKISH BATH; STEADY, paying situation. 327 South State-st., basement.

EMPLOYMENT BUREAUS.

EXCELLENT FAMILY HOTEL COOKS AND housekeepers; city resorts; distance. 559 Madison-st.

STORAGE.

ATTENTION! WE GIVE SPECIAL LOW RATES on storage of furniture, pianos, merchandise, etc.; large private rooms with keys; good facilities for packing and shipping; large burglar-proof vaults for valuables; money advanced at low rates. The Standard Furniture Co., 464 and 466 West Madison-st. between Throop and Loomis.

AMERICAN STORAGE CO.'S NEW FIRE-PROOF Building, 87, 89, 91, and 93 South Jefferson-st. (near Madison), has all modern conveniences for storing all kinds of goods, furniture, pianos, trunks, etc.; separate rooms with keys. Moving, packing, and shipping. Money advanced. Call or write for rates. Telephone No. 1,273.

FIDELITY STORAGE WAREHOUSE, 79, 81, AND 83 East Van Buren-st.—Established in 1875 for storage of household goods. Private compartments.

THE OLDEST-ESTABLISHED AND LARGEST storage houses in the city, with private rooms; experienced and careful men and with every facility for careful handling and general moving and packing of furniture for storage or shipment are those of
GEORGE PARRY.
W. Side—156, 158, and 160 West Monroe-st. Tel. 4,578.
S. Side—350 and 352 Wabash-av. Tel. 1,543.
Advances made. Established 1871

HOUSEHOLD GOODS.

CASH PAID FOR USED HOUSEHOLD GOODS; furniture of private residences purchased. Telephone 1475. F. S. W., 83 E. Van Buren-st.

CROWN OIL STOVES ARE THE BEST. ASK FOR them and take no other. Wholesale agents, MACLEAN & RETTERER, 85 Wabash-av.

FOR SALE—FOLDING BED, UPRIGHT, WITH mirror, springs, and mattress, $30; black walnut bookcase, $15. 2975 Prairie-av.

GET YOUR IRON BEDS, $5 AND UPWARDS, FOR servants, coachmen, etc., at Chicago Iron Bed Company, 49 Wells-st.

HIGHEST CASH PRICE PAID FOR USED FURNITURE, carpets, and household goods; entire furniture of private residences purchased without delay. F., 3235 Calumet-av.

INSTRUCTION.

AT THE MUNSON SHORTHAND SCHOOL—A full shorthand and typewriting course, $40. Dictation for advanced writers, all systems, $2 week. First National Bank B'lding. MR. & MRS. HANNA.

GILL'S SCHOOL OF ECLECTIC SHORTHAND. Full scholarship, $40; daily dictation class; all systems; $1.50 a week. 726 Chicago Opera-House.

ITALIAN-AMERICAN OPERA SCHOOL, 1400 Michigan-av. DR. SCHWERIN of Milan.

WANTED — TEACHER OF COMMERCIAL branches for college on Pacific slope; must be good penman, good in bookkeeping, and should be able to teach shorthand and typewriting; salary $600 to $700 and home. Lock Box 259, Elmhurst, Ill.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—SCANDINAVIAN OR GERMAN, with $1,000; three drug stores. L 107, Tribune office.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $150, NOT AFRAID of work; $15 a day easily made; rare chance for some one. L 168, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTNER IN REAL ESTATE AND loan business for office work with small capital. Best of reference furnished and required. L 115, Tribune office.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.

H. S. PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR CAST off clothing. 118 West Randolph-st. Orders by mail promptly attended to.

THE GREAT EASTERN PAYS HIGHEST PRICE for cast off clothing; orders by mail promptly attended. H. GOLDSTEIN, 333 Clark-st.

BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIPS.

WANTED—BOARD OF TRADE MEMBERSHIP—State lowest cash price. L 69, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

ADVANCES— LOANS—
SHIELDS & BRO.,
Bankers,
95 and 97 Clark-st., Room 9 Reaper Block.

We buy secured paper and make loans on notes, mortgages, warehouse receipts, and all good securities.

We also loan in any amounts on furniture, pianos, teams, etc., which may remain in the owner's possession, at lowest rates of interest and without commission, for long or short time, and if desired will make payments monthly, thus reducing both interest and principal.

Persons wishing a loan of this kind will find it to their interest to call at our office before borrowing elsewhere.

ADVANCES. LOANS.
DO YOU WANT MONEY?
ADVANCES AND LOANS MADE ON HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, PIANOS, HORSES, ETC., WITHOUT DELAY OR PUBLICITY, AND WITHOUT REMOVAL. PERSONS WISHING A LOAN OF THIS KIND WILL DO WELL BY CALLING AT OUR OFFICE BEFORE DEALING ELSEWHERE.
CHICAGO MTGE. LOAN CO.,
ROOM 13, 86 LA SALLE-ST.,
OPPOSITE CITY-HALL.

CHICAGO TRUST & SAVINGS BANK, CORNER Clark and Washington-sts.—Loans made at market rates upon commercial paper, approved names, warehouse receipts, merchandise, secured notes, equities in real estate and any available collateral.

FOR SALE—$1,000 SECURED NOTE BY FIRST mortgage on property on Madison-st., worth $30,000; note due in 30 days; will give liberal discount. Call at Room 3, 128 La Salle-st.

GREENEBAUM SONS,
116 and 118 La Salle-st.
LOANS MADE ON CHICAGO REAL ESTATE AT LOWEST RATES.

LIPMAN'S LOAN OFFICE, 99 MADISON-ST.—Will loan money to any amount on all goods of value; forfeited watches and fine diamonds for sale less than store prices; cash paid for old gold and silver; watches and jewelry repaired; not connected with so-called mortgage companies; business confidential.

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE IN COOK COUNTY, including building loans, made promptly at current rates by BAIRD & BRADLEY,
90 La Salle-st.

LOANS ON LIFE POLICIES, ENDOWMENTS, AND tontines; same bought; send stamp. EDGAR HOLMES, Room 73, 88 Washington-st., Chicago.

LOANS ON IMPROVED CITY REAL ESTATE AT lowest rates—5, 6 and 7 per cent.
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

LOANS AT 6 PER CENT ON REAL ESTATE and 2 per cent a month or less on personal security. J. H. HUNT, 106 Fifth-av., Room 5.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE IN amounts of $3,000 and over; no commission; no attorney fees; no charge for making out papers; smaller loans made also at very favorable rates. P. VAN VLISSINGEN, Room 5, 94 Dearborn-st.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS TO SUIT FROM $300 to $50,000 at lowest current rates, without attorney's fees, on A1 city real estate. PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

MONEY TO LOAN, WITHOUT COMMISSION, ON second mortgage short time building loans, commercial paper, merchandise, personal property, diamonds, and on any kind of securities. Goods stored and advances made. WARREN SPRINGER, 48 West Van Buren-st.

MONEY LOANED AT LOWEST RATES ON IMPROVED CITY PROPERTY IN ANY AMOUNT. MONEY ON HAND. W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

MONEY LOANED WITHOUT COMMISSION AT LOWEST CURRENT RATES ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE.
R. PRINDIVILLE, Rooms 13 and 14, 116 La Salle-st

MONEY TO LOAN ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE in Chicago or Cook County at 6 per cent; no commission. HUTCHISON & LUFF, 50 Ashland Bl'k.

MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

PETERSON & BAY, BANKERS, 163 EAST RANDOLPH-st., loan money on improved real estate at lowest rate of interest.

WE HAVE MONEY FOR LOANS ON APPROVED real estate security in Cook County at lowest current rates. E. A. CUMMINGS & CO., E. S. Judd, Loan Department Manager, s. e. corner Madison and La Salle-sts.

WANTED—LOAN OF $1,000; OUTSIDE PROPERTY worth $15,000; everything first-class. H 167, Tribune office.

$10 A SHARE—LANORA MESA CO.; A CHOICE investment. CHAS. W. GREENE, 84 Monroe-st.

$10,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED CITY property. J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

$20,000, $15,000, $8,000—FUNDS IN BANK TO loan on real estate.
JAS. B. GALLOWAY,
Attorney at Law, Tacoma Building.

$75,000 TO LOAN ON COOK COUNTY real estate, in sums to suit, at low rates of interest; 5 per cent and over, according to location, improvements, rental, etc.; no delay. J. H. VAN VLISSINGEN & BRO., 91 Dearborn-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN UPON GOOD IMPROVED real estate security in sums not less than $5,000 at current rates.
HENRY RIEKE, 196 Washington-st.

$100,000 TO LOAN—FAVORABLE TERMS, low rate of interest, in sums to suit, on Chicago real estate. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

$300,000 TO LOAN AT 5 PER CENT IN sums of $10,000 and upwards; principals preferred. S L 24, Tribune office.

$1,000,000 TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE in sums to suit. JULIUS WAHL & CO., 92 La Salle-st., basement.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

DESIRABLE SITES FOR MANUFACTURING OR other industries on the line of the Ohio & Mississippi Railway. For particulars apply to J. F. BARNARD, President, Cincinnati, O.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A GOOD BUSINESS; best of reasons for selling. Address F 124, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—ABOUT 40,000 LBS. GRANITE; STONEMASON'S tools; also a large amount of hangers, shafting, and pulleys; want bids for all or part. Call on or address J. L. FULTON & CO., Room 23, 175 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—A SMALL LIVERY STOCK; long lease, low rent; lots of boarders. 2449 State.

FOR SALE—SAMPLE ROOM AT A BARGAIN FOR cash. Inquire at No. 6 River-st.

HARD CASH TO INVEST IN SOME SOLID, ESTABLISHED business; don't bother us with anything else. ATTORNEY, Room 6, 200 La Salle-st.

I WISH TO PURCHASE A PAYING BUSINESS, OR would make an investment and take management. State full particulars and where interview can be had to receive attention. L 105, Tribune office.

LOOK! TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE! GOING OUT city; will sell my grocery; finest fitted and fully stocked in every department; all cash trade; handsome store; living rooms; stable; 3 covered wagons, 3 set harness, horses, pony, cart, harness and saddle, top buggy, road wagon, road sulky, 3 set light single harness; extra stock enough for another store. Want cash offer for complete lot. Investigate quick. Best cash offer takes it. 455 North Ashland-av.

PARTIES WISHING TO ENGAGE IN THE MANUFACTURE of a valuable patent in iron, or wishing to purchase the same or an interest, should address L 14, Tribune office.

RARE CHANCE TO INVEST $2,500 AND GET money back with big interest first year; a necessary household article of merit; patented; investigation solicited. L 160, Tribune office.

SALOON FOR SALE—ONE OF THE FINEST AND best paying in the city, on account of other business. Apply at 129 East Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—LIVERYMEN, ATTENTION—HAVE lot. containing 13,000 square feet, within two blocks of Board of Trade; will improve for tenant on long lease; low rent. Address L 118, Tribune office.

TO RENT — BAR AND BILLIARD ROOM, restaurant, also store, connected with Hotel Dearborn; fine chance. 398 to 404 State-st.

WANTED—A RELIABLE PARTY TO ASSUME the lease of an excellent dwelling house, having permanent boarders, on Washington-boulevard, completely furnished. Would sell furniture and give long time for payment of same. A most desirable chance. L 66, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH CAPITAL IN GENT'S furnishing store; business established six years; good location; paying investment. Address F 175, Tribune office.

WANTED—PARTY WITH A FEW THOUSAND dollars or one that has vacant lots in the city to join advertiser in building. Advertiser is a thorough mechanic and understands his business and will give services for a share in profits. Address L 128, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN WITH $2,000 TO TAKE AN interest in a manufacturing business; one familiar with farm work preferred. Room No. 9, 26 West Lake-st.

AGENTS WANTED.

"ANARCHY AND ANARCHISTS," BY CAPT. Schaack, ready next week. Immense sale assured in Chicago. First-class canvassers wanted. Territory being assigned now. F. J. SCHULTE & CO., Publishers, 323-325 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS WANTED — ON SALARY — $75 PER month and expenses paid any active man or woman to sell our goods by sample and live at home. Salary paid promptly and expenses in advance. Full particulars and sample case free. We mean just what we say. Address Standard Silverware Co., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS AND STREETMEN—SEE HARRISON'S latest 10c novelties. 323 and 325 Dearborn-st.

AGENTS—1,000 NEEDLES, 22C; NEEDLE PACKAGES cheap. Ellithorpe's Factory, 210½ S. Clark

AGENTS WANTED—TO HANDLE THE LATEST useful article in this and Western cities; $10 per day easily made. Nevardarine Mfg. Co., 180 Dearborn.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

ADVICE ON ANY SUBJECT, WHETHER BUSINESS, love, sickness, etc. Call on address H. DAVENPORT, 1012 West Madison-st. By mail and lock of hair, fee $1.

GYPSY QUEEN CLAIRVOYANT, TRANCE MEDIUM, and palm reader, has removed to 45 Morgan-st., between Madison and Washington boulevard; satisfaction guaranteed.

MME. JOY, THE FAMOUS CLAIRVOYANT, FORTUNE teller, and healer. 445 West Madison-st.

MRS. FRANKS, CLAIRVOYANT AND ADVISER, 14 Laflin-st. Three questions by mail, 25c.

PROFESSIONAL.

A. GOODRICH, ATTORNEY-AT-LAW, 124 DEARBORN-st., Chicago; advice free; 21 years' experience; business quietly transacted.

DR. STEWART, 2127 WABASH-AV., HAVING FOR many years devoted his attention exclusively to the treatment of mothers and children; hours, 9 to 1 and 5 to 9.

ROOFING.

ALL KINDS OF TAR AND GRAVEL ROOFING done and old roofs repaired by J. WILKES FORD 153 Washington-st., near La Salle-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

LYON & HEALY LYON & HEALY LYON & HEALY
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LYON LYON & HEALY, HEALY
LYON State and Monroe-sts. HEALY
LYON Preparatory to making extensive alterations in our warerooms we will close out a large number of desirable second-hand pianos at substantial bargains. The assortment embraces instruments from the factories of Steinway, Knabe, Decker, Fischer, Weber, Pease, Hallet & Davis, Ladd, Haines, Chickering, Simpson, New York Piano Co., and others. HEALY
LYON Prices $50, $75, $100, $150, $200, $250 and upwards. HEALY
LYON Terms cash or time. HEALY
LYON Correspondence invited. HEALY
LYON LYON & HEALY, HEALY
LYON State and Monroe-sts. HEALY
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ATTEND
THE GREAT PIANO SALE.
ONE LARGE STORE FILLED
WITH STANDARD PIANOS OF ALL MAKES,
Including HALLETT & DAVIS, STEINWAY, CHICKERING, EMERSON, AND KIMBALL Pianos, which have been taken in exchange or rented but a short time.
ALL ARE MARKED IN PLAIN FIGURES
At less than auction prices.
A CHILD CAN BUY AS LOW
As the most experienced buyer.
PIANOS FOR $35, $40, $50, $75, $100, $125,
And upward.
TIME PAYMENTS AT CASH PRICES,
Six per cent simple interest per annum.
YOU CAN MAKE NO MISTAKE
in buying, for we will take these instruments back within two years toward a new piano, and allow full amount paid.
We have a large stock of
HALLET & DAVIS, EMERSON,
and the
NEW SCALE KIMBALL PIANOS
In a great variety of Fancy Cases.
PIANOS TO RENT, TUNED, AND REPAIRED.
OLD INSTRUMENTS TAKEN IN EXCHANGE.
W. W. KIMBALL CO.,
State and Jackson-sts.

DO YOU WANT A BARGAIN?
Look at these prices, cash or on easy payments, all 7⅓ octave Cabinet Grands:

1 Weber	$250	1 Steinway	$200
2 Chickerings	115	1 Miller	275
1 Bauer	140	1 Kimball	120
1 Knabe	175	1 Lawrence	180
1 Gibbs & Co	185	1 Chicago Music Co	215

And a lot of second-hand squares from $25 up.
THE CHICAGO MUSIC CO.,
148 and 150 Wabash-av.

UP ONE FLIGHT—
LOW RENT MAKES
LOW PRICES.

2 Chickering upright pianos	$225
1 Steinway piano	225
1 Decker Bro.'s upright piano	215
1 Hallet & Davis upright piano	200
1 Steck piano	200
2 Emerson upright pianos	185
2 upright pianos	120

All in fine condition.
EASY PAYMENTS.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

LOOK AT THESE BEFORE YOU RENT A Piano elsewhere:
1 Root & Sons Upright, $4 per month.
1 Harvard Upright, $4 per month.
5 Harvard Uprights (new), $5 per month.
2 Ivers & Pond Uprights, $5 per month.
2 Hazelton Uprights (new), $5 per month.
Rent deducted if Piano is bought of us.
A large stock of various second-hand Pianos, from $40 upwards, on easy payments.
ROOT & SONS MUSIC CO.,
Wabash-av. and Adams-st.

CALL AND SEE THE NEW
DECKER & SON PIANOS,
VOSE & SON PIANOS,
ADAM SCHAAF PIANOS.
Every piano fully warranted. Our prices are low and terms easy. Old pianos and organs taken in exchange. New pianos to rent and rent allowed if purchased. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

DECKER BROS.'
MATCHLESS PIANOS
Have a rich, velvety smoothness of tone which blends perfectly with and sustains the voice, and a delicate elasticity of touch and adjustment of action more nearly approaching the grand piano than attained by any other upright.
ESTEY & CAMP,
233 State-st., 49, 51, and 53 Jackson-st.

MASON & HAMLIN.
BARGAINS IN SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
Knabe, Hallet & Davis, Hallet & Cumston, F. C. Light & Co., from $50 to $175.
MASON & HAMLIN Grand and Upright Pianos, the most durable manufactured.
MASON & HAMLIN ORGANS,
conceded to be the best.
149 Wabash-av., Chicago.

SHONINGER PIANOS—
Resonant, brilliant, and voice-like in tone.
Excellent in construction and appearance.
Durability guaranteed. Manufacturer's prices.
Sold for cash or on monthly payments.
NEW UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT.
Rent money allowed on purchase.
B. SHONINGER & CO., 215 State-st.

$175 CHICKERING PIANO IN FINE ORDER; $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

RARE BARGAINS.
Two Chickering square.
Two Steinway square.
One Weber Baby Grand.
NEW PIANOS AND ORGANS
At prices and terms to suit the purchaser.
CHICAGO COTTAGE ORGAN CO.,
Successors to E. G. Newell & Co., 223 State-st.

25 SECOND-HAND PIANOS.
2 Chickering uprights, $175 and $195 each.
1 Steinway, 7⅓ octaves, $185; 3 Colby & Duncan uprights, $145, $165, and $190 each; 1 Vose upright, $195; 3 Chickering squares, $90, $100, and $150 each; 1 Stone upright, $90; 2 Christie uprights, $125 and $140 each; new upright pianos, $175, $200, and $250 each; $100 new upright pianos to rent, $4 per month, rent allowed if purchased, terms $5, $6, $7, $8, and $10 monthly until paid.
R. H. DAY & CO.,
179 Wabash-av.

THE CELEBRATED SOHMER AND STERLING pianos are purchased and preferred by musical people; over 1,500 sold in the city. We challenge comparison with any on the market in workmanship, tone, and durability, and ask no fancy prices. Terms to suit purchasers. One Steinway upright piano, two Chickering pianos, from $50 to $250; fully guaranteed; money refunded if not as represented.
STEGER & CO.,
236 State-st., n. w. cor. Jackson.

$185 BUYS DECKER UPRIGHT PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAFF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ON AND ABOUT MAY 1 A GREAT MANY rented pianos are returned by people about to move; we find our ware-room overcrowded with these pianos at the present time and offer fine uprights (some used but a month or two) for sale or rent at most favorable prices and terms. WHEELOCK & CO., 237 State-st.

$6 MONTHLY UNTIL PAID BUYS A NEW upright piano, fully warranted; prices $155, $165, $175, and $200 each.
French walnut, mahogany, rosewood, and oak cases. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF.
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 DOWN, $5 MONTHLY, BUYS BEAUTIFUL toned new upright piano, triple strung and fully warranted; price, $165. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

UPRIGHT PIANOS TO RENT; $3 AND $4 per month or sell on $5 monthly payment; best grades from $175 to $250; 7 years' warrant; a second-hand upright, $100. ALBERT BRANCH.
226 State, one flight.

HALLET & DAVIS PIANO, LARGE, 7⅓ OCTAVES, carved legs, $85; $10 down, $5 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

$125 BUYS STEINWAY SQUARE PIANO; $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

ELEGANT STOCK OF UPRIGHT PIANOS to rent, $3, $4, and $5 per month; rent applied on purchase. J. A. BRYANT, 207 Wabash-av., next door to Walker's.

TWO UPRIGHT PIANOS; LARGE 7⅓ OCTAVES, in fine condition; $120 and $130; easy payments.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

$3, $4, AND $5 PER MONTH—TO RENT—200 new upright pianos; one year rent allowed if purchased. Open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

125 BUYS ELEGANT STECK PIANO, 7⅓ OCTAVES, $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

FOR SALE—A SECOND HAND PIANO; will be sold very cheap. Apply at 882 Washington-boulevard.

$100 BUYS GOOD 7⅓ OCTAVE UPRIGHT PIANO, $10 down, $5 monthly.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

$10 DOWN, $7 PER MONTH, WILL BUY A new upright piano, 7⅓ octave, triple strung; price, with cover and stool, $165.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

50 SECOND-HAND UPRIGHT PIANOS, ALL makes, at $90, $100, $125, $140, $150, and $165 each; every piano warranted to be as represented or money refunded; will sell on $5 monthly payments if desired. Salesrooms open evenings.
ADAM SCHAAF,
276 West Madison-st., corner Morgan.

TWO LYON & HEALY UPRIGHT PIANOS; nearly new; large, handsome cases; 7⅓ octaves; $150 and $185; $10 down and $7 per month.
J. O. TWICHELL,
150 State-st.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—MANUFACTURING sites; we make a specialty of such property and have large lists north, south, and west, including dock and railroad locations; a few desirable sites within city limits, where free switching can be obtained; will build for tenants.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—TWO ELEGANT STONE EAST front houses; electric light; latest improvements; very complete; South Park-av.; $13,500.
Ten-room house, large barn; modern improvements; Park-av., near Robey; $4,500.
T. C. HILL & CO., 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL PIECES OF CENTRALLY located business property, paying well on price asked. Also two corners containing 100,000 square feet each, to lease for 99 years without revaluation.
B. F. HEAD, 143 La Salle-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—PRICE $30,000—RENTED TO ONE tenant for $1,800 per annum net.
E. W. WESTFALL, 130 La Salle-st.

West Side.

FOR SALE—OWN A HOME OF YOUR OWN AND BE A MAN.
What good sense is there in paying half your salary out as rent?
You might as well be a landlord as your neighbor.
At W. 12th-st. and Crawford-av. you can buy lots at low prices and on easy terms.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
We give you a free ticket over the Wisconsin Central Railway if you want to look at this property.
Buy now while prices are low.

FOR SALE—
A few large elegant lots on
WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD AND 44TH-ST.
at $800 and $1,000.
This boulevard is soon to be opened through to Oak Park, when it will be one of the finest and longest drives in the country.
STREETS WILL BE OVER 100 FEET WIDE, WITH ALL IMPROVEMENTS.
CHOICE RANDOLPH-ST. LOTS, $650.
This property is just west of Garfield Park, accessible by the C. & N. W. R. R., Wisconsin Central R. R., and the Madison-st. cable line.
BRANCH OFFICE AT MADISON AND 40TH.
Agent always there.
Call for plats at our main office.
PLACE & WHITESIDE,
145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—EVERY MAN IN AMERICA
CAN BE A KING
BECAUSE
HE MAY POSSESS REAL ESTATE.
Better pay taxes on land than rent for a house.
At the corner of West Twelfth-st. and Crawford-st. (West Fortieth-st.) you can buy
LOTS FOR $425 AND UPWARD
on easy monthly payments.
Free transportation over Wisconsin Central Railroad to all who wish to see this property every day in the week.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
MADISON-ST.,
BETWEEN 42D AND 43D.
Get your lots now at the old prices before the Madison-st. cable line is completed.
This is a rare chance for investment, as the property will jump up in a short time.
Located near the beautiful Garfield Park and convenient to four lines of transportation. Only a few minutes' ride to the centre of the city.
Madison, Monroe, Wilcox-av., Adams and Jackson-sts., $725 to $1,500; $100 down, balance to suit purchaser.
A few fine corners left at a bargain.
Branch office cor. Madison and 40th-sts.
Agent always there. Call for plats at our main office.
PLACE & WHITESIDE,
145 La Salle-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—
LET EVERY MAN
THINK WELL
Whether it is better
To go on paying rent
And at the end of years of hard work
Possess nothing,
or by
Taking a lot on the
Easy payment plan,
in a few years
Become a landholder yourself.
Come around and talk to us about
Lots at West 12th-st. and Crawford-av. (West 40th-st.), near the city, and a great bargain.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—GREATEST CHANCE TO BUY acres ever offered on West Side—A number of 5-acre blocks on 12th-st., near Ridgeland-av. and Oak Park-av.; price $4,650 each 5-acre block; easy terms; convenient to Wisconsin Central Depots; this land has covered main sewers running through it; grading all done, sidewalks laid; abstract with each block; highest located land on West Side. By buying a 5-acre block you secure 48 lots at only $95 a lot; this is what buying at wholesale does for you. 15 blocks sold; come in quickly for balance before prices advance.
JOHN WAIN,
Room 303 Tacoma Building,
Cor. La Salle and Madison.

FOR SALE—
Three lots, east front, on Trumbull-av., immediately adjoining Humboldt-boulevard, two blocks north of the Galena Division of the Chicago & Northwestern R. R., convenient to station, also to Lake-st. cars. These lots must be sold at once, and will be sold for ⅓ less than any property in the vicinity can be bought. Any one desiring 75 feet for a home or investment will do well to investigate this.
C. F. HALL,
Room 8, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A GOOD LOT
ON WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD,
CHEAP,
NEAR CALIFORNIA-AV.
SIZE 24X123.
PRICE $125 PER FOOT. (1995)
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—ONLY $3,100 FOR MY NEW elegant 7-room brick house, situated on one of the best resident streets on the West Side; street paved, and only one block from Madison-st. cars; house has been built but a short time; is finished in the very best manner with every convenience and has just been newly papered throughout; I think it is the best arranged house I ever saw; will sell on very easy terms, part monthly if desired; no agents need apply; will not pay commissions. Address G 74, Tribune.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—Manufacturing coal-yard and stone-yard sites on Pan-Handle road, north of 12th-st.:
126 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
268 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 627 ft. deep.
536 ft. on P., C. & St. L., 486 ft. deep.
Also many other desirable locations.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS—Those beautiful, artistic, 1½-story brick cottages on Homer and Courtland-sts.; stained and beveled glass; seven rooms and bath; all modern improvements; for reference see people who have bought; take Milwaukee-av. car to Oakley-av., then go one block north to my office, corner Oakley and Wilmot-avs.; open Sundays. STEINBRECHER.

FOR SALE—OR LEASE—CHOICE DOCK PROPERTY on west side of North Branch, with C. & N. W. R. R. switch tracks laid; suitable for lumber, coal, manufacturing, or any business using river and rail. JAS. B. GALLOWAY, Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—TWO-STORY BRICK HOUSE; SIX rooms and finished basement; bath, etc.; east front; half block from Madison-st.; $20 per month and interest; no cash payment required. Apply to J. S. REYNOLDS, Madison-st. and Sacramento-av.

FOR SALE—2 NEW 2-STORY STONE BASEMENT houses, 1326 and 1330 Millard-av., 4 blocks south of C., B. & Q.; sewer, water, bath-room, five-cent fare; $3,000 each; $250 down, $30 monthly. Also two-story frame, 1232 Lawndale-av., with sewer, water, bath-room, paved street; only $2,500; $200 down, $30 monthly. BONNEY BROS., Room 511 Tacoma Building, Madison-st. Residence 1127 Lawndale-av.

FOR SALE—FULL COMMISSION TO BROKERS—537 feet, Campbell-av., cor. Taylor-st.
486 feet, Harvard-st., west of Campbell-av.
972 feet, Taylor-st., west of Campbell-av.
486 feet, Fillmore-st., west of Campbell-av.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st., Room 6.

FOR SALE—OR RENT—470 FEET RIVER FRONT dockage at west end 18th-st. bridge by 200 feet to street; good lumber-yard or manufacturing location; also 120x150 feet corner Canal and 18th-sts.
E. BATCHELLER,
Room 209 Chicago Opera-House Building.

FOR SALE—SACRIFICE—MUST SELL—25 FEET Warren-av., near Kedzie; $82.50 per foot. Owner, 107 Dearborn-st., Room 43.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—LARGE LOT, BRICK STORE and 9-room flat, barn in rear, 189 S. Western-av., between Jackson and Adams-sts. C. N. SOUTHER, owner, 209 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—
437 S. Leavitt, a good 10-room brick for $4,500; one-third cash, balance time to suit; now vacant; possession at once.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

FOR SALE—WITH COMMISSION TO BROKERS—25 or 50x126, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—$4,600; GENUINE BARGAIN—LOOMIS-st., near Jackson, two story and basement; stone front, and lot worth $5,250. E. GOODRIDGE & CO., 125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DESPLAINES NEAR HARRISON—Also on Law-av., 50x106, rent $1,200; price $12,000. Several choice pieces east of Halsted and north of Polk-st., with two frontages.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—66X180 ON ROCKWELL-ST. NEAR Ogden-av.; only $2,000 cash if closed now; worth $3,000.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—NOBLE-ST., 3-STORY BRICK AND frame; 13 rooms; water on each floor; barn, etc.; will sell very cheap or trade for S. Side property.
BITTLESTON & THOMPSON, 115 Dearborn, R. 37.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—LOTS BETWEEN FRANCISCO and Sacramento-av., fronting on park. A. H. BALDWIN & CO., R. 75, 164 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—WEST JACKSON-ST., TWO GOOD modern brick 8-room houses, 750 and 752, $6,000 each, only $2,000 cash, balance at 5 years, 6 per cent, to be assumed; or will rent for one year at $50 per month.
WM. GARNETT & CO.,
77 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—WITH COMMISSION TO BROKERS—9 lots, Hermitage-av., near Harrison-st.; 45x125 northeast cor. Ashland-blvd. and Monroe-st.
J. W. HEDENBERG, 102 Washington-st.

South Side.

FOR SALE—AT A SACRIFICE—NO. 3445 WABASH-av. Inquire on premises.

CITY REAL ESTATE.

South Side.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS—I HAVE JUST PUT IN market for sale forty-two business lots on Archer-av., between 33d and Robey-sts.; price $1,200, one-third cash, balance on time at 6 per cent interest; this property has sewer, water, gas, and new street pavement, with street cars in front, and is considered a great bargain for any one wishing to make an investment. I have also for sale five two-story frame houses, with stone basement, fronting north on Garfield-boulevard or 55th-st., between State-st. and the Michigan Southern and Rock Island Railroad depot; with nine rooms, bath-room, hot and cold water, furnace, gas fixtures, mantels, and all other modern improvements. Also four houses of the same character arranged for two families, with seven rooms on each floor; price, from $6,000 to $8,500; terms, one-fourth cash, balance $100 monthly. Apply to JACOB WEIL, 166 Dearborn-st., First National Bank Building.

FOR SALE—
4207 GRAND-BOULEVARD,
A RESIDENCE.
$13,500. $13,500.
ARCHITECTURAL BEAUTY, NEW,
MODERN IN ALL ITS APPOINTMENTS.
An exquisite home; 3-story and cellar, stone front, finished throughout in hard wood; butler's pantry and kitchen in Georgia pine; large billiard room; beautifully carved cabinet work; carved wood mantels of special design and sideboard built in; porcelain bath-tub; electric gas lighting; walls handsomely decorated; gas fixtures; everything complete; on the finest and most rapidly advancing thoroughfare in Chicago. Price $13,500 only. Owner on premises today and during the week.

FOR SALE—I OFFER TO INVESTORS MY MODern 4 story apartment building of stores and flats located on one of the avenues south; building is of stone and glass front, on corner of alley, and fitted up in handsome style and rented to first class tenants, and now paying about 11 per cent net on price asked, $30,000; terms favorable; want to sell now; satisfactory reasons given; no brokers. Address H 164, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—BARGAIN—
$325 per foot.
Michigan-av., south of 33d-st.; 25x140.
BAIRD & BRADLEY, 90 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., NEAR HARRISON, 22x62; rent, $1,350; price, $22,000.
Dearborn-st., near Harrison, vacant, 25x68; $1,000.
Michigan-av., north of 22d, 50x119; rent, $2,160; price, $25,000.
Clark-st. corner, near Harrison, 66x95; want an offer.
North Clark, 50x150; rent, $3,540; $40,000.
43d-st., business corner; net rent, $4,500; $50,000; will take acres in part payment amounting to $14,000.
HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—DEARBORN-ST., BET. 18TH AND 19th-sts., 50x134 ft., through to Butterfield-st., with 4 houses, well rented, $20,000.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
A fine deep lot on 31st-st., near Prairie-av.; a good site for theatre or business block. Prices and terms of W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,131.
CORNER RESIDENCE, DEARBORN-ST., NEAR 34th.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan and Renting Agents,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
SOUTH SIDE CORNER,
63X100.
FRAME IMPROVEMENTS;
CASH BARGAIN.
W. D. KERFOOT & CO., 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
A bargain on Cottage Grove-av., between 27th and 28th-sts., west front; runs through to Iglehart-place, lot 27¾x150; two 2-story frame houses and good barn. The entire assortment only $4,700.
E. A. CUMMINGS & CO.,
S. E. corner La Salle and Madison-sts.

FOR SALE—DREXEL-BOULEVARD PROPERTY—A rare opportunity: one of the best located corners on this popular drive, surrounded with the best of improvements; accessibility by cable or Ill. Central trains perfect; will be sold at a decided bargain. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,053.
Elegant modern residence,
VERNON-AV., NEAR THIRTY-SECOND-ST.
Will take suburban home worth about $8,000 as part payment. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan, and Renting Agents,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
BRANCH OFFICE, 3924 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—A RED-HOT BARGAIN—CORNER lot, Ellis-av. and 44th-st., east front; will sell corner at same price inside lots are held at; this is your opportunity; don't miss it. W. G. CLARK, Room 411, 164 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
Three desirable brick houses on Vernon-av., near 39th-st.; very cheap and on long time.
MYRON L. PEARCE, 96 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

FOR SALE—
Division-st., near Clark, 2 story frame stone front, rent $100 per month; price $9,000.
Oak-st., near Wells, 2 story frame, brick basement, lot 27x100; $6,500.
Northeast cor. Division and Penn-sts., 112x100; bargain: $10,500.
Southwest cor. Nellie and Pine Grove-av., 100x160; $7,500.
Evanston-av., fronting Gary-st., 50x150; $2,750.
Grace-st., 135 feet east of Sheffield, south front, 148x 183; $50 per foot.
Racine-av., near School, 25x125; $800.
Dewey-court, near Orchard, 25x162 to alley; $1,550.
ERNST STOCK, 374 E. Division-st.

FOR SALE—MODERN 10-ROOM RESIDENCE, NO. 303 La Salle-av., p., d.-r., and k. main floor; hardwood finish; is being put in A1 repair; price $13,000.
No. 46 Bellevue-pl., 12 rooms, in A1 repair; key at No. 70 Maple-st.; price $11,500.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—ELEGANT HOME: BEST PART OF Lake Shore drive; property cost $17,000; must be sold at any sacrifice.
PAULSEN & SPARRE, 58 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BEST 12 ROOM HOME IN CHICAGO for value of land and half cost of building, 46 Scott-st.; inspect at any time.
PAULSEN & SPARRE, 58 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—A VERY EXCELLENT 10-ROOM residence on Superior-st., location chice, price $8,500. C. F. HALL,
Room 8, 159 Washington-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—
ONLY A FEW LOTS LEFT
IN BLOCK FRONTING ON
GRAND-BOULEVARD,
VINCENNES-AV.,
BOWEN-AV., and
FORTY-FIRST-ST.
THIS BLOCK IS BEING IMPROVED WITH HANDSOME RESIDENCES.
LOTS 25, 50, 75, OR 100 FEET, $85, $95, $110, $135, ETC., PER FOOT.
TERMS TO SUIT.
BUY BEFORE PRICES ARE ADVANCED.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ON 61ST-ST.—THIRD HOUSE EAST of Stony Island-av.; a 10-room, newly built, modern frame house; first floor finished in hardwood, second floor in fine, natural finish; bath, laundry, furnace, hardwood mantels, and all modern conveniences; street improved and within two minutes' walk from new 60th-st. depot; will be sold on easy terms and at reasonable price if taken immediately.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Rooms 205 to 209,
Real Estate Board Bldg.,
N. e. cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—
ST. LAWRENCE-AV., NEAR 47TH-ST.,
ANY WIDTH DESIRED,
$50 PER FOOT.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE ILL. Central, east front on Oglesby-av.; $675; small payment and monthly. L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ONE OF THE BEST BUILT HOUSES in Hyde Park; interior finish hardwood; this is a gem: lot 50x175; price $7,750; terms to suit. Also 2-story frame house, partly hardwood finish; $6,500; lot 50x129. WM. C. PARKER,
417 and 418, 87 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—50 FT. EAST FRONT, PRAIRIE-AV. and 57th-st., $50; easy terms. E. A. BURGE, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—CORNELL-AV., 100X150 FEET, WEST front, north of 53d-st., at $100 a foot.
NASH, TREGO & HELLIWELL, 240 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—BY MATSON HILL, ROOM 23 ADAMS Express Building, No. 185 Dearborn-st.:
KENWOOD—No. 4665 Lake-av., handsome modern house, with large, finely improved grounds and first-class barn.

FOR SALE—1 LOT ON COTTAGE GROVE-AV., E. f.; near 66th-st.; only $56 a foot.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE Ill. Central, fronting south on 70th-st., close to station; $950; small payment and monthly.
L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
CHAMPLAIN-AV., EAST FRONT, BETWEEN 49TH AND 50TH-STS., 100 FEET, AT A BARGAIN.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 WASHINGTON-ST.

FOR SALE—AND BUILT TO ORDER—ELEGANT modern homes, Hyde Park near cars; easy terms. J. A. COLEMAN, 302 Tacoma Building.

FOR SALE—6 LOTS, 26X125 FT. TO ALLEY, JUST east of Grand-boulevard, and south of 44th-st.; water, sewer, sidewalks, and taxes paid; this is a real bargain and must be taken soon; would sell all or part at $53 per foot. L. A. GILBERT, Room 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—10-ACRE BLOCKS CORNER OF HALstead and 95th-sts.; high land; near depot. B. A. ULRICH & SON, 95 Washington-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY NO. 1,675.
MADISON-AV.
East front, between 61st and 62d-st., handsome, modern, 2-story, cellar, and attic, 9-room house, beautifully finished in hardwood throughout.
Price, $7,000. Cash payment $1,000, and balance to suit. WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—ON MYRTLE-AV., WOODLAWN Park, south of Sixty-third-st., 6-room 2-story house and barn; lot, 50 foot front; property is worth $4,000; will sell for $3,600; this is a special bargain.
L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS FRONTING SOUTH ON 69TH-st., Brookdale, on Ill. Central; $675; small payment and monthly. L. A. GILBERT,
R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,100.
GARFIELD-BLVD.
50x126, near Prairie-av.
MUST BE SOLD—MAKE AN OFFER.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan, and Renting Agents,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.
BRANCH OFFICE 3924 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.

FOR SALE—HYDE PARK TOWNSHIP—LOTS AT Brookdale, on the Illinois Central, east front on Addison-av.; $700; small cash payment and monthly.
L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Hyde Park.

FOR SALE—
CONSTANCE.
CONSTANCE. CONSTANCE.
At 83d-st., east of Stony Island-av,
A CHOICE SUBURB.
EITHER FOR HOMES OR INVESTMENTS.
IMPROVEMENTS.
The streets are graded, good sidewalks down, trees planted, and water pipes laid.
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES
Are unsurpassed, being accessible by more than 130 trains daily, on the Lake Shore & Michigan Southern R. R., the Pittsburg & Ft. Wayne R. R., the Illinois Central R. R., with a depot of the elevated R. R. located on the property.
THE CHEAPEST LOTS IN THE MARKET.
SECURE ONE BEFORE PRICES ARE ADVANCED.
LOTS FROM $250 TO $500.
TERMS TO SUIT.
Free transportation furnished.
Agent on the ground.
ELLIOTT, MAHON & CO.,
Room 42, 130 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
GRAND-BOULEVARD CORNERS
AND
VINCENNES-AV. CORNERS,
BET. 41ST-ST. AND WASHINGTON PARK,
ALMOST ANY WIDTH DESIRED.
PRICES LOW.
TERMS TO SUIT.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—
KENWOOD CORNER,
150x297,
at southwest corner of
49th-st. and Greenwood-av.
One of the few deep
lots for sale on
GREENWOOD-AV.
BOGUE & HOYT,
Rooms 205 to 209 Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—OAKENWALD-AV., EAST FRONT, near 45th-st., at $100 per foot.
ELLIS-AV.—East front, 100 feet at a sacrifice; $110 per foot.
ELLIS-AV.—East front, near 50th-st.; 38 or 50 feet at $125 per foot. W. D. KERFOOT & CO.,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—A SPECIAL BARGAIN—AT WOODlawn Park, 8-room east front modern house, lot 50x165, on Sheridan-av.; if sold soon price $5,300.
L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—
AT A GREAT BARGAIN,
FIFTIETH-ST.,
Between Grand-boulevard and Vincennes-av.,
25, 50, OR 75 FEET, $50 PER FOOT.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE GROVE-AV., BET. 64TH and 67th-sts., several lots, $60 per ft. and upwards; two bargains.
Drexel-av., cor. 61st-st., 140x170 ft.; bargain at $40 per ft.
Evans-av., near 67th-st., 3 lots, $495 each.
E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—PARK MANOR—HERE IS A GOOD investment for some one: 24 lots, all in a bunch; improvements all in; must sell. F. RUTLEDGE, 90 Washington-st., Room 56.

FOR SALE—48X162 ON PRAIRIE-AV., S. W. COR 48th-st., only $75 a foot; sewer, water, and gas.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—50X160 FT. ON PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR 46st., only $70 a ft.; reasonable terms.
BOWES & CRUICKSHANK, 184 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE ILL. Central, fronting west on Oglesby-av.; $600 and $625; small cash payment and monthly.
L. A. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILroad on Madison-av., near Parkside Station, $525 to $600 per lot on easy payments. J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—2-STORY AND BASEMENT BRICK house at a great bargain; 4333 St. Lawrence-av.
E. BATCHELLER,
Chicago Opera-House Building, Room 209.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT BROOKDALE, ON THE ILLinois Central, west front on Addison-av.; $675; small cash payments and monthly.
L. E. GILBERT, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE— ENTRY 2,109.
300X170 ELLIS-AV., NEAR 69TH-ST.
Will sell all or a part.
MAKE US AN OFFER.
WM. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Real Estate, Loan, and Renting Agents,
156 and 158 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—A BEAUTIFUL 2-story seven-room cottage, newly painted and elegantly papered; has shades, screens, picture moldings, and awnings; will be sold with or without furniture. Inquire on the premises, 6211 Sangamon-st, or at Room 34, 164 La Salle-st. A bargain.

Town of Lake.

FOR SALE—
LOTS.
CHEAP. LOTS. CHEAP.
LOTS.
LOTS.
LOTS.
OUR SEVENTY-FIRST-ST. SUBDIVISIONS—
On Wood and Lincoln-sts. Come and inquire about them; they are going rapidly.
LOTS
In the immediate vincinity are selling from $400 to $700.
WE ASK $200 TO $300.
The Pan-Handle, Wabash & Belt Line R. R. are convenient, and street-cars two blocks east and two blocks north,
FARE 5 CENTS.
There is every indication that these lots will soon increase in value, as houses and improvements are being pushed rapidly in and about this subdivision.
For plats, maps, and all information call at office.
B. F. JACOBS,
99 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—E. O. LANPHERE'S ADDITION TO ENGLEWOOD—
At Ashland-av. and 69th-st., 14 ft. higher than State and Halsted-sts.; 69th-st. cars direct to the addition.
5-CENT FARE from any point on South Side or by connecting cars from the West Side.
Residence lots, $250 to $350. Business lots, $300 to $700.
Fifty dollars' worth of improvements, including LAKE WATER, free with each lot.
Terms as low as $25 cash and $5 monthly.
HOUSES for immediate occupancy SOLD AT COST. Terms $50 to $100 cash and easy payments.
NO MORTGAGES OR TRUST DEEDS AGAINST THIS PROPERTY. Abstract free. Office 1001 and 1002 Tacoma Building, N. E. Cor. La Salle and Madison.

FOR SALE—LOTS ON STEWART-AV., FROM 74th to 76th-st.; 147x140 feet n. w. cor. Stewart-av. and 74th-st., s. e. cor. Dickey and 75th-sts., 150 feet Auburn Park, one block from station; houses and lots at Normal Park and Englewood, on reasonable terms, from $3,500 to $12,000, with all the modern improvements, in good localities. Also a subdivision at 89th and Loomis-sts., with station on same, on the C., R. I. & P. R. R., dummy branch; lots are 50x125 ft to 16 foot alley; will make liberal terms and cheap prices. JOHN A. BARTLETT, Room 21 Otis Block, No. 152 La Salle-st., or No. 6731 Perry-av., Englewood.

FOR SALE—CHEAP LOTS—EASY TERMS—
State-st., bet. 75th and 76th, e. f., 25x160.
Dearborn-st., just s. of 47th, e. f., 25x160.
State-st., bet. 74th and 75th, w. f., 100x160.
Trumbull-av., bet. 22d and 23d, 25x125.
Fifty-fourth and Bissell, n. f., 25x125.
Paxton-av., s. e. cor 74th, 50x125.
Fifty-second-st., s. e. cor. May, 48x125.
Wabash-av. and 68th-st., n. w. cor., 100x160.
BITTLESTON & THOMPSON, 115 Dearborn, R. 57.

FOR SALE—S. W. COR. 69TH AND DICKIE-ST., 125 x99 ft., $48 per ft.
N. E. cor. 69th and Carpenter-sts., 125x75 ft., $2,200.
S. E. cor. Stewart-av. and 76th-st., 100x160 6-10 ft., covered with trees; best located lot in Auburn Park; per ft., $50. E. N. WEART & CO., 142 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—
100 feet of east frontage on May-st., South Englewood, a few feet north of 87th-st. boulevard; location central. C. F. HALL,
Room 8, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—10 ACRES, CORNER 52D-ST. AND Sacramento-av.; $1,200 per acre. Address 630 6th-av. north, Minneapolis, Minn.

FOR SALE—CHICAGO LAWN LOTS, $175 UPwards; $10 cash, $5 monthly; sidewalks laid.
SONNENSCHEIN & SOLOMON,
301 Chicago Opera-House.

FOR SALE—
What do you think of a 5-room cottage, in good order, on a lot 25x125, in a desirable part of Englewood, for $1,000. C. F. HALL,
Room 8, 159 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—ENGLEWOOD LOTS ON EASY PAYments, near 52d-st.; 28 trains daily; 23 minutes from Polk-st. depot; fare 5 cents.
J. W. FARLIN, 85 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—FOUR 8-ROOM HOUSES, ENTIRELY new and modern, lots 25x125; within 200 feet of 55th-st. boulevard for $1,800; one or the lot; terms easy. C. F. HALL,
Room 8, 159 Washington-st.

Town of Lake View.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER LOTS—NEAR DEPOT.
—HIGH GROUND.
IN MIDST OF SPLENDID BUILDINGS.
WATER AND SEWER
IN EVERY STREET.
ONLY $500, $600, $750, $900, $1,000,
according to size and location.
EASY TERMS—MONEY LOANED TO BUILD.
Business lots and lots for investment.
FREE TRANSPORTATION EVERY DAY.
W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO.,
Room 32 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—$2,850—SIX-room house; bath, hot water, best sewerage; cement cellar; a bargain. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32 Calumet Building, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—LARGE DOUBLE NORTH SHORE lots in Brown's Addition, immediately adjoining Argyle, Edgewater, and the Lake-Shore drive, $800 and upwards. Modern homes built and sold on easy terms. Call at owner's residence on the property, corner North Clark and 59th-sts., or DAVIS & BROWN, Room 8, 102 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—EDGEWATER—$4,500—NINE-ROOM modern house; all conveniences, furnace heat; extra sized lot; easy terms. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOME OF 8 ROOMS, BEsides bath, laundry, closets, furnace, hot and cold water; lot 50x157 feet; $4,000; easy payments if desired; on Melrose-st., near Evanston-av., Lake View.
W. S. BATES, 204 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT 9-ROOM RESIDENCE in the best part of Ravenswood, east of the C. & N. W. R. R. and within two blocks of the railway station. To any one desiring a choice home this is a rare opportunity. C. F. HALL,
159 Washington-st., Room 8.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE.

Town of Lake View.

FOR SALE—AT EDGEWATER—$5,500—10-ROOM house, having floored attic and large basement, containing laundry, furnace, servants' closet, coal bins, etc. This house is on a corner lot, with south exposure, and has large, cheerful rooms, and is a bargain. Terms $1,000 cash and balance monthly if desired. W. H. CAIRNDUFF & CO., Room 32, 187 to 191 La Salle-st.

Town of Cicero.

FOR SALE—LOTS AT CLYDE; A TRAIN EVERY half hour on the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. to Clyde: 20 minutes' run from Union Depot and Canal-st.; an agent will be there every afternoon and buyers can go out with him free; prices $260 to $350; some of the lots across the street from the depot.
FREDERIKSEN & CO., 181 Washington-st.

Town of Jefferson.

FOR SALE—JEFFERSON—NUMBER OF CHOICE lots in centre of village at $250 per lot.
JOHN CULVER & CO., 14 M. E. Church Block.

Miscellaneous.

FOR SALE—
ELMHURST.
Several desirable homes, with ample grounds; also lots in best part of town. We will build homes to suit desirable parties on small cash payments. Lots will rise in value rapidly, as
ELMHURST
has now three railroads, plenty of trains, churches, schools, water, trees, etc. Only 15 miles from city.
GORDON & HECKMAN,
Room 80 and 82, 115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ELMHURST—TWO FINE RESIdences, with two or more acres each; trees, garden, hedges, etc., etc.; houses new and modern; gas, water, and good plumbing, and furnace. Terms easy. Prices $10,000 and $6,500. Elmhurst is a beautiful town 15 miles due west of Chicago. It has three railroads, C. & N. W., Illinois Central, and C., St. P. & K. C.; 23 trains each way daily; 34 minutes' ride; fare $6.60 monthly; churches and schools; 130 feet above the lake. We will build homes to suit on easy terms. Property shown free. GORDON & HECKMAN,
115 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—ACRE TRACTS—
We have for sale several pieces of Acre Property ripe for subdivision and immediate sale in lots.
BOGUE & HOYT.
Rooms 205 to 209 Real Estate Board Building,
N. E. Cor. Dearborn and Randolph-sts.

FOR SALE—130 ACRES 6 MILES FROM CITY limits and in one of Chicago's best suburbs; excellent railroad facilities and all ripe for subdividing; good improvements surrounding. Would be sold and divided—viz.: 18 acres, 52 acres, or 60 acres. The 60 acres is underlaid with a stratum of finest terra cotta clay 50 ft. in thickness, suitable for making artistic work and sewer tile equal to Akron clay in Ohio. Price $400 per acre. L. A. GILBERT, sole agent, R. 713, 133 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—$50 WILL START YOU IN THE PURchase of the best house and two lots in Cook County for $2,500; only 24 minutes' out; half-hourly trains. You can buy this house as easy as you can pay $25 per month rent, and have something to show for your money; house in centre of a live suburb and sure to grow in value. Owner, 217 La Salle-st., Room 355 Rookery.

FOR SALE—AT EVANSTON—NEW 9 ROOM house with all conveniences; $4,000.
South Evanston, 8-room house, lake water, furnace, etc.; 50-ft. lot; $5,000. 6-room cottage; $2,000. Terms to suit. Western Investment Bank, Washington-st., corner Fifth-av.

FOR SALE—IF YOU WISH A HIGH AND healthy location, 150 feet above the lake, go to Wheaton; 11 churches, graded school, and college; we have houses with large, beautiful grounds, from $1,000 to $10,000 on easy terms; will show property any day. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WAUKEGAN, ILL.
A GENTLEMAN'S COUNTRY HOME.
Fine large house, new, and first-class out buildings, in perfect repair; 10 acres beautifully shaded ground, situated on the front street overlooking the lake; best location in Waukegan; will sell for cost of buildings; want a cash offer. Address
A. B. HARRIS, Waukegan, Ill.

FOR SALE—$100 WILL BUY A BEAUTIFUL building lot at Wheaton, on the ridge, one block from depot and four blocks from college; $15 down and $5 monthly; will furnish lumber to build; 30 minutes' ride from Chicago limits; 29 daily trains; the splendid growth of trees makes Wheaton one entire park; good schools, churches, hotels, college, several stores, and 3,000 inhabitants; cheapest lots in market; shown free to purchasers; abstract free. IRA BROWN & CO., 177 La Salle-st., Room 9.

FOR SALE—
BARGAIN IN EVANSTON ACRES.
Six acres, desirably located between North Evanston and Evanston, are offered at a bargain for a few days only. W. L. PIERCE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON BARGAIN—$3,750—JUDson-av., lot 70x220 with good frame house, twelve rooms: terms, $1,250 cash, balance on time; possession at once.
E. GOODRIDGE & CO.,
125 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS—CHOICE 8 and 10 room houses; large lots, trees, and walks; best locality. Also newly finished 5 and 7 room cottages; $1,500. T. C. HILL & CO., 92 La Salle-st.

FOR SALE—MORGAN PARK—FIVE VERY FINE lots on the hill; one with a south, west, and north front; good sewer; price low; see them. AITCHISON & CAUGHERTY, 75 Wabash-av., 3d floor.

FOR SALE—TWENTY LOTS AT WASHINGTON Heights, near station, well located; to any one who wants to put his money where it will double within the next two years this is worthy of attention. Will sell part if desired. C. F. HALL,
159 Washington-st., Room 8.

FOR SALE—EVANSTON—
Acres at $650 and $750.
Lots on Sheridan-road at $10 to $25 per foot.
JOHN CULVER & CO., 14 M. E. Church Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR CHICAGO property—at Waukegan, Ill., large brick residence on forty acres of land, within the city limits of Waukegan, Ill.; worth $12,000. MOSES J. WENTWORTH, 45 La Salle-st., Chicago, Ill.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON GENEVA LAKE—LOTS EXTENDing to the water's edge, $2,700 to $5,000. Address FRANK PARDEE, 799 West Madison-st.

OTHER REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—OR TRADE—FOR CHICAGO PROPerty, 800 acres land in Dakota. Address F. A. SESSIONS, Ionia, Mich.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—5 TO 20 LOW PRICED ACRES CLOSE to station; will go some distance out for low prices. 84 La Salle-st., Room 38.

WANTED—A COUNTRY PLACE, WITH FROM 15 to 25 acres of ground; land must be high and well wooded, within three-quarters of a mile of the station and within 15 miles of Chicago; or will buy 20 acres of ground without improvements. Call or address TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

WANTED—CITY OR SUBURBAN PROPERTY in exchange for splendid section Dakota land; no equities. OWNER, Room 6, 200 La Salle-st.

WANTED—2 OR 3 LOTS IN A FIRST-CLASS residence location, between Leavitt and Robey-sts., Division-st. and North-av., or will buy a first-class residence with 50 or 75 feet of ground.
ENGERS, COOK & HOLINGER, 167 Washington-st.

WANTED—HOUSE AND LOT FOR A HOME; old style house will do if a bargain; owners only. L 70, Tribune office.

WANTED—3,000 TO 8,000 ACRES GOOD LAND IN a body in Northern Indiana, Northern Illinois, or Southern Wisconsin; will pay cash. Address P.-O. Box 391, Chicago.

WANTED—60 TO 100 FEET, EAST OF HALSTED, between Fulton and 12th-sts.; vacant or frame improvements. Address L 119, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

ADVERTISER WILL EXCHANGE FIRST-CLASS type-writer for fine cylinder desk or suit clothes. H 162, Tribune office.

EXCHANGE—ONE OF THE BEST CORNERS IN the city, paying 7 per cent on prise asked, $175,000; will take $50,000 other property part payment.
E. C. WARE, 215 Dearborn-st.

FOR EXCHANGE—HYDE PARK RESIDENCE, near steam and cable cars, for business property or smaller residence. OWNER, L 64, Tribune office.

FOR EXCHANGE—2-STORY BRICK HOUSE, WITH 70-foot lot, in near suburban; what have you?
A. D. BALDWIN,
R. 75, 164 La Salle-st.

TO EXCHANGE—3,050 CLEAR ACRES, STOCK farm in Kansas, 4 miles from R. R., 9 miles from county-seat, well watered, fine grazing land; $30,000, for Chicago property. For maps and photos call on HIBBARD PORTER & BRO., 23, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO EXCHANGE—FOR A STOCK OF MERCHANdise, fine business block, well rented, paying 8 per cent on $30,000. Address L 72, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—FIRST MORTGAGES FOR A furnished flat or furnished house; must be good. Address L 71, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE—A GOOD IMPROVED FARM; want stock of goods. Box 76, Frankfort, Ind.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—$5,000 STOCK OF clothing for land in Western Illinois or Eastern Iowa. Address Box 358, Fort Madison, Ia.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—TO MINNIE: IT SEEMS TO ME improbable that the Italian and Jewish priesthoods can have so many millions of dollars invested in and about Montana. If so it is well concealed, for I have been in that section several times. M. P.

BUSINESS PERSONALS.

PERSONAL—A. L. WILLARD, M. D., 218 STATE-st.—Diseases of the feet a specialty. Instant and painless relief from corns, bunions, and ingrowing nails. Perfect satisfaction guaranteed or no charge for services. Hours, 9 a. m. to 5 p. m.

PERSONAL—LPRIVATE LESSONS GIVEN IN dancing day or evenings to ladies and gentlemen; will guarantee waltz in one to three lessons. For terms address S L 25, Tribune office.

PERSONAL—ACCIDENTAL NEW DISCOVERY for the permanent removal of superfluous hair and freckles. Full particulars can be learned through correspondence. Sole agent, DR. V. POPPER, 127 Montgomery-st., San Francisco, Cal.

PERSONAL—MRS. THOMAS, MANICURE AND chiropodist. Room 16 Japanese Building, 243 State.

ACCOUNTANTS.

PRACTICAL BOOKKEEPING AND WRITING day and night. 70 State-st. M. R. JOHNSON, formerly with Marshall Field & Co. Call for circular.

W. C. BAINE, EXAMINING ACCOUNTANT AND auditor; specialty, the adjustment of partnership interests; large experience. Excellent reference. Room 44, 107 Dearborn-st. Telephone 1,208.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—NEARLY NEW IMPROVED "NEW Home" for $15; cost $60; all attachments and warranted. 490 Webster-av.

$10 GIVES CHOICE OF DOMESTIC, SINGER, or W. & W. No. 8; also cheap, 1 New Home, 1 Automatic. 210½ Clark-st., corner Adams, Room 1.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

South Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—AT VERY LOW FIGure to responsible tenant, the handsome 12-room residence known as No. 3122 Michigan-av., 50-ft. lot; the owner is leaving town and wishes to leave his homestead in good hands.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT,
153 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—SEVERAL STRICTLY FIRST-class modern built residences in the choicest residence part of the South Side; perfect light and sanitary regulations; fronting east; every convenience, and no kitchen odors possible; location southwest corner Lake and Oakwood-avs. Open today.
FRANK H. KNAPP, Room 66, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—2445 PRAIRIE-AV., STONE FRONT, English basement, 11 rooms; newly papered and improved; brick barn; $60.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
The 3-story and basement stone front, with subcellar and modern improvements. No. 2404 Wabash-av.; immediate possession.
ALFRED W. SANSOME, 8, 110 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—25 35TH-ST., FINE MODERN 3-story house; rent cheap to A1 tenant; 11 rooms.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
3012 Prairie-av.
216 28th-st.
2710 Michigan-av.
E. C. HULING & CO., 90 Washington-st.

TO RENT—82 28TH-ST., TWO-STORY FRAME dwelling, between Indiana and Prairie-avs.; 10 rooms; nice lawn; south front; $40.
SNOW & DICKINSON, 97 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—OR SALE—2805 CALUMET-AV.—Large frame dwelling; large lot; cheap.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st., R. 59.

FOR RENT—2708 CALUMET-AV., 3-STORY brick houses, 5 large bedrooms.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE MODERN 9-ROOM HOUSES, screens, furnaces, etc.; hardwood floors in vestibules, halls, and dining-rooms; No. 3230 $50 and 3238 $45. Apply GEO. F. HARDING, owner, 170 Madison-st.; keys at 3155 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—NOS. 5 AND 7 WOODLAND PARK, near 35th-st., opposite Douglas University—10-room houses; all improvements; 13 minutes by Ill. Cent. R. R. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—VERNON-AV. AND 40TH-ST., east, west, and south front new modern brick stone trimmed granite fronts, 8 to 12 rooms, oak finish; range and water connected; furnace, electric lighting; block from Grand-boulevard Board of Trade train and street cars: $40 per month; cheapest rent in Chicago. 401 Fortieth-st. or
BARNES & PARISH, 157 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1336 40TH-ST., ¼ BLOCK FROM CAble, 9-room house or a 4 and 5 room flat.
THOMAS & PUTNAM, 27, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW CHOICE MODERN 10-ROOM brick, put in fine order, 3258 Groveland-av.; d.-r. and k. on parlor floor; furnace, gas fixtures, plate and stained glass. Owner, 323 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED STONE-FRONT house, near 21st-st.; in first-class order.
MATSON HILL, 185 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—MODERN HOUSE, EIGHT ROOMS; perfect repair; awnings, screens, storm windows, etc. Parties leaving city. 3149 Rhodes-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANT MODERN HOUSES ON 30th-st., near Prairie-av.; 9 rooms, besides laundry and storage room; every convenience; hardwood finish and handsomely decorated; rent low; can be seen today. C. E. EHLERT, R. 64, 175 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—99 25TH-ST., COTTAGE, 8 ROOMS, and barn; 2320 Wabash-av., two stories, 8 rooms, hot and cold water, etc., large yard. Room 9, 149 La Salle-st., from 12:30 to 2. M. H. BASS.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, 3216 FOREST-av. F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED modern house for summer or longer, 3751 Ellis-av.; reasonable to good tenants.

North Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED—IF DESIRED FURniture can be bought—Boarding-house on Illinois-st., 18 rooms, well furnished and with 25 steady boarders who will remain.
To a responsible tenant we will offer very advantageous terms. McAULEY & ELLIOTT,
153 East Washington-st.

FOR RENT—464 LA SALLE-AV., 3-STORY modern house, 12 rooms; will rent cheap to A1 tenant. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

FOR RENT—4 NEW 8-ROOM BRICK HOUSES, 526 to 536 Orchard-st., within 2 blocks of 5 lines of North Side street cars; all conveniences; nicely finished and papered; low rent.
McCONNELL BROS., Room 19, 143 La Salle-st.

ATTENTION—TO RENT—HOUSES AND flats in all parts of the city; will furnish complete and sell on easy payments, or rent unfurnished. The Standard Furniture Co., 464 and 466 W. Madison.

TO RENT—FOR 6 MONTHS—FURNISHED house of ten rooms in desirable location on the North Side, east of State and south of Chicago-av. Address H V 24, Tribune office.

TO RENT—139 PINE-ST., 11-ROOM MODERN stone front house; exceptionally fine neighborhood; low rent. P. E. STANLEY & CO., 88 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—NORTH SIDE.
Ontario-st., near St. Clair, a stone front residence, 4 rooms deep, furnished or unfurnished.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSE 277 ONTARIO STREET, corner of State; ten rooms, all conveniences, excellent location. C. H. MULLIKEN, 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—314 E. INDIANA-ST., NEAR RUSH-st.—3-story and basement brick, 14 rooms; rent low to desirable family. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

FOR RENT—THREE-STORY AND BASEMENT brick house, 14 rooms, modern improvements. 35 Pine-st. Apply at rear of 31.

TO RENT—THE 10-ROOM STONE RESIDENCE 194 Dearborn-av. Call 192 Dearborn-av.

TO RENT—MODERN RESIDENCES—
No. 303 La Salle-av., 10 rooms.
No. 46 Bellevue-pl., 12 rooms; key at 70 Maple-st.
The above residences will be rented for a term of years to desirable tenants at a reasonable rental.
GODFREY SCHMID, Room 49, 81 Clark-st.

TO RENT—302 INDIANA-ST., 3-STORY AND basement stone front house; 12 rooms.
H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—BY S. L. ANNABLE & SONS, 979 N. Clark-st., 516 Webster-av., brick house, all conveniences, $40; 520 Webster-av., brick house, all conveniences, $40.

West Side.

TO RENT—ALL IN PRIME ORDER AND with all conveniences: 27 N. Hoyne, 7 rooms and brick cellar, worth $35; price $25. 18 Willard-place, 10-room brick, worth $50; $40. 528 Warren-av., elegant; worth $60; will be rented low to good tenant. Owner, 530 Warren-av.

TO RENT—351 WARREN-AV.—10 ROOMS, large lot (60 feet), in excellent condition; terms, $35.

TO RENT—NO. 811 WASHINGTON-BOULEvard, elegant stone front house, 10 or 11 rooms; south front; cheap. PLACE & WHITESIDE,
145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—HOUSES AT DOUGLAS PARK, Millard-av. and Crawford-av.; $16, $25. H. E. MEACHAM, Room 81, 232 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—599 WEST JACKSON-ST., STONE front, south exposure; near Ashland-boulevard, 10 rooms; $60. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—ENGLISH COTTAGE, FURnished, for the season; beautifully situated on Nemahbin and Nashotah Lakes, Waukesha County, Wis.; barn, boats, and icehouse. For terms, etc., address FRANCIS BLOODGOOD, Milwaukee, Wis.

Suburban.

TO RENT—AT EDGEWATER—NEW, THORoughly built residence, 10 rooms; lot 100x150; electric light and water service, furnace, six mantels, and all modern features; $50.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—4728 KENWOOD-AV.—10-ROOM brick residence; has bath, gas, furnace; all in first-rate order; only two blocks from Kenwood station; also 920 39th-st., east of Vincennes-av., 10 rooms, all in first-class order; has furnace, gas fixtures and bath; convenient to cars and boulevard train, and I. C. Railroad.
JAMES HOOD, Room 34, 185 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—A COMPLETELY FURNISHED house of 10 rooms in best part of Kenwood to private family; rent reasonable to desirable tenant.
WILLIAM M. BAKER,
Room 10, 125 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE AT KENwood for summer; south front; wide lawn. Inquire of E. G. SHUMWAY, 69 48th-st.

FOR RENT—NO. 5321 JEFFERSON-AV.—Frame house with all modern conveniences; premises has large yard; rent, $45 per month.
BOGUE & HOYT,
182 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

TO RENT—NOS. 6333 AND 6335 DICKEY-ST., ENglewood—9 rooms each; all modern conveniences, attic floored; would rent to good tenant for $40 per month, or would sell for $4,600.
L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.,
Or D. C. SMITH, 6352 Stewart-av.

FOR RENT—AT KENWOOD—A FINE RESIdence, southwest corner Lake-av. and 50th-st.; lot 100x200 feet, with good barn; house 12 rooms; will be put in good order.
D. O. STRONG, 16 Portland Block.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE COTTAGE AT Oak Park; fine large yard. C. R. ERWIN, 45 Randolph-st. or 525 Forest-av., Oak Park.

TO RENT—IN BROOKDALE, CLOSE TO ILLInois Central Depot, three new modern 9-room houses at $30 per month. L. A. GILBERT,
133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEAR 35TH-ST., SECOND STORY corner flat, No. 3 Woodland Park; 7 rooms, screens, and all improvements; 13 minutes by Ill. Cent. R. R. MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FLATS, 337 WABASH-av. Apply at Room 70, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—3819 STATE-ST.—BIROTH BLOCK—Pleasant flats of 5 rooms and bath-room; all modern improvements; $16, $18, $20.

TO RENT—NEW APARTMENT BUILDING, INdiana-av. and 35th-st.—One flat, 6 rooms; very desirable; $40. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—S. W. COR. 33D AND COTTAGE GROVE-av.; one flat left in that elegant new building, "The Corene" apartments; corner flat of six rooms; papered to suit tenant; gas fixtures, janitor, etc.; all modern improvements; rent $28. Inquire in drug-store, or of J. V. A. WEAVER, Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FLAT OF SIX ROOMS, 3002 Vernon-av.; convenient to cable and I. C. R. R.; bath, gas-fixtures, screens, newly painted; cheap to small family. Inquire next door.

TO RENT—ELEGANT CORNER FLAT, 6 ROOMS; $33. 58 Thirty-third-st. C. L. LANCASTER,
33, 173 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—A NEW FLAT, FINISHED IN OAK, with cherry mantel, bath, range, etc., on Bowen-av., near Drexel-boulevard, will be given a married couple for board of young man; flat partly furnished. Address at once L 150, Tribune office.

TO RENT—CHOICE FLAT, 3903 MICHIGAN-AV.; every convenience; janitor.

TO RENT—FLATS OF 9, 18, 27, OR 36 ROOMS, 267 and 269 South Clark-st., near Jackson; fine order.
EDWIN WYNN & CO., 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1625 WABASH-AV., 4-ROOM REAR flat. Price $15.50 per month.
L. A. GILBERT, 133 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FLATS.

South Side.

TO RENT—"ARMOUR FLATS—"
Thirty-third, Thirty-fourth, and Dearborn-sts.—Very fine 6 and 7 room apartments in these first-class buildings; finished in hardwood throughout and are kept in prime repair at all times, and furnished with gas fixtures, screens, shades, etc.; no water rates to pay; janitor cares for halls and grounds; no cheaper rents in the city. Go and see them; our agent at the building will show. First and second floors, $27.50; third floor, $25.
GEO. G. NEWBURY & CO., 164 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENTS ON MICHIgan-boulevard, at southern end of Lake Front Park, facing Lake Michigan, between Harmon-court and Twelfth-st. This new apartment building is now open for inspection; agent at building.
H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS, 2356 STATE-ST., $15 and $16; with bath.
FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—SEVEN-ROOM FLAT, WELL LIGHTed, with modern conveniences. 2816 South Park. Apply to owner at lower flat.

TO RENT—A FEW DESIRABLE FLATS AND suites of rooms in Hodges Building, corner Indiana-av. and 22d-st.; elevator and janitor service; rent moderate; possession given May 1. Apply at elevator of building or at 161 Washington-st., Room 26. Flats shown on Sundays.

TO RENT—3447 COTTAGE GROVE-AV.—SECOND story corner flat, 6 rooms, screens, all modern improvements; 13 minutes by Ill. Cent. R. R.
MEAD & COE, 149 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—18TH-ST. AND WABASH-AV., EXcellent flat, 6 rooms; modern and pleasant; $30.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department, 97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—3, 6, AND 7-ROOM APARTMENTS, Prairie-av. and 31st-st.
F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDINGS 269-271 DEARborn-st., desirable 3 and 4 room flats; suitable for light housekeeping; cheap rents; elevator and janitor service. WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—8-ROOM FLAT; ALL FRONT ROOMS; gas fixtures, screens, furnace, bathroom, etc., in first-class order; all conveniences; $35 a month. 3661 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO ELEGANT UNFURNISHED floors, 4 and 5 rooms each; bathroom; overlooking Michigan-av. and the lake; $25 and $30 per month. Apply at 7 Park-row, near Twelfth-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED, A CHARMING CORner apartment of seven rooms in "the Beaurivage," 194 Michigan-av., for five months from June 1. Apply any day between 12 and 2 o'clock to CLARENCE EDDY.

TO RENT—FIVE-ROOM FLAT WITH BATH, 1818 Wabash-av. BARKER & JACKSON.

TO RENT—6-ROOM APARTMENT, WABASH-AV. and 16th-st.
F. T. HASKELL, 130 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FLATS IN BUILDINGS 2449, 2451 AND 2453 Cottage Grove-av., desirable 4-room flats; sutitable for light housekeeping; cheap rent.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO.,
151 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—
The new apartment buildings numbered 322 to 346 S. Wood-st.; 3 apartments in each building; first floor 7 rooms; second floor 8 rooms; no two fronts are alike; convenient to Harrison-st., Van Buren-st., and Ogden-av. cars; get off at Wood-st. and go south.
Each apartment is newly papered, and has electric bell, gas, hot and cold water, bath-room, coal-bin, with lock and key; fire-place and Tennessee marble mantel in each parlor; planished copper bath-tub, cast-iron sinks, hot-water boiler, wainscoted kitchen; Lincoln clothes-dryer in each kitchen.
There are no so-called "light shafts," but EVERY ROOM has a window to the OPEN AIR.
ALL PLUMBING IS PERFECT.
WITH THE LATEST IMPROVED VENTILATION ABOVE THE ROOF.
THERE CAN BE NO IMPURE AIR IN THESE APARTMENTS.
Prices—$25 per month for 1st and 2d floors; two 2d floor corners $30 per month. Keys at 322 S. Wood-st. 1st floor.
Plans can be seen and leases made at 102 Washington-st., Room 6.
J. W. HEDENBERG.

TO RENT—
Have you seen our new flat building on southeast corner of Taylor and Lytle-sts.? 3 and 4 room flats, with bath, hot water, gas fixtures, and all modern improvements; rent $14 and $18.
Our agent will be at the building to show the flats from 8 a. m to 6 p. m each day.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT,
153 Washington-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT 6 AND 7 ROOM FLATS; new gilt paper, excellent light, south front, square bay window, fine gas fixtures; every convenience; are nice homes. Call at 1029 Adams-st. Owner.

TO RENT—FLATS—WEST SIDE—
Amberg Flats, corner Harrison and Loomis-sts., first-class in every respect; all conveniences; parties wishing a flat will do well to call and inspect the Amberg flats. Open to inspection any day.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—192 WINCHESTER-AV., CHOICE, light, modern 6-room flats; large back yards; 1st or 3d floor; best neighborhood; only $25; bargain.

TO RENT—6-ROOM MODERN FLAT; NICE order; $16; at 66 St. John's-place.

TO RENT—489 OGDEN-AV.—ELEGANT FLAT; 4 rooms; in good order; all modern improvements.
J. V. A. WEAVER.

TO RENT—189 WINCHESTER-AV., NEAR ADams-st., 7-room flat, bath, electric bells, etc; laundry in basement. F. A. HENSHAW, 161 La Salle-st., Room 4.

TO RENT—VERY DESIRABLE FLATS—WEST Side:
195 South Robey-st., first floor; $35.
189 South Hoyne-av., first floor; $30.
191 South Hoyne-av., second floor; $25.
518 West Harrison-st., near Loomis, first floor; $27.50. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—AN EXCEPTIONALLY FINE 8-ROOM apartment; halls lighted and cleaned, furnace, laundry, etc.; very light. 490 Congress-st.

TO RENT—FLAT, N. W. CORNER OF LOOMIS and Van Buren-sts., 6 nice sunny rooms, cheap. N. W. Harrison and Clinton-sts., 6 rooms; cheap.
PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NICE 4-ROOM FLAT, MODERN CONveniences, 460 Ogden-av., near Polk-st., $14.
E. HANCOCK, 195 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST FLAT, 7 LARGE ROOMS, NEW, $26; corner Sangamon and Congress-sts.

TO RENT—6-ROOM CORNER FLAT, ALSO STEAM heated 7-room flats, furnished or unfurnished; can make arrangements to board owner. Barber's drug store, Van Buren and Laflin-sts.

TO RENT—CHOICE BAY WINDOW SIX-ROOM and bath flat; decorated. 282 South Robey-st.

TO RENT—FLAT—
215 Van Buren-st., 8 rooms; good location; $35.
F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—AN ELEGANT 8-ROOM FLAT AT 9 Warren-av.; every convenience. Inquire of the owner, EDGAR S. HEATON, Room 58, 204 Dearborn-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—FLATS—NORTH SIDE—
The St. Benedict Flats, corner Chicago-av. and Cass-st., have the finest of appointments, are easily accessible, and offer the best inducements at the most reasonable rents. Call and inspect and be convinced. Agent on the premises who will extend the usual courtesies.
788 North Park-av., lower 7-room flat; modern. Entry 170.
377 Superior-st., two 4-room rear flats; rent very cheap. Entry 72.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Telephone 976. 156 and 158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—NEW MILANO APARTMENT BUILDing, 338 Ohio-st., two very desirable 9-room flats, containing all modern conveniences, wood mantels, gas fixtures, freight elevator, janitor service, etc.
New Torino Apartment Building, 337 Indiana-st., very desirable second floor flat, 7 rooms, containing all modern conveniences, wood mantels, gas-fixtures, screens, window shades, janitor service, etc.
WILLIAM L. PIERCE & CO., 151 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—
181 Dearborn-av., near Superior-st., third floor, 7 rooms; $40.
490 and 492 North Clark-st., near Goethe, first flat, $35; second, $30. SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
348 and 350 Centre-st., within 2 blocks of Lincoln Park, handsomely decorated 6-room flats, with all modern improvements and janitor service; rent $20.
McAULEY & ELLIOTT,
153 East Washington-st.

TO RENT—6-ROOM FLATS IN THE FLORENCE Buildings, 16 to 22 Bellevue-place, hardwood finish, elevators, heat, janitor, etc.; also 5 rooms in the Bellevue, 312 North State-st. Call at Flat 1, 22 Bellevue-place.

TO RENT—S. W. CORNER STATE AND OHIO-sts., "Mohawk Apartments"—Elegant corner flat, seven rooms, all outside rooms, in splendid repair; janitor, laundry, etc. Inquire in drug store, or
J. V. A. WEAVER,
Room 59, 107 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—EXCEPTIONALLY PLEASANT 7-room first-story flat, N. W. cor. Chicago-av. and Cass-st.; all outside rooms.
SHELDON & SHELDON, Borden Block.

TO RENT—5-ROOM FLATS IN THE "VERMONT and "Benton," corner Pine and Ohio-sts., at $25 to $30; janitor service and everything first-class; others at $15 to $20, near my office, 40 Pine-st., corner Indiana; open all hours. E. J. HOYT, Agent.

TO RENT—CHOICE 6 AND 8 ROOM FLATS in the handsome Schiller Building, n. w. corner Clark and Schiller-sts.; desirable location, close to Lincoln Park; reasonable rent.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT APARTMENT OF EIGHT rooms in "The Irving," 602 Division-st.; steam heat; rent very low to desirable tenant.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—38 PEARSON-ST., NEAR STATE—Flat, 8 large rooms; all outside light; range, refrigerator, etc. PERCY W. PALMER,
37, No. 115 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—NEW FLATS OVERLOOKING LINcoln Park; 6 rooms; every convenience; $25. Apply at 704 Wells-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLATS ON N. CLARK-ST., near Indiana. J. W. FARLIN,
85 Washington-st.

TO RENT—NEW 7-ROOM FLAT, EXCELLENT light; all improvements. 330 Webster-av.

TO RENT—FLAT 57 PEARSON-ST., CORNER Cass; all improvements. Inquire 373 Chestnut-st.

TO RENT—7-ROOM FLAT AT 148 LA SALLE-AV.—All modern improvements, rent $30; also 6 rooms at 188 Erie-st., $25.

TO RENT—MIDDLE AND UPPER FLATS, 176 E. Ohio-st., 6 rooms, $25; flat 9 rooms, 254 Indiana-st., $40. GALT, 112 S. Clark-st., Room 804.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—A LARGE AND HANDSOMELY FURnished room, second floor; hot and cold water, gas, hot air, bath, etc; suitable for gentleman and lady or two gentlemen; $20 a month; also smaller room $8 a month. 2252 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—1221 MICHIGAN-AV., PARLOR FLOOR, furnished or unfurnished.

TO RENT—FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED room; good neighborhood. 1914 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2 OR 4 ROOMS, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished; housekeeping; gilt paper. 6 E. 12th-st.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FRONT ROOM OVERLOOKing the lake, cheap. 21 35th-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

South Side.

TO RENT—219 MICHIGAN-AV., LARGE FRONT room; all conveniences; visitors to city find it central.

TO RENT—3 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with stationary washstand, single or en suite; low rent to permanent tenant; elevator service until 11:30 p. m.; call and examine. Ask elevator boy for MRS. E., 167 Wabash-av.

TO RENT—TWO LARGE ROOMS, UNFURNISHED with gas, hot and cold water. 2316 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—2601 WABASH-AV., TWO BEAUTIFULly furnished parlors, single or double.

TO RENT—HANDSOME ALCOVE, ALSO ONE other room; stationary stands and all conveniences; board if desired. 3643 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—ELEGANTLY FURNISHED SOUTH front room, all conveniences; $20. 197 Oakwood-boulevard.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms, with or without board. 2457 Michigan-av.

TO RENT—2131 WABASH-AV., 2D FLAT, "D," two front rooms, newly furnished; private family.

TO RENT—CLEAN, NEWLY FURNISHED ROOMS. 2222 Indiana-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOMS OVERlooking lake and fine view of drive; elevator service, etc. Flat 7, 1432 Michigan-av.

North Side.

TO RENT—HANDSOMELY FURNISHED SUITE of three rooms, parlor and two bedrooms, besides dressing-rooms, with hot and cold water, in elegantly furnished private residence on Erie-st., east of Dearborn-av.; will rent to party of gentlemen with first class references for $60 per month. Address F 138, Tribune office.

TO RENT—326 E. INDIANA-ST.—DOUBLE FRONT rooms, suitable for 4 gentlemen. References exchanged.

TO RENT—BEAUTIFULLY FURNISHED SUITE of front rooms or single room in new modern private residence. 268 Erie-st. Gentleman only, with references, need apply.

TO RENT—ELEGANT FURNISHED ROOMS; park view. 788 North Park-av., north of corner Centre-st., opposite Lincoln Park.

TO RENT—NEW AND HANDSOMELY FURnished rooms, with or without board, in elegant first flat, 226 Wells, northeast corner Chicago-av. Moderate; all conveniences.

TO RENT—FRONT ALCOVE, SECOND FLOOR; suitable for three gentlemen; also small rooms. 221 E. Ohio-st.

TO RENT—PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOMS TO gentlemen. 571 E. Division-st.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT ROOM; all conveniences. 613 North Clark-st., second flat.

TO RENT—240 MICHIGAN-ST., 1ST FLOOR, 3 rooms, $15. H. A. GOODRICH, 80 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—FRONT PARLOR, WITH BAY WINdow, newly and elegantly furnished, also back parlor and two other desirable rooms. 56 N. State-st., over drug store.

TO RENT—TWO FURNISHED ROOMS SINGLE or en suite, suitable for party of ladies or gentlemen; terms moderate. 56 Pine street; lower flat.

TO RENT—2 ELEGANTLY FURNISHED ROOMS, for two or three gentlemen, in strictly private family, North Side, walking distance. H 159, Tribune.

TO RENT—DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM TO GENtleman in private family. 348 East Chicago-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED ROOM OVERing Lincoln Park. 924 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—ONE OR TWO SOUTH FRONT, NICEly furnished rooms, second floor; modern conveniences. 490 Webster-av.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT PARlor for two. 259 La Salle-av., Flat 1.

West Side.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOM, 296 WARREN-av.; private family.

TO RENT—NICELY FURNISHED SOUTH FRONT rooms, moderate rent; also unfurnished parlors; hardwood floors. 580 Congress-st.

TO RENT—STORES.

South Side.

TO RENT—NEAR AUDITORIUM—337 AND 339 Wabash-av. Apply to owner, EZRA McCORD, 70, 161 La Salle-st., between 10 and 12 and 1 and 3.

FOR RENT—STORE 3124 COTTAGE GROVE-av.; will be put in perfect order; $22.50. Apply 3142 Cottage Grove av., or 51, 170 Madison-st.

TO RENT—STORE—74 VAN BUREN-ST., WITH or without basement; size 30x100; cheap to good tenant. C. L. LANCASTER, 26, 173 La Salle-st.

West Side.

TO RENT—215 VAN BUREN-ST.—STORE AND basement; splendid location; saloon fixtures for sale. F. C. GIBBS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—1012 MADISON-ST., NICE STORE, in good condition.
PLACE & WHITESIDE, 145 La Salle-st.

North Side.

TO RENT—STORE—168 N. CLARK-ST., 25X80, plate-glass front. THOMAS & PUTNAM,
27, 107 Dearborn-st.

FOR RENT—CHEAP—34 NORTH STATE-ST., store; will put in new front and fix to suit tenant. FRANK WELLS, 189 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FINE LARGE STORE, NO. 563 North Clark-st.; splendid place for hardware business; special inducements to that line.
JAMES L. WALLER & CO.,
119 and 121 La Sall-st.

FOR RENT—STORE, 246 N. CLARK-ST.; GOOD business location. E. BATCHELLER, Room 209 Chicago Opera-House.

TO RENT—OFFICES, LOFTS, ETC.

Offices.

TO RENT—
COUNSELMAN BUILDING,
N. W. Cor. La Salle and Jackson.
One suite of offices, very desirable for a general insurance agency. Also some very desirable single offices in same building; fireproof; steam heat; rapid elevator; all conveniences.
N. W. COR. DEARBORN AND MADISON,
Dearborn Building.
Desirable offices, single and en suite; rapid elevator service. Rents very moderate.
WANAMAKER AND BROWN BUILDING,
N. E. Cor. State and Adams.
First-class offices and salesrooms. Also any desired space to suit. Passenger and freight elevators. Steam heat.
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Rents and Collection of Rents.
Real Estate and Loans,
Tel. 976. 156-158 La Salle.

TO RENT—SEE IT—FINE LIGHT MAIN FLOOR office or part office. 56 Dearborn-st. Vault, water, and steam heat.

TO RENT—OFFICES AND ROOMS, 194 CLARK-ST. Inquire at Room 5. J. H. ANDREWS.

TO RENT—AT FROM $10 UPWARDS, SEVERAL very desirable offices; splendid light, vaults, steam heat, and every moderate convenience. On Van Buren-st., front of Exchange Building.

TO RENT—FINE OFFICES IN THE HAYMARket Theatre Building, 159 to 169 W. Madison; (see janitor); a No. 1 location for dentists and doctors.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—BANK FLOOR AND VERY PLEASANT offices in Owings Building (fire proof), 215 Dearborn-st. E. C. WARE, Room 502.

TO RENT—DESK ROOM IN FINE OFFICE, WITH vault; low rent. Room 20, Tribune Building.

Lofts.

TO RENT—
LOFTS.
113-115 STATE-ST.—WILSON BUILDING—
For a factory or for cloak, dress, bonnets, or any light manufacturing.
We have part of the second floor, all of the third, and part of the fifth floor of this building, which will be divided to suit tenant; handsome marble entrance; freight and passenger elevators and steam heat.
STATE-ST., COR. ADAMS—
Wanamaker & Brown Building.
For a factory or for cloak, dress, bonnet, or any light manufacturing. The fourth floor of above building will be rented entire, or any desired space may be obtained, fitted up to suit tenant; passenger and freight elevator and steam heat.
87-89, AND 91 THIRD-AV.—
Any part of above building is for rent; each floor 75x100 feet. To printers, bookbinders, and manufacturers this building offers the best inducements. We will rent this building to good tenants at a low figure.
125-127 MARKET-ST.—
Second, third, fourth, and fifth floor lofts in good condition, at reasonable rates; steam heat, elevators, etc.
Our list is too large to advertise in full. For particulars call on
W. A. MERIGOLD & CO.,
Tel. 976. 156-158 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—68 AND 70 S. CANAL-ST. Two stories in lofts; any desired number square feet, steam heat, elevators, freight track facilities; new building; finest light.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER FOR MANUFACTURing: S. E. cor. Clinton and Van Buren-sts.:
Room, 40x75, at $55 per month
Room, 40x45, at $35 per month.
S. W. cor. Clinton and Monroe-sts.:
Room, 50x100, at $1,100 per annum.
CHARLES C. WHITACRE, R. 5, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—FIRST AND SECOND FLOORS, EACH 50x100, in new Frances Manufacturing Building, s. w. cor. Monroe and Jefferson-sts., light on 3 sides, passenger and freight elevators, steam heat and power. CHARLES C. WHITACRE, R. 5, 116 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH POWER, STEAM HEAT, AND elevator, finely lighted third-story floor, 50x70; a beautiful room. BROWN BROS.' MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Jackson and Clinton-sts.

TO RENT—LOFTS FOR MANUFACTURING; A large list. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—LOFTS—WITH POWER—ON SECOND and third floors, corner Clinton and Washington, by EZRA McCORD, 70, 161 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING BUILDINGS, LOFTS, WITH AND WITHOUT POWER. SOUTH, WEST, AND NORTH SIDES.
E. W. WESTFALL, 120 La Salle-st.

Barns.

TO RENT—4223 MICHIGAN-AV., MODERN BRICK stable. CHAS. Z. SEEBERGER, 38 Lake-st.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
For manufacturing or warehouse purposes—Nos. 162-168 North Jefferson-st., corner Austin-av., 3-story brick, 60x80; elevator; Chicago & Northwestern sidetrack facilities; favorable terms.
SNOW & DICKINSON,
Renting Department,
97 Washington-st.

TO RENT—MANUFACTURING OR STORAGE—New building, 54-60 North Clinton-st., 86x152, six stories and basement; two elevators; with or without steam power and heat; changes to suit tenants; low insurance. Apply to
PAUL BLATCHFORD,
70 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—DEARBORN-ST.—
I will erect a building to suit tenant on Dearborn-st., between Van Buren and Harrison-sts., 50-feet front and extending to Fourth-av., or will lease ground for 99 years. F. H. WATRISS,
99 Washington-st.

TO RENT—
Lodge and society rooms in the Haymarket Theatre Building; steam heat, elevator, and janitor service (see janitor); 159 to 169 W. Madison-st.
GRIFFIN & DWIGHT, Washington and Halsted.

TO RENT—MISCELLANEOUS.

TO RENT—
By C. H. MULLIKEN,
Agent for the care and management of property,
99 and 101 Washington-st.
HOUSES.
37, 41 and 43 Cass-st., 3-story and basement houses, 9 rooms, all modern improvements, very convenient to business.
277 Ontario-st., 10 rooms.
377 and 381 Dearborn-av., 3-story and basement stone front houses, in good order; low rent.
Elmhurst—A nice 8-room house, just completed; very low rent; 30 minutes' ride on C. and N. W. R. R.
FLATS.
"Ottawa Building," northwest corner Chicago-av. and N. State-st., flats of 5, 6, and 7 rooms, each rents $35 and $40.
171 and 173 N. State-st., very desirable 7-room flats; all modern improvements; in walking distance from business.
261½ Illinois-st., a 7-room flat, in good order; modern improvements and low rent; 10 minutes' walk from Madison-st.
123 to 129 35th-st., flats of 3, 4, and 6 rooms; these flats have W. C., bath, etc., and are in very nice order; rents, $12 to $25.
STORES.
135 E. Kinzie-st., 2-story and basement.
309 Chicago-av.
311 Chicago-av., with basement.
127 and 129 35th-st., 2 nice light stores; good locations for druggist or any other retail business.
C. H. MULLIKEN,
99 and 101 Washington-st.

TO RENT—SPACE CAN NOW BE PROCURED IN my new model manufacturing building now in process of construction, to be known as Nos. 195 to 207 South Canal-st. This building will be specially adapted for either wholesale or manufacturing purposes, and will be supplied with abundant steam power and heat, large freight and passenger elevators, electric light, etc.; will be lighted from all four sides, nine stories high, and the best of its class, mill construction; the floors will be 150x150 ft. or 75x150 ft., as may be preferred. WARREN SPRINGER,
48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—OR SALE ON EASY TERMS—1½ miles from Court House, 80,000 square ft. of ground with R. R. and dock; brick factory about 30,000 square feet, power and elevator.
Huron-st., near Wells, 6-story factory or warehouse; will complete to suit tenant.
Manufacturing property a specialty; will build to suit tenant. H. O. STONE & CO., 206 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—WITH STEAM POWER AND HEAT, in the best lighted buildings in the city, 17-foot freight elevators and rapid passenger elevators; buildings also equipped with automatic fire sprinkler, reducing cost of insurance 25 per cent; also electric lights, etc.
2 floors, 40x160 feet.
3 floors, 60x160 feet.
2 floors, 42x 76 feet.
2 floors, 40x 50 feet.
1 floor, 48x 48 feet.
WARREN SPRINGER,
48 West Van Buren-st.

TO RENT—2-STORY BUILDING, 5,300 SQUARE feet, with engine and boiler. S. R. HARRIS, 153 La Salle-st.

TO RENT—BASEMENT, 40 WEST MADISON-ST. Cottage, 129 East Washington-st. Inquire of JAMES CASEY, 60 West Jackson-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—
HOUSES, FLATS, AND STORES,
BY
TURNER & BOND,
Real Estate, Loans, and Renting,
102 Washington-st.
Special attention given to the renting of property and careful management of estates. Taxes paid. Insurance placed.

WANTED—TO RENT—A PRIVATE FLAT BY small family with modern improvements; any part of city; state full particulars. L 175, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—BASEMENT, ABOUT 50X 30, on the West Side. Address, stating rent, H 158, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—UNTIL OCT. 1, BY HIGHly respectable family, small, fully furnished house, moderate rent. Highest references. Address L 151, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—GENTLEMAN AND WIFE desire care of gentleman's home during the summer months; am an accountant; my wife tired of boarding. Unexceptionable references. L 154, Tribune.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON NORTH SIDE, CENtral, comfortable room and board (or board near by), by two permanent parties; private family preferred. References. Address H 54, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY YOUNG COUPLE A suite of rooms for light housekeeping at Englewood; state terms. L 155, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE for the summer; highest references; state location and price. Address L 149, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A COUPLE DESIRE A front room or rooms, furnished or unfurnished; board for lady. L 41, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—ON WEST SIDE; HOUSE furnished complete for renting rooms and boarding. L 60, Tribune office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

South Side.

88 BRYANT-AV.—FURNISHED ROOM WITH first-class board for two gents.

270 MICHIGAN-AV.—DESIRABLE FRONT ALcove and back-rooms, with board.

281 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT SUITE AND two single rooms with board.

493 WABASH-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor; also a room on second floor, large closet, bathroom on same floor; with or without board.

1351 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHed rooms, with board, in small family.

1354 WABASH-AV., COR. 14TH-ST.—FIRST-class room and board; reasonable prices.

2123 MICHIGAN-AV.—TWO FURNISHED rooms with board.

2222 MICHIGAN-AV.—VERY PLEASANT rooms, with excellent table board. Reference

2222 WABASH-AV.—ELEGANT FRONT ALcove; excellent board; also day boarders wanted.

2236 MICHIGAN-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board.

2255 CALUMET-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board; location fine. References.

2720 MICHIGAN-AV.—SELECT BOARDING-house; only two large rooms left. Parties desirous of obtaining excellent table board and nicely furnished, pleasant rooms can be accommodated. Highest references necessary.

3027 GROVELAND-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS, with board; small family.

3128 MICHIGAN-AV.—A FEW ROOMS AT REAsonable price; also table board. T. H. BACHELER.

DEARBORN PARK BUILDING—ROOMS THAT are pleasantly situated, richly furnished, and thoroughly respectable; good home table in building; everything equal to our first hotels and prices for permanent guests moderate. 5 and 6 East Washington-st.

North Side.

121 DEARBORN-AV.—LARGE FRONT ROOM, bath-room floor; also two small rooms; good table; day board given; also tickets, 25 cents per meal. Formerly at 359 East Ohio-st.

129 DEARBORN-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front room, with board; day boarders accommodated.

164 LA SALLE-AV.—PLEASANT, AIRY ROOM, with board, in private family; all conveniences; ring upper bell.

238 LA SALLE-AV.—A DESIRABLE DOUBLE room; first-class board. References.

282 E. INDIANA-ST.—ELEGANT DOUBLE PARlors, also single rooms, with board.

283 ONTARIO-ST.—A FINELY FURNISHED south front large room, with adjoining smaller room; bath-room on same floor; best of table board; private family.

312 EAST INDIANA-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED single room, with board.

547 LA SALLE-AV.—NICELY FURNISHED front parlor and other rooms, with board; references.

West Side.

404 WEST ADAMS-ST.—LARGE AND SMALL front rooms, single or en suite, with first-class board.

414 WASHINGTON-BOULEVARD—FIRST-class board and pleasant room; also day-board.

Restaurants.

TABLE D'HOTE—RESTAURANT FRANTZEN, 112 Monroe-st.; 6 to 8 p. m., 75 cents, or $1 including good "Vin ordinaire."

Hotels.

DEARBORN HOTEL, 398 TO 400 STATE-ST.—200 elegantly furnished rooms, bath-rooms, electric light, steam heat; half price of other first-class hotels.

MACINAC HOUSE, 330 STATE-ST.—160 ELEGANT rooms, 25c, 50c, 75c, $1 daily; $1, $2, $3 weekly.

WINDSOR EUROPEAN HOTEL IS THE LARGest and most respectable hotel of its class in the city; has a first-class passenger elevator. Rooms from 75c to $1.50 per day. Thomson's restaurant underneath. SAMUEL GREGSTON, proprietor.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—(SUPERIOR) FOR THE SUMMER, BY gentleman and wife having furniture, in private family south of 31st-st. or Hyde Park. Must be new house, wholesome food. No answers by boarding houses noticed. First-class references given. Answer today. Address H P 82, Tribune office.

BOARD—(SUBURBAN) FOR GENTLEMAN, WIFE, child, and nurse; first-class table and accommodations; give full particulars. G 45, Tribune office.

BOARD—AND ROOM WANTED BY YOUNG LADY in private family on North Side, not to exceed $5.00 per week. Address M. D., 380 North State-st., second flat.

BOARD—AND ROOM BY A GENTLEMAN AND wife where a pleasant home can be secured; permanent parties; North Side; central location. References exchanged. Address H 58, Tribune office.

POSTAGE STAMPS, COINS, ETC.

STEVENS & CO., 69 DEARBORN-ST., DEALER IN old rare coins and postage stamp collections. Coin lists, 10 cents.

COWS, BIRDS, DOGS, ETC.

FOR SALE—A GENUINE MEXICAN TERrier, 1 year old. Apply at 3221 Butterfield-st., down-stairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ESTATE OF VASCO MILLIKAN, DECEASED—All persons having claims against the estate of Vasco Millikan, deceased, are hereby notified and requested to attend and present such claims to the Probate Court of Cook County, Illinois, for the purpose of having the same adjusted at a term of said court, to be held at the Probate Court room, in the City of Chicago, in said Cook County, on the third Monday of June, A. D. 1889, being the 17th day thereof.
Dated Chicago, April 23, 1889.
ALFRED WILSON, Administrator.

ELECTRIC BATHS—VAPOR, LOBSTER, OCEAN brine, medicated, and plain water baths. Rooms 14-18 Japanese Building, 243 State-st., 9 to 7.

MISS ANDREW AND MISS PALMER, MANIcure and chiropodist; electric, sea salt, plain, and medicated baths. 373 Wabash-av.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE A GOOD SECOND-hand Gurley Y level; give full particulars. L 153, Tribune office.

WANTED—GOOD HOME FOR YOUNG LADY (19) for her service as stenographer and typewriter, or any other capacity. L 170, Tribune office.

May Investments.

County of Minnehaha, Dakota, 4½s.
County of Lawrence, Dakota, 5s.
County of McIntosh, Dakota, 6s.
City of Darlington, Wis., 5s.
City of Russell, Kansas, 6s.
City of Bunker Hill, Kansas, 7s.
City of Sioux City, Iowa, 6s.
City of Prescott, Arizona, 8s.
City of Charlevoix, Mich., 6s.
City of Omaha, Neb., 5s.
Esterbrook, McLean Co., Ill., 6s.

We receive Accounts and issue Certificates of Deposit.

FARSON, LEACH & CO.,
Bankers, 72 Dearborn-st.

Edward L. Brewster & Co.,
81 and 83 Washington-st.,
Members N. Y. Stock Exchange,
Bankers and Brokers
Choice Securities for Investors.
Money to Loan on Approved Collaterals.

WM. B. WALKER. JNO. H. WRENN.
Walker & Wrenn,
Stock Brokers,
225 La Salle-st., Cor. Quincy,
Buy and sell on commission Railway Stocks and Bonds on New York Stock Exchange and Grain and Provisions on Chicago Board of Trade.
Members New York Stock Exchange.

Office of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy R. R. Company.

CHICAGO, April 9, 1889.

To the Stockholders:
Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the By-laws of the company, the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad Company will be held at the office of the company in Chicago, Ill., at 11 o'clock a. m., on Wednesday, May 15, 1889, for the purpose of electing directors for the ensuing year and the transaction of such other business as may legally come before the meeting. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. M. FORBES, Chairman.

Stockholders' Meeting.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY, CHICAGO, May 1st, 1889.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway Company for the election of Directors, pursuant to law, and the transaction of such other business as may come before them will be held at the office of the company in the City of Chicago on Wednesday, the fifth day of June next, at 11 a. m.

W. G. PURDY, Secretary. R. R. CABLE, President.

WANTED.

Bookkeeper and Assistant Teller by a Bank. Business experience and clean record required. Address stating age, business experience, references, and salary expected, L 156, Tribune office.

LOANS.
5%—Building Loans—6%
TURNER & BOND, 102 Washington-st.

MONEY TO LOAN
On improved city property at current rates.
MEAD & COE,
149 La Salle-st.

BUSINESS.

FINANCIAL.

Clearings at the principal cities of the United States yesterday and a week ago were:

	May 8.	May 1.
New York	$120,229,330	$
Boston	16,120,547	17,795,076
Chicago	10,017,000	13,879,000
Philadelphia	13,731,558	14,141,620
St. Louis	2,898,085	2,861,114
Baltimore	1,919,385	2,321,696
New Orleans	....	2,564,180

New York exchange was quoted as follows yesterday: Chicago, 60c premium; Boston, 15@20c discount; St. Louis, 75c premium.

The Chicago money market was devoid of interesting incidents yesterday and its condition underwent no change. Most of the banks had unusually large supplies of cash on hand, being confronted with growing deposit accounts and diminishing loans. Rates were lowered, however, only in exceptional cases, Chicago bankers being pretty well united in the opinion that such action would not materially add to their business. A few borrowers obtained money on sharp call at 4@4½ per cent, but the usual rate was 5 per cent, and discounts ruled at 6 per cent, although note dealers sold to the banks considerable paper at 5 per cent. The demand from merchants and manufacturers was not large. New York exchange sold between banks at 60c premium. Sterling continued firm at the shipping point.

The security market was strong and active. West Chicago Street Railroad 5s were the favorites at the exchange and were remarkably strong, selling from 100⅝ up to 101½. A month ago these bonds were selling at 98½. Gas Trusts sold up to 50 in New York, but were not actively wanted here. City 4½s were 106½ bid, 4s 104, 3.65s 100. Counter trades included 50 shares National Railway of Illinois at 104. This is the new St. Louis Street Railroad Company, which is said to be earning 7 per cent per annum. Sales at the Chicago Stock Exchange were as follows:

$5,000 West Chicago Street Railroad 5s	100⅝
$35,000 West Chicago Street Railroad 5s	100¾
$20,000 West Chicago Street Railroad 5s	100⅞
$10,000 West Chicago Street Railroad 5s	101
$60,000 West Chicago Street Railroad 5s	101¼
$15,000 West Chicago Street Railroad 5s	101½
$2,000 Auditorium 5s	102¼
$5,000 Auditorium 5s	102½
$5,000 Gaslight 5s	92⅞
$5,000 Gaslight 5s	92¾
$10,000 Board of Trade 5s	103¾
10 shares Lincoln National Bank	100
100 shares Gas Trust b. 30	49⅜
25 shares Diamond Match	138
50 shares National Railway of Illinois	104

Chicago, Burlington & Northern gross earnings for March increased $99,000. The net increased $71,460, March of 1888 having produced a deficit of $34,136. Burlington & Quincy charges are said to be $731,472 a month on the entire system. The company has marketed $5,256,000 of its Nebraska Extension 4s since Jan. 1.

There is a good deal of friendly talk about the Southern roads. Watson & Gibson of New York say in a recent letter: "We are firmly convinced that the fashionable 'fad' in speculation this summer will be Southern stocks and bonds. Almost every day some New York merchant, manufacturer, broker, or speculator sets out on a Southern tour of inspection, and their testimony is almost uniformly favorable to the outlook for Southern industries, trade, and transportation companies. This will tell upon values, as it is an accumulating influence. Sentiment goes a great way in Wall street, and sentiment just now has a Southern exposure."

The *Commercial Bulletin* compiles from official figures a table showing the Treasury holdings and the amounts of coin and paper in circulation during the last twenty years. The following shows approximately the correspondence between the expansion of circulation and the increase of population, it appearing that in recent years the money circulation per capita has not increased:

Year.	Population.	Money Circulation.
1870	38,000,000	$ 822,000,000
1875	43,000,000	813,000,000
1881	51,000,000	1,068,000,000
1883	54,000,000	1,224,000,000
1886	58,000,000	1,277,000,000
1889	62,000,000	1,406,000,000

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, May 8.—[Special.]—Stocks were generally a little higher this forenoon than they closed yesterday, though the market was much of the same hesitating, unsettled character as yesterday. Atchison, Union Pacific, and Lake Shore recovered their declines of yesterday before 12 o'clock today, and St. Paul not only recovered yesterday's decline, but by 12 o'clock was up ⅝ more, to 67⅜, against 66⅜ at the close of Monday, and 66⅜ on Saturday. On the other hand, all the coal stocks were heavy. Reading was down ⅜ in the first hour, to 44⅛, and Lackawanna, ⅛ to 137⅞. St. Paul and Atchison, however, were the conspicuous features of the market and furnished 37 per cent of the whole forenoon's business.

In the hour to 1 o'clock the market was dull and steady, Atchison selling at 44⅛, 44¼, 44⅛; Burlington, 98⅛, 98¼; Missouri Pacific, 73⅛, 73¼; Northwestern, 107⅛, 107⅛, 107⅛; Rock Island, 95⅛; St. Paul, 67⅛, 67¼; Union Pacific, 61⅛; Lackawanna, 138⅛, 138¼, 138⅛; Erie, 28⅛; Jersey Central, 96⅛; Reading, 44⅛; Chicago Gas, 49¾, 50⅛, 50⅛; Lake Shore, 103⅛, 103⅛; Louisville, 68⅛; New York Central, 107; New England, 44⅛, 44⅛; Northern Pacific preferred, 62⅛; Oregon & Transcontinental, 34⅛, 34⅛, 34⅛; Pullman, 188⅛, 188⅛; Richmond Terminal, 26⅛, 27; the preferred, 80⅛; Western Union, 86⅛, 86⅛.

After 1 o'clock the market was a little stronger, but St. Paul, Union Pacific, Lake Shore, and Louisville were still the most conspicuous features and the only ones that advanced much. Atchison was not so strong, and Burlington, Reading, and Missouri Pacific were heavy. The general market closed firm but extremely dull.

Important net advances from opening prices were: Canada Southern ⅝, Chicago Gas Trusts 1⅛, Lake Shore ⅝, Louisville & Nashville ⅝, Pullman ¾, St. Paul ⅞, St. Paul preferred 1.

Money on call easy at 2 to 2½ per cent; closed offered at 2½ per cent. Prime mercantile paper, 3¾@5¾. Sterling exchange quiet but steady at 487 for 60-day bills and 488¾ for demand.

The total sales of stocks today were 192,270 shares, including: Atchison, 31,600; Delaware, Lackawanna & Western, 12,550; Lake Shore, 6,580; Louisville & Nashville, 3,900; Missouri Pacific, 4,785; Northwestern, 4,310; Oregon Transcontinental, 12,250; Reading, 20,220; Richmond & West Point 3,000; St. Paul, 37,175; Union Pacific, 4,650.

SALES AND QUOTATIONS OF STOCKS ON THE NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Description.	Sales.	High.	Low.	Closing— May 8.	Closing— May 7.
Am. Cot. Sd. T.	700	54⅞	54⅜	54⅞	55
Atlantic & Pacific	100	7	7	7	......
Atchison	3,110	44¾	43⅞	44	44⅜
C., B. & Q.	9,560	98¼	97¾	98⅛	98
Canada So.	500	52⅜	52½	52⅜	52
Canadian Pacific	510	55	55	55	54¾
Central Pacific	100	36	36	36	......
Ches. & Ohio	600	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17½
Do 1st pfd	337	58⅝	58⅜	58½	......
C., C., C. & I.	600	68	68	68	68¼
Con. Gas	100	88¾	88¾	88¾	88½
C., St. L. & P. pfd	200	40	40	40	40
C. & E. Ill. pfd	225	97	97	97	97
C. I., St. L. & C.	100	106	106	106	107
Chi. Gas Trust	5,420	50¼	48⅞	50¼	49
Cam. C. & I.	300	33⅞	33¾	33¾	33¾
D., L. & W.	12,650	138⅜	137¾	138¼	138⅛
Den. & Rio G.	100	17¼	17¼	17¼	......
Do pfd	500	47	47	47	......
Erie	2,800	28¾	28¼	28¾	28⅝
Do seconds	1,000	106½	106½	106½	......
E. T. & Ga.	1,000	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Hocking Valley	100	19¼	19¼	19¼	19⅝
Jersey Central	1,010	96⅜	96	96¼	96
K. & T.	400	12⅛	12⅜	12⅜	......
Kingston	800	30⅜	30	30⅜	......
Lake Shore	6,580	103⅞	103¼	103⅜	102¾
Louis. & N.	3,900	68⅝	67¾	68½	67¾
Long Island	200	95	95	95	......
L. E. & W.	200	18¼	18¼	18¼	18⅜
Do pfd	2,300	58⅞	58¼	58½	58¼
Mo. Pacific	4,885	73½	72¾	73⅜	73
M., L. S. & W.	100	86½	86½	86½	87
Mich. Central	200	87	87	87	......
Manhattan	120	98	98	98	99
Northwestern	4,310	107⅛	107⅛	107⅛	107⅜
New England	2,575	44½	44⅛	44¼	44⅜
Northern Pacific	200	26	26	26	26⅛
Do pfd	1,903	62¾	62¼	62⅝	62⅛
Nor. & W. pfd	100	52½	52½	52½	52¼
New York Central	709	107	107	107	107
Nashville & Chat.	900	95	94	95	95
N. Y., Sus. & W.	100	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8
Ore. Improvement	400	54¼	53⅞	54¼	53¾
Oregon Trans	11,650	34⅞	34¼	34⅜	34¼
Ore. Ry. & Nav. Co.	200	92¼	91⅞	92¼	91⅜
Ontario & W.	710	17⅝	17¼	17½	17½
Ohio & Mississippi	600	22¾	22½	22¾	......
Pacific Mail	200	36⅜	36⅝	36⅜	37⅛
Pullman	2,269	190¼	187¾	190	189
Reading	20,220	44⅜	44⅛	44⅛	44⅞
Richmond Term	3,400	27	26⅝	26¾	26⅝
Do pfd	300	80⅜	80	80¼	......
Rock Island	1,339	95⅛	94¾	95	95
St. Paul	37,375	67⅞	66⅝	67⅜	66⅜
Do pfd	1,520	107⅜	106½	107¼	......
St. P., M. & M.	200	102½	102½	102½	102
St. L., Ark. & T.	500	6¾	6⅝	6¾	8
Texas Pacific	225	22	22	22	22
Tennessee Coal	1,110	39¼	38⅝	39¼	39¼
Union Pacific	4,950	61¾	61⅛	61⅝	61⅛
W. & L. E. pfd	200	66⅝	66⅜	66⅜	66½
Wabash	300	14⅛	14¾	14¾	15
Do pfd	620	28½	28¾	28¾	28⅜
Western Union	2,000	86¾	86⅜	86¼	86⅛

EXPRESS STOCKS.

Adams	150	Fargo	140
American	114	United States	85

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

U. S. 4s, reg	129¼	U. S. 4½s, reg	106⅞
U. S. 4s, coup	129¼	U. S. 4½s, coup	108

BOND TRANSACTIONS.

10 A. M. TO 12 M.

50 Broadway Bk....300	2000 M&E 1st....145
3000 La con 4s....90¾	1000 NC&SL con....105
3000 NCar 6s old....36	24000 NYC 1st cp....136¼
5000 NC fdg ac '66....13	1000 NYC Ex 5s....105½
5000 Tenn Sett 3s....74	12000 NYLE&W fd5s cp 94½
5000 A&S con 6s....124½	1000 NYLE&W n 2d cn106½
5000 A&D 1st....95¾	5000 NYO&W 1st....111⅞
23000 A&P inc....18¾@18⅞	2000 NoIll 1st....108½
3000 C S 2d....97	2000 NPa 1st cp....120½
1000 CNJ g m 5s reg....111	25000 NPa Trm 1st....108½
3000 CNJ 1st—1890....104	1000 NW Ex 4s....102
6000 C&O con 5s....97	1000 OI&W 2d....40
3000 C&Alt 1st....112½	5000 O&M 2d....119
8000 CB&Q—IaDiv4s....97½	5000 O&M con....116
1000 CB&Q—NebEx 4s 93¾	10000 Or Imp 1st....106
31000 C&EI gn 5s102¼@102⅝	90000 Pac of Mo 1st 4s..101½
10000 CGL&CCo 1st....94¼	1000 PennCo 4½ cp....109
8000 CP&StL 5s....98½	1000 P&R 1st pfd....82¼
5000 CRI&P5scp....107⅛	41000 P&R gm4s....93¾@93⅞
3000 CStL&P1st....97½	3000 Pitts & W 1st....86¼
1000 CStPM&O con....123⅜	5000 R&P con....117
7000 CSF&C 5s....98⅛	22000 StLA&T 1st. 87½@89¼
4000 Clev&Can 1st....96	35000 SLA&T2d....25@29
23000 CHV&T gm 6s....77	5000 SL&IM-C&F 1st....103⅝
1000 D&H cp '94....115¼	1000 StL&JC 1st gtd....112½
22000 D&RG 4s....80¾@81	10000 SPM&M 1st-Mon Cen 6s....115¾
1000 D&RGImp5s....83	32000 StPM&M1st-Mont Ex 4s....90
1000 DSoS&A 5s....95	1000 ShenVal gm tr....40
50000 E T con gld 5s....105¼	1000 So Pa of Cal 1st..115½
15000 ET eqpt 5s....91¼	25000 Tex P 1st 5s..92¾@92⅝
10000 EL&BS 6s....104	100000 T C 2d inc....39¾@39⅝
1000 Erie 5th ex [illegible]	10000 T&W1st—StLD tr ....101@101¼
12000 F W & D 1st....96½	10000 TC&R6s—BD1st....99
11000 GtWstn 2d tr....98¾	6000 T C & R 6s—TD6s. ....95¼@96
1000 GC&SF 1st....112½	1000 TP&W 4s....76⅝
1000 H&TC2d-ML tr....121	3000 VaMid g m....88¾
1000 Int&GN 1st....104	30000 WStL&P-Chi Dtr ....101¼@101¼
4000 IaCen 1st....88	10000 WStL&P-DetD tr126
3000 LC&W 1st....100¾	5000 WNY&P1st....100¾
4000 L Island g m [illegible]	2000 WestPa bds....115½
5000 L&N—Cecelian B113	
5000 L&N tr bd 6s....115	
2000 M&N1st 1910—ML.110¼	
7000 MK&T gn 6s....58@58¼	
1000 MK&T cn 7s....93	
8000 MPa 1st con....113	

12 M. TO 2 P. M.

55000 Tenn sett 3s 74¼@74½	1000 N&W-C Va D....94¼
15000 Va 6s defd trst....8¼	3000 NP&M 1st....104⅛
5000 A&D 1st....95¼	1000 OR&N 5s....105½
1000 CS 1st gtd....110½	1000 OSL 6s....114⅛
1000 CNJ g m 5s....112½	6000 Ogn T 6s....104⅛
37000 C&O con 5s..96⅞@97	35000 Pof Mols 4s....101⅛
2000 CB&M 5s....103¼	5000 P&R 1st pfd....82½
3000 CB&Q deb 5s....103½	15000 P&R g m 4s....93⅛@93⅜
10000 C&EIll cns. 120½@121	5000 P&W 1st....86½
3000 CRI&P5scp....107⅛	5000 R&A1st-DM ctfs....65½
6000 CC&I 6s....96⅞@97	25000 R&P con....116
4000 CC&I 6s....99@99⅛	20000 StLA&T 1st....85@88
3000 CHV&T 5s....77	16000 StLA&T 2d....26½@27
13000 D&RGImp5s.82¾@83	10000 StL&IM—Ark B1s108⅛
5000 DSS&A 5s....95¼	4000 SL&SF 2d-ClassB118⅛
9000 FtW&D 1st....96½@96¾	5000 SPM&M 1st cn 6s120
8000 EL&BS6s....103@103½	10000 StPM&M 1st-Mon Ex 4s....90⅛
6000 GC&SF 1st....112⅛	29000 SA&AP 1st6s90¼@90⅜
5000 H&TC g m trst....77½	42000 Tex P 2d inc.39½@39⅜
16000 Ia Cen 1st....88	10000 T&W1st-SLD tr..101¼
5000 KPa1st con....113⅜	5000 Va Mid g m....88¾
9000 Knox&O1st....109¼	9000 WS gtd 4s..107½@107⅜
10000 LE&W1s 5s111½@112	3000 WS gtd 4s reg....107⅝
10000 LNA&C 1st....120	24000 WStL&P-CDiv tr ....101¼@101¼
10000 M&Chas 6s....103½	9000 WStL&P-DetD tr126
10000 M&SP1s-C&PW5s107½	
2000 NYC Ex 5s....105½	
6000 NYLE&W fd5s cp 94½	

2 P. M. TO 3 P. M.

18000 Bkln El 1st110¼@110¾	23000 NP& M 1st.104¼@104⅜
5000 C O con 5s....97	12000 OI&W 1st....74
11000 CRI&P5 cp....107⅛	20000 OT 6s....104¼
10000 D&RGW1stasstd. 87½	5000 P &W 1st....86½
3000 H&TC 1s-WDtr..124½	22000 R&A1st-DM ctfs. ....65@65¼
27000 KPa 1s con.113¾@113⅞	25000 R&A2d-DrexM ct 31½
15000 KyCen 1st 4s....80½	4000 R & W P Ter tr 6s.101
8000 L&N col tr 5s....101⅛	10000 R&P con....117
8000 MC 5s of 1902....114	9000 StLA&T 1st 85½@88
6000 MLS&W1st....121¼	13000 StLA&T 2d....27
10000 MLS&W cn....102¼	7000 St P & S C 1st....124¼
10000 M&SP1s-I&MD....117	10000 TexPa1st 5s....92⅜
5000 MK&T gn 5s....58⅛	2000 TC&R6s—B D 1st 99
10000 M&O g m....51½	2000 T&W-StLD trs....101¼
19000 MoPac 1st cn....112	8000 WStL&P-Chi Dtr101¼
9000 NYC&StL 4s....95⅛	15000 WS gtd 4s..107½@107⅝
2000 NYO&W 1st....111⅜	3000 W & St P 2d....134
16000 NYS&W1st ref 5s 99⅝	

BOSTON.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Stock sales and quotations:

	Sales.	First.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	38,500	44⅛	44⅜	43¾	44
Chi., B. & Q.	4,100	97⅞	98¼	97¾	98⅛
Union Pacific	2,750	61⅛	61¾	61⅜	61¾
Pullman	100	189½	189½	189½	189½
Bell Telephone	37	235	235	233¾	233¾
Wis. Cent.	750	17⅜	18⅛	17⅜	18⅛
N. Chi. Roll. Mill	55	135	135¾	135	135¾

Bond sales and quotations:

5000 A & P inc....18½	15000 A & P inc....18¼
20000 Atch coll 5s....83	1000 Mex Cent deb 10s.104¾
15000 Wis Cen inc....39	20000 N Eng 2d....108⅝@109⅛
11000 Wis Cent 1st, 94¼@95	12000 C B & N 2ds....98⅛
15000 K & Ft Sm 6s....114	5000 Mich Cent 7s....131½
12000 K M B 5s....99⅛	2000 So Kas inc....77

Money at the clearing-house is 2@2½ per cent; call loans were 3@4 per cent; and time paper was 4@6 per cent.

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., May 8.—The market closed irregular. Pennsylvania, 53⅜@53⅛; Reading, 22 3-16@22¼; Lehigh Valley, 53¾@53⅞; Reading general 4s, 93¼@93⅜; do first preferred, 82½@82⅝; do second preferred, 68¼@68½; do third preferred, 54@55.

FOREIGN.

LONDON, May 8.—Consols closed at 98 15-16 for money and 99 1-16 for the account.

Canadian Pacific, 56⅛; Erie, 29⅛; Erie seconds, 109⅛; Mexican ordinary, 51⅞; St. Paul common, 68⅛; New York Central, 110; Pennsylvania, 56¾; Reading, 22⅝.

The amount of bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance today is £31,000.

Bar silver, 42 3-16d per oz.

PARIS, May 8.—Three per cent rentes 87f 82½c for the account.

MINING STOCKS.

NEW YORK, May 8.—Mining quotations: Amador, $1.00; Aspen, $10.00; Bodie, $1.80; Caledonia, $8.05; Commonwealth, $5.00; Dunkin, $1.05; Deadwood $1.10; Delmonte, $1.20; Eureka Consolidated $2.25; El Cristo, $1.40; Gould & Curry, $2.55; Hale & Norcross, $4.70; Homestake, $7.50; Horn Silver, $1.10; Mutual, $1.40; North Commonwealth, $1.25; Standard, $1.00; Small Hopes, $1.20; Sullivan, $1.25.

BOSTON, Mass., May 8.—Closing prices: Allouez Mining Company (new), $1.00; Calumet & Hecla, $207.00; Franklin, $9.00; Huron, $1.00; Osceola, $8.50; Pewabic (new), $2.00; Quincy, $47.00; Bell Telephone, $233.75; Boston Land, $6.50; Water Power, $7.00; Tamarack, $106.00; San Diego, $23.50.

MARKETS.

The leading produce markets were more irregular in prices yesterday than is usually witnessed on an equal volume of trading and most of the markets were strong in the face of news from outside, which might be construed as favoring a downward movement.

The Dakotas, Kansas, and Nebraska are all reported to have been visited by refreshing rains. But it was remarked that the rainfall thus far reported seems to have been confined to the water courses, leaving the intermediate areas dry, and that the winter wheat sections are still unblessed by the long desired rain. It is said that the soil all over the West was so dry that a large quantity of moisture would be required to put it in normal condition, and this seems to have been supplied over comparatively small areas.

Fears of a wheat corner are revived. There was a sharp bidding up for wheat to be delivered during this month or next, and prices rose at a jump, with a hasty comparison of views which resulted in statements that a great deal of wheat has yet to be covered in before the opening of July, and that the conditions favor a squeeze if any one should have the courage to attempt it. A good many folks in the trade now incline to the belief that the No. 2 wheat in the country will be practically used up before the new is ready for use, and that the latter will go into immediate consumption at a rate warranting good prices on the next crop.

The Board of Trade cable reports a decrease of about 2,240,000 bu last week in the quantity of wheat on ocean passage, and New York notes a better export demand there. The latest advices from that city told of 144,000 bu wheat and 112,000 bu corn taken for export.

From snow in Bismarck to a midsummer heat in this city was a wide difference. It is no wonder that opposite opinions were expressed as to the probable value of breadstuffs.

It would be difficult to find a more disgruntled lot of men than the majority of local wheat scalpers in this city were late yesterday. They had been long, and sold out just before the upward shoot. Not one in twenty of them had held on for the advance.

MARKETS ON 'CHANGE.

Flour was dull with only a local trade. There was some export inquiry, but it did not result in business. The market was nominally unchanged, but the late feeling was a strong one.

Wheat was quiet and stronger in spite of the rain in the West. Cables were steady, and the large decrease in ocean passage was supplemented by small receipts here with not a single car-load in the speculative grades. Schwartz-Dupee bid up the near futures early in the day. This strengthened July, which was bought moderately by Hutchinson, but he turned as seller on the resulting advance. Clark sold freely, supposed to be for Ream, and White sold a large quantity after having been on the buying side Monday. Poole, Mitchell, Brosseau, and Johnson were moderate buyers for July. Later Hutchinson and White became buyers, and Baldwin took on a large line near the top, thought to be for George Smith. Schwartz, McCormick, and Milmine were also on the buying side. July opened ⅛c higher at 78½c, sold up ¼c, went off to 78⅜c, advanced to 79⅛c, receded ¼c, and improved to 79¾c, closing at the outside asked, with September at 77⅛c, and December at 79⅜c. May opened at 83c, advanced to 86⅜c, fell off nearly 2c, and closed at 85¾c, with 2c less for June. No. 2 cash wheat was held at fully May prices for regular, with lots in special bin commanding a premium. Free on board lots of No. 3 red winter sold at 71@82c. On the curb July sold up to 80⅛c and back to 80⅛c.

Corn was decidedly stronger under a better demand for futures. The fact of big shipments giving constantly decreasing stocks here, with dry weather in the corn belt, induced the sending of large buying orders here from New York, and on this some local shorts rushed to cover, while the inquiry by shippers was good enough to take all the sample offerings at ¼c advance. Counselman was the most prominent buyer of futures. July opened unchanged at 35¼c, advanced to 36c, and closed at the outside asked, with June at ⅜c discount and September at 1⅛c premium. In store sold at 34¾@35⅛c for No. 2 and 34¼@34½c for No. 3. Sample sales were at 33¼@34c for No. 4 mixed and 34@35c for No. 3 and No. 3 yellow. Total cash sales, 258 cars and 75,000 bu.

Oats shared the strength witnessed in other cereals, advancing ¾@1c on future account, while cash lots improved ¼@¾c under a good demand. Speculative offerings were not large, and the up turn was helped by reports of continued dry weather and increased buying by operators who sold on the previous day. Trading was largely local in character, with all options closing at top prices of the day. May advanced from 23c to 23⅝c, June was ⅜c premium, and July sold at 23⅛c up to 24⅛c, with light trading in September at 23⅜@24c. No. 2 to go to store sold early at 23⅛c. Sample lots sold at 27@28c for No. 3 mixed, 26@27¾c for No. 3 white, 28@29c for barley oats, and 24@24¾c for No. 2. Total cash sales, 101 cars and 10,000 bu.

Rye was unchanged, with 41c or Tuesday's bid price paid for May and 44c for September. Other futures were nominally firm, under an absence of offerings, with next month salable at 41½@41¾c, and July at 42½c. No. 2 in store sold sparingly at 41c and No. 3 on track at 38c. Barley offerings, though light, proved ample, as few buyers appeared and sales were slow at a former low range. Free on board lots sold at 30c for No. 5, 22@40c for No. 4, and 35@45c for No. 3. Total sales, 15 cars, including 7 cars not graded, to arrive, 48@60c.

Provisions were more active and much stronger, chiefly on a rather excited covering of pork shorts, owing to a fear that preparations for a corner were in progress. Baldwin and Jones led in the buying of pork, the first taking more than 10,000 brls, and the other about 5,000. Wright, Morrel, Harvey, and Kirkwood sold ribs freely, and the resulting decline after early strength was stopped by Cudahy's buying. Lard was quiet. Pork opened 5c higher, at $11.95 for July, sold at $12.00, fell off 12½c, advanced to $12.22½, and closed at $12.15 bid, with May at about 15c discount and August at 5c premium. Ribs advanced 10c to $6.20 for July, and closed at $6.15, with May at 10c, discount and September at fully 10c premium. Lard advanced 7½c, to $7.02½ for July, and closed at the outside asked, with May at fully 10c discount and September at 10c premium. Cash sales included 800 tcs lard at $6.87½@6.90, 50,000 lbs green hams, 16 lbs, at $8.82½, 20,000 lbs S. P. bellies, 12 lbs, at 7½c, and 50,000 lbs short ribs at $6.05.

Millstuffs were quiet all around, with sales of bran at $9.00@9.25 and middlings at $8.75@11.62½.

Flaxseed was nominal at $1.55 for No. 1 on track as the last paid price. There were no offerings and 9,969 bu were drawn from store for Eastern railways. Futures were not quotable. Timothy for September delivery was in fair request and 2@2½c higher under reports of dry weather, with sales at $1.48 and $1.48½ finally offered. Few sellers appeared. The light cash supply sold at about 1c improvement on the basis of $1.36 for contract grade. Clover seed was dull and featureless, with the insignificant offerings selling at $4.10 for fair quality. Choice German millet seed sold at 55c on track and poor lots down to 42c.

Fair activity was the rule in the wholesale markets for street produce, with some lines inclined to dullness. The weather was warm and buyers for poultry were indifferent, though a moderate aggregate business was done at about former prices, while potatoes were dull, and seasonable fresh vegetables and fruits in good demand. Cherries and gooseberries are beginning to appear on the markets, though the supply to the present time is too small to allow of quotations. Butter was quiet and sold at the lowest prices of the season, with the quality exhibiting an improvement in the way of grass flavor. Lumber was dull and oils steady, with a light consumptive demand for refined carbons.

PRICES ON 'CHANGE.

The following table shows the range of prices on grain and provisions:

	Closed Tuesday.	Range yesterday.	Closed yesterday.
WHEAT.			
May	$ 83	$ 83 @ 86⅜	$ 85¾
June	82⅛	82 @ 84	83¾
July	78⅝	78½@ 79¾	79⅝
CORN.			
May	$ 34½	$ 34½@ 35¼	35¼
June	34⅝	34¾@ 35⅝	35⅝
July	35½	35¼@ 36	36
OATS.			
May	$ 22⅞	$ 23 @ 23⅝	$ 23⅝
June	23	23 @ 24	24
July	23¼	23⅛@ 24⅛	24⅛
MESS PORK.			
May	$11.75	$......@......	$12.00
June	11.80	11.87½@12.10	12.02½
July	11.90	11.87½@12.22½	12.15
LARD—PER 100 LBS.			
May	$ 6.85	$ 6.87½@ 6.92½	$ 6.92½
July	6.95	6.92½@ 7.02½	7.00
RIBS—BOXED 25 CENTS MORE THAN LOOSE.			
June	$ 6.05	$ 6.05 @ 6.12½	$ 6.07½
July	6.10	6.10 @ 6.20	6.17½

The following were the latest buying prices for the corresponding day last year:

	May.	June.	July.
No. 2 spring	$ 84¼	$ 85⅜	$ 86⅛
No. 2 corn	56¾	55⅞	55⅜
No. 2 oats	34	33¼	32⅞
Lard	8.17½	8.20	8.22½
Mess pork	......	14.22½	14.32½

GRAIN INSPECTION.

The following grain was inspected as received in the city Tuesday by carlots:

	Contract grades.	No. 3.	Low grades.	Total.
Winter wheat	....	14	....	14
Spring wheat	....	2	....	2
Corn	137	111	12	260
Oats	21	111	....	132
Rye	5	2	2	9
Barley	....	1	10	11
Total	163	241	24	428

Inspected out: 11,778 bu wheat, 331,327 bu corn, 81,429 bu oats, 4,396 bu rye, and 6,841 bu barley. The receipts to be announced today are expected to include 15 cars wheat, 345 cars corn, 123 cars oats, and 19,000 hogs.

The following were the local receipts and shipments of the articles named for the 24 hours ending at 6 o'clock Tuesday evening:

ARTICLES.	RECEIPTS. 1889.	RECEIPTS. 1888.	SHIPMENTS. 1889.	SHIPMENTS. 1888.
Flour, brls	11,632	27,384	11,038	35,875
Wheat bu	10,185	20,222	93,274	29,951
Corn, bu	194,243	240,867	305,730	130,006
Oats, bu	143,718	185,609	251,657	180,306
Rye, bu	6,820	6,230	9,551	9,251
Barley, bu	24,228	20,924	11,003	9,816
Grass-seeds, lbs	137,750	169,492	50,470	76,499
Flaxseed, bu	500	8,168	859	1,861
Broom-corn, lbs	27,140	11,310	11,749	70,890
Cheese, lbs	64,603	67,665	85,645	89,728
Butter, lbs	264,702	282,326	238,341	211,300
Hides, lbs	558,580	378,903	375,030	365,070
Wool, lbs	67,725	25,590	116,945	100,549

The receipts and shipments of wheat at the points given were as follows on the dates named:

POINTS.	RECEIPTS, BU. May 8.	RECEIPTS, BU. May 7.	SHIPMENTS, BU. May 8.	SHIPMENTS, BU. May 7.
Western.				
Chicago	10,185	13,039	93,274	70,614
Milwaukee	15,225	15,725	525	1,575
St. Louis	5,000	4,000	27,000	26,000
Toledo	3,882	2,803	1,100	14,072
Detroit	2,000	7,216	1,060	3,891
Kansas City	1,000	1,000	500	1,000
Peoria	1,000	2,500	1,100	3,500
Minneapolis	81,400	62,150	42,900	39,600
Duluth	*17,445	....	*184,277	....
Total	137,138	107,713	351,736	160,252
Eastern.				
New York	....	....	47,468	8,710
Philadelphia	....	894	9,944	2,985
Baltimore	3,921	1,950	....	....
Total	3,921	2,844	57,412	11,692
Grand total	141,059	110,557	409,148	171,957
Same days 1888	172,928	219,850	119,701	259,048

*Two days.

The following are reported on passage to the United Kingdom:

	May 4, 1889.	April 27, 1889.	May 5, 1888.
Wheat and flour, qrs	1,640,000	1,890,000	2,140,000
Corn, qrs	230,000	280,000	330,000

Also the following on passage to the Continent of Europe:

	May 4, 1889.	April 27, 1889.	May 5, 1888.
Wheat, qrs	320,000	350,000	380,000
Corn, qrs	200,000	230,000	70,000

The following were the imports of flour, wheat, and corn into the United Kingdom on the dates named:

	Week ending May 4, 1889.	Week ending April 27, 1889.	Week ending May 5, 1888.
Flour, brls	138,000	171,000	135,000
Wheat, qrs	389,000	342,000	214,000
Corn, qrs	137,000	245,000	81,000

Lake freights were unaltered, at 1½c on oats, 2c on corn, and 2¼c on wheat to Buffalo. Charters were reported for 250,000 bu oats and 446,000 bu corn.

GENERAL MARKETS.

BUTTER—Stocks exhibited a slight accumulation, and, with trade mostly on local account, the market was easy at the late decline. A few dairies were offered, but the quality was usually inferior and sales slow except at inside prices. Quotations: Choice creamery, Elgin district, 18@19c per lb; do Iowa and Wisconsin, 15½@16½c; best dairies, 14@15c; poor to common stock, 7@10c.

CHEESE—There was little animation in the market for this staple, with new cheese entering into competition with the remainder of last season's stock. Prices are unsettled and in buyers' favor. The quality of new cheese is not excellent. Full cream cheddars, autumn made, 9½@10½c; do flats, 10@10½c; Young Americas, 10½@11c; low grades, 5@8c; 1-lb skims, 7@8c; common to fair do, 5@5½c; domestic Swiss, 7@10c.

EGGS—A good demand was reported, with sales at 12@12½c per doz, indicating a fully steady feeling.

GREEN FRUITS—Eight cars of strawberries arrived, largely from Tennessee. After an early weakness the demand improved and an active market was experienced. Choice apples were scarce and firm, and a few gooseberries were offered, which sold slowly at 8@12c per qt: Good to choice apples, $1.75@2.50 per brl in car lots, with selected varieties at a premium; apples in store sell at 50@75c advance; California oranges, navels, $5.00@6.00; bananas, $1.50@2.00 per bunch, according to quality; strawberries, $1.00@1.50 per case of 24 pints and $2.50@3.25 in quarts.

HAY—The moderate offerings met with indifferent sale unless choice, but poor prairie ruling positively dull. Sales were: 13 cars upland prairie at $7.00@8.25 on track; 4 cars timothy free on board at $10.00 for No. 2 and $11.00 for No. 1. Receipts, 790 tons; shipments, 560 tons.

HIDES—A quiet trade was reported at former prices: No. 1 green salted, 5½c per lb; No. 2 do, 3¼@3½c; No. 1 calf, 6c; deacons, each, 25@50c; dry flint, 8@9c per lb; dry salted, 6c.

OILS—A moderate business was done, with linseeds inclined to firmness and other oils steady. Quotations: Standard white carbon, 110°, 8½c; prime white, 50°, 8¾c; snow and water, 150°, 10½c; headlight, 175°, 11½c; Eocene, 12½c; Kenejene, 13c; Elaine, 15½c; gasoline, 74°, 10½c; benzine, 9c; linseed, raw, 57c, and boiled, 60c; turpentine, 44c; extra, lard oil, 58c; No. 1 lard oil, 44c; No. 2 do, 38c; whale oil, 55c, and W. B. sperm, 90c; cooking oil, 50@51c.

POTATOES—Former prices were maintained for all desirable lots which met with the usual local consumptive demand, while poor and mixed were dull and slow at inside quotations: Burbanks, Beauty of Hebron, and Star, 23@28c per bu for good to choice in car lots; common stock and mixed varieties, 15@24c; small lots from store, 3@5c advance on above prices; sweet potatoes, $1.50@2.50 per bu.

POULTRY—The receipts were ample, as the hot weather was unfavorable and no activity was apparent. Offerings of turkeys were light and prices easier: Live chickens, 8½@9c per lb; broilers, 1@2 lbs weight, $3.00@5.50 per doz; roosters, 5@5½c; hen turkeys, 10@11c; ducks, 10@11c; live geese, full feathered, $5.00@6.00 per doz.

VEGETABLES—Receipts were large and a liberal business was done, chiefly at easy prices. New asparagus, 75c@$1.00 per box of ⅓ bu; wax beans, $2.25@2.50 per bu; cauliflower, $1.75@2.50 per doz; cucumbers, 40@65c per doz; lettuce, 15@25c; young onions, 5@8c per doz; green peas, $1.25@1.75 per box of 1 bu; pie plant, 1@1½c per lb; radishes, 75c@$1.00 per box of 1 bu; spinach, 40@65c per brl. Late varieties—Old beets, 50@60c per brl; cabbage, $2.00@3.50 per 100; onions, 40@60c per brl; white turnips, 50@75c.

WHISKY—The market was steady on the basis of $1.02.

WOOL—In the absence of any change in this staple former quotations were repeated. Receipts of new wool were unimportant.

LIVE STOCK.

The following were the receipts and shipments of live stock for the periods indicated, with comparisons:

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Receipts—				
Monday, May 6	12,478	65	21,117	5,561
Tuesday, May 7	5,689	593	12,035	7,607
Wednesday, May 8	9,500	400	17,000	7,500
Total	27,667	1,058	50,152	20,668
Last week	25,741	1,219	46,745	12,935
Shipments—				
Monday, May 6	5,574	....	6,312	1,227
Tuesday, May 7	3,373	....	4,895	4,171
Wednesday, May 8	5,000	....	7,600	2,000
Total	13,947	....	18,807	7,498
Last week	10,745	22	13,596	2,440

Today's receipts are estimated at 19,000 hogs, 12,000 cattle, and 6,000 sheep, against 19,431 hogs, 14,499 cattle, and 6,269 sheep Thursday of last week, and 25,660 hogs, 10,895 cattle, and 3,193 sheep the corresponding day last year.

Ten Chicago packers bought 9,565 hogs yesterday. Shippers took 7,600, making a pretty good clearance. Packers' "droves" of heavy cost $4.67@4.71 per 100 lbs.

A hog dealer said: "The sudden change in the weather had considerable to do with the falling off in the receipts of hogs during the last forty-eight hours."

CATTLE—Wednesday's cattle market was active and light. Steers sold about 5c higher, while heavy steers were barely steady. Some dealers reported "big" cattle 5@10c lower. The latter sold slowly, and at the close some remained unsold. Kansas City and Omaha quoted cattle steady, and the markets East were strong. Shippers and dressed beef men purchased freely and export orders were fairly large. The quality of the offerings was good, though there were comparatively few choice to fancy beeves on sale. About 1,100 Texas cattle numbered among the arrivals. Shippers and exporters bought 930@1,038-lb steers at $3.50@4.35; bulk at $3.85@4.15. Some 1,661-lb steers sold to an exporter at $3.90. Some 1,085-lb shippers sold at the same price and 1,254-lb Hereford steers at $4.27½. Some 1,338-lb steers sold at $4.25. Dressed beef men paid $3.20@4.12½ for steers averaging 825@1,485 lbs. Most of the "handy" steers, averaging 1,060@1,300 lbs, sold to them at $3.80@4.00; some 1,171-lb steers sold as high as $4.12½. Native cows rather scarce and firm, with sales principally at $2.50@3.10; bulls sold at $2.30@3.40 and veal calves at $2.25@3.50. Stock cattle sold at $2.50@3.55. Texas cattle unchanged at $1.80 for bulls and $2.90@3.70 for steers. Quotations are as follows:

Choice to fancy steers, 1,500@1,700 lbs	$4.40@4.70
Fair to choice, 1,150@1,450 lbs	3.70@4.35
Poor to good, 900@1,250 lbs	3.20@4.05
Fancy cows and heifers	3.20@3.45
Poor to choice cows, 850@1,100 lbs	2.30@3.10
Poor to choice bulls, 900@1,800 lbs	2.25@3.40
Stockers and feeders	2.60@3.65

HOGS—Fresh receipts of hogs were under general expectations. The market ruled stronger, and heavy and mixed hogs sold 2½@5c higher, while light ruled steady. The quality was better than for several days past. Heavy and mixed hogs sold at $4.55@4.75; bulk at $4.65@4.70. Light sold at $4.60@4.85; bulk at $4.70@4.80; some 139-lb singeing pigs sold at $4.90.

SHEEP—The general sheep market ruled 10@15c lower than Tuesday's quotations. In some instances sales were at 20c decline, but the worst feature of the trade was that a good many remained unsold. About 3,000 Texas sold at $2.70@3.50 for shorn and $4.00 for wooled stock. One bunch of 964 Wyoming averaging 98 lbs sold at $4.62½; natives sold at $4.00@4.85. Lambs sold at $5.00@5.75, with a few bunches at $3.25@3.50 per head.

OTHER MARKETS.

New York, May 8.—BEEVES—Receipts, 2,000, including 64 car-loads for exportation and 55 car-loads for the market; the trading was brisk and prices were firm; common to prime steers sold at $3.90@4.65 per 100 lbs; a few tops at $4.70; poor to best bulls and dry cows at $2.00@3.75; exports today, 1,100 beeves and 2,240 qrs of beef.

SHEEP—Receipts, 6,800; firmer and a fraction higher, with a fair trade and a good clearance; clipped sheep sold at from $3.60@4.95 per 100 lbs; unshorn do, $5.60@6.00; clipped yearlings, $5.60@6.30; unshorn yearlings, $7.00@7.50; spring lambs, $3.50@5.50 per head.

HOGS—Receipts, 10,900, all for slaughterers direct; nominally steady at $5.10@5.35.

Kansas City, Mo., May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 3,298 head; shipments, 2,019; strong and active; good to choice corn-fed, $3.85@4.16; common to medium, $3.25@3.75; stockers and feeding steers, $2.25@3.60; cows, $1.85@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 9,491 head; shipments, 2,387; strong to 5c higher; good to choice, $4.47½@4.52½; common to medium, $4.25@4.45.

SHEEP—Receipts, 628 head; no shipments; steady; good to choice muttons, $4.00@4.50; common to medium, $2.50@3.75.

Omaha, Neb., May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,800; strong on tidy little cattle; slow on other grades; some good natives, $4.10; good 1,300 to 1,500 lb steers, $3.90@4.10; 1,100 to 1,300 lb steers, $3.70@4.00; feeders, $2.70@3.30; common to good cows, $1.60@2.60; good to choice, $2.60@3.00; choice to fancy, $3.00@3.30; bulls, $2.00@3.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 255; all sold; active and strong; 5c higher; heavy, $4.40@4.50; light, $4.40@4.50; mixed, $4.40@4.45; Yorkers, $4.50.

Sioux City, Ia., May 8.—CATTLE—Receipts, 1,271; shipments, 572; steady; fat steers, $3.00@3.80; stockers, $2.40@2.90; feeders, $2.50@3.00; canners and bulls, $1.00@1.75; veal calves, $2.00@4.00.

HOGS—Receipts, 1,864; 5c higher; light and mixed, $4.32½@4.40; heavy, $4.35@4.45.

LUMBER.

The offerings consisted of about six cargoes, a part of which were carried over from the previous day. There was no improvement over last week, with sales slow at former prices. A lot of cedar shingles was included, which were in little favor. Quotations on cargoes were: Piece stuff, short, $10.25@10.50; do long, $11.00@13.00; do culls, $6.50@7.75; board and strips, No. 1 to selected, $16.50@22.00; standard shingles, $2.15@2.25; cedar do, $2.10@2.15. Trade at the wholesale yards was fair with former asked prices well sustained:

First, second, and third clears, 1¼@2 inch	$40.00@47.00
A and B select, 1¼@2 inch	31.00@40.00
A, B, and C stock boards, 12 to 16 ft, 12 in	35.00@41.00
A and B flooring, 6 inch	32.00@34.00
Siding, first and second clear	20.50@22.00
Dimensions, 2x4, 12 to 24 feet	13.00@15.00
Lumber, 4x4 to 8x8, 12 to 24 feet	14.00@16.00
Shingles, extra A	2.65@ 2.70
Shingles, standard A	2.35@ 2.45
Lath, dry	2.10@ 2.20

BY TELEGRAPH.

Liverpool, May 8. — PROVISIONS — Closing—Pork—Holders offer moderately; prime mess Eastern, 65s, steady; do Western, 53s, dull. Lard—Holders offer sparingly; spot, May, June, and July, 36s, easy.

BREADSTUFFS—Wheat—Holders offer moderately; new No. 2 winter, 6s 7d, easy; do spring, 7s 4d, easy. Flour—Holders offer moderately; 11s, dull. Corn—Holders offer spot sparingly and futures moderately; spot and May, 3s 10d, firm; June, 3s 9½d, steady; July, 3s 9½d, steady.

COTTON—Quiet and unchanged. Sales, 8,000 bales, of which 1,000 were for speculation and export, and included 6,800 American.

New York, May 8.—[Special.]—COTTON—Liverpool dropped 3-64@5-64d and New York ran down 22@24 points on this crop and 10@19 points on the next, the more distant options being the best sustained. The little bulls began to liquidate some days ago and it was big bulls who were selling today. The receipts of the seaports today were 2,871 bales, against 2,129 this day last week and 6,284 last year. The close was weak after sales of 146,500 bales. Spot cotton was 1-16c lower, at 11 1-16c for middling uplands; sales of 1,455 bales, of which 700 were for export and 755 for home consumption.

WHEAT—Advanced ¾@1¼c, due to the more liberal export business yesterday and reports of important foreign transactions today, together with good buying by commission houses and others, not to mention the crowd who took back considerable of the wheat which they have been putting out of late. The export business today proved to be small so far as it could be authenticated. The cables were steady. Cottrell was a buyer. G. K. Clark sold in the morning, but was a heavy buyer late in the day, and his buying had much to do with the advance. Fred Jones bought early and sold later on the rise. Jesse Hoyt is understood to have bought. Wall street was a buyer. Bingham bought. Ream, Hutchinson, and S. V. White were reported to be selling. Copious rains have fallen in the spring wheat belt, but little of late in the region of winter wheat. The option sales were 1,600,000 bu.

Cash sales were 96,000 bu. Exporters bought 5½ loads. Exporters paid ⅜@⅝c over June f. o. b. Millers paid 3-16@9-16c over June for 9 loads, special deliveries; May 18 to June 1; No. 2 red, delivered, 85@85¼c.

CORN—Was ¼@⅜c higher for options. The receipts are small. There is a good export demand and cash corn is in small supply. The foreign markets were strong. The option sales were 600,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for May, 42⅛@42⅜c; June, 42⅛@42⅜c; July, 42 11-16@43c; August, 43⅛@43⅜c; and September, 44⅛@44⅜c. The cash sales were 215,000 bu, including 19 loads for export at 44⅞@45c for No. 2 mixed, delivered; 44c f. o. b. in elevator; 44c for No. 2 Chicago; 43⅛@43⅜c for steamer mixed, in elevator, and 45⅛c for do white. Nightingale bought 8 loads of corn for export today.

OATS—Were higher for options. The option sales were 510,000 bu. No. 2 mixed for May, 29¾@29⅞c; June, 28⅞@29⅛c; July, 29@29⅛c; No. 2 white for May, 33⅛@33⅜c; June, 33⅛c. The cash sales were 90,000 bu, including No. 2 mixed at 29⅜@30c; do white, at 34⅛@35c.

BUTTER—Elgin, 20@21c.

CHEESE—Fancy new State, 9⅛@9⅝c.

EGGS—State, 14½@14¾c.

SUGAR—Raw was dull and nominal. Fair refining, 6⅛c; for 87° test 6c was bid; centrifugal, 96° test, 7⅛c. Sales of 57,337 mats Iloilo on private terms. Refined was quiet and unchanged.

FLOUR—Receipts, 10,301 pkgs; exports, 1,281 brls, 1,677 sacks; firm; moderate demand; sales, 166,700 brls.

COFFEE—Options opened barely steady 5@10 points down; closed barely steady 10@20 points down. Sales, 25,250 bags, including May, 16.65@16.70c; June, 16.75@16.80c; July, 16.85@16.95c; August, 17.00@17.05c; September, 17.15@17.20c; October, 17.15@17.25c; November, 17.35c; December, 17.30@17.35c; January, 17.35c; February, 17.40c; March, 17.40@17.45c; April, 17.45c.

PETROLEUM—The market opened weak at 83⅛c and declined to 82⅝c on heavy selling by the West. A sharp rally then carried the price up to 85⅛c, but it yielded again and closed steady at 83⅝c. Sales, 1,001,000 bbls.

DRY GOODS—There was a fair trade in dry goods with both agents and jobbers today, near-by retailers visiting the latter in good number, while the inquiry for goods for fall at first hands was extending. Cotton flannels are selling at a small percentage below last year's rates, but other cotton goods for future delivery have an upward look, especially low grade and heavy yarn fabrics, though fine browns are also firmer. A fair demand continues for all dress goods on which, especially soft wool goods, there is a firmer feeling. Clothing woolens are dull.

Boston, Mass., May 8.—[Special.]—BUTTER—Western extra creamery at 26@27c; firsts, 22@24c; extra imitation creamery, 20@21c; seconds, 18c; factory, 16½@18c for fair to choice; New York and Vermont extra creamery at 26@27c; firsts, 22@24c; good to choice dairy, 22@24c; fair to good at 20@21c; Eastern creamery, 20@26c per lb for good to choice lots.

CHEESE—Choice new New York, 11@11½c per lb; firsts, 10@11c; seconds, 8@9c; Vermont extra, 11@12c; firsts, 9@10c; seconds, 7@8c.

EGGS—Eastern extra, 12½@13c; Vermont and New Hampshire extra, 12@13c; Western choice, 12@13c per doz.

CORN—Was dull, with sales at 47@47½c per bu for steamer yellow and at 46@46½c for mixed.

OATS—Steady; sales at 37@37½c per bu for No. 2 white.

Duluth, Minn., May 8.—[Special.]—WHEAT—Opened quiet at last night's closing prices and ruled steady all day until near the close, when there was a sharp advance for all futures, May going up 1½c and July 2c. Cash closed at 97c; May, 99c; June, 98c; July, 98c—all bid; September, 85c. May corn closed at 34½c. Receipts—Wheat, 13,233 bu. Shipments—Wheat, 101,362 bu; corn, 30,000 bu.

Philadelphia, Pa., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Very dull and prices largely nominal; No. 2 red, May, 90½@91½c; June, 90½@91½c; July, 83@84c; August, 83@84c. Corn—Firm; spot and near futures advanced ⅛c under small supplies, but export demand moderate and speculation dull; steamer No. 2 mixed in grain depot, 44@44½c; No. 2 high mixed in grain depot, 44c; No. 2 mixed and yellow in elevator, 45c; No. 2 mixed, May, 42¾@42⅞c; June, 42¾@42⅞c; July, 42¾@43¼c; August, 42¾@43¼c. Oats—Carlots a shade stronger, with fair inquiry from local jobbers; No. 3 white, 31½@31¾c; No. 2 white 32¾@34c; futures firm but quiet; No. 2 white, May, 32¾@32¾c; June, 32½@32¾c; July, 33@33¼c; August, 31@31½c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,400 bu; corn, 14,700 bu; oats, 22,400 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 9,900 bu; corn, 1,900 bu; oats, 31,000 bu.

Minneapolis, Minn., May 8.—WHEAT—There was a good demand for all good milling wheat offered on the sample tables today, and for the choicest samples of No. 1 Northern a shade higher prices was obtainable. Local and outside millers were in the market for supplies, and nearly everything offered that was fit for flour was disposed of when not held above what buyers considered the market. Some No. 3 and low grade wheat was not sold, the demand being almost wholly for the better class of grain. Some fancy No. 1 that barely missed grading No. 1 hard was held at nearly 1 hard price. Receipts were 148 cars and 78 were shipped out. Closing quotations: No. 1 hard, May, 97c; July, 98c; on track, 96@97c. No. 1 Northern, May, 88½c; July, 88c; on track, 90@91c. No. 2 Northern, May, 78c; July, 78c; on track, 78@79c.

The *Northwestern Miller* says: The mills averaged rather better during the closing part of last week, and the flour output for the week reached very fair proportions considering that there was almost complete idleness during one day. The aggregate output was 88,220 barrels, averaging 14,703 barrels daily, against 102,930 barrels the previous week, and 188,339 barrels for the corresponding time in 1888. Operations on the platform have settled back to a former state of things. There are some that run quite steadily, others three or four days per week, and still others that grind alternate weeks. The number in motion today was thirteen, representing a daily product of about 17,800 brls. The output is distributed among a larger number of firms than heretofore, one firm which has alone been making one-half or over of the current manufacture having closed down next to its largest mill. Millers quite generally report a better demand for flour, though usually at the expense of a trifle lower prices. There has been a considerable amount of patent sold during the last four days in the domestic market, and also increased sales of bakers' made for export. The direct exports of flour for the week were 40,500 brls, against 61,600 the preceding week. Quotations, London c. i. f. 280 pounds are: Patents, 34@35s; bakers' 24@25 s, low grades 12s6d@16s. The receipts of wheat for the week ending May 7 were 562,650 bushels. Shipments: Wheat 227,150 bushels; flour 79,268 brls; millstuff 3,020 tons.

Toledo, O., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat firm; cash, 84@89c; May, 84c; June, 83⅛c; July and August 80⅛c. Corn dull; cash and May, 35½c; July, 36⅛c. Oats quiet; cash and May, 24⅛c.

CLOVER-SEED—Dull; firm; cash and April, $4.25.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 17,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 1,000 bu; corn, 212,000 bu; oats, 12,000 bu.

Baltimore, Md., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Western dull; No. 2 winter red, spot, 85c asked; May, 84c bid; June, 83½c bid; July, 82⅛c. Corn—Western firmer; mixed, spot, 42⅛@42⅛c; May, 42⅛@42⅛c; June, 42@42½c; July, 42⅛ bid; steamer, 41⅛c bid. Oats quiet and steady; Western white, 32@33c; do mixed, 30@31c; graded No. 2 white, 33c.

RECEIPTS—Wheat, 4,000 bu; corn, 19,000 bu; oats, 9,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 60,000 bu.

Peoria, Ill., May 8.—GRAIN—Corn active and firm; high mixed, 33⅛@33⅛c; No. 2 mixed, 33⅛@33⅛c; rejected, 32@32½c. Oats strong; No. 2 white, 26@27c; No. 3 white, 23½@24½c.

WHISKY—Firm; wines, $1.03; spirits, $1.05.

RECEIPTS—Corn, 15,100 bu; oats, 22,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Corn, 2,350 bu; oats, 40,700 bu.

Buffalo, N. Y., May 8.—GRAIN—Wheat—Old No. 1 hard, $1.22; new No. 1 hard, $1.04; No. 1 Northern, $1.00; No. 2 red, 96c. Corn—No. 2, 39c.

Wilmington, N. C., May 8.—TURPENTINE—Firm at 35c.

REAL ESTATE.

Yesterday's Transfers.

The following instruments were filed for record Wednesday, May 8:

CITY PROPERTY.

Lincoln st, n e cor of Rice, 89x125 ft, dated May 8 (H. Weinhardt to W. Niemann)	$ 4,000
Ewing place, bet Leavitt st and Hoyne av, n f, 45.8x162 ft, dated May 8 (William Neimann to H. Weinhardt)	4,000
Wabash av, 160 ft s of Thirty-eighth st, w f, 23.1x161 ft, dated March 30 (William Westlake to C. Cave)	2,000
The premises No. 412 Oak st, dated April 12 (M. and J. Sherlock to J. E. Weaver)	9,000
The premises No. 256 Blackhawk st, dated April 6 (E. Bornemann to J. Kastner)	1,900
The premises Nos. 203, 205, and 207 South Clinton st, dated May 6 (Chicago Hansom Cab Company to R. Abernethy)	40,000
Superior st, 50 ft e of Market, n f, 75x100 ft, dated May 5 (Steinhauer & Habemann to P. Dawson)	10,250
Maplewood av, 225 ft s of Greenwood, e f, 25x126 ft, dated May 7 (J. Ekkert to A. Kroeger)	500
Rosebud av, 120 ft n w of Upton st, s w f, 24x100 ft, dated May 1 (A. O. Butler to H. Schenk)	1,900
O'Brien st, 100 ft w of Union, n f, 25x100 ft, dated May 8 (J. Regan to O. Roubik)	4,800
West Madison st, s w cor of West Forty-third, n f, 150 ft to Jackson; also West Jackson, 100 ft w West Forty-third, n f, 209⅛ ft to Harrison, dated Jan. 29 (F. Davenport and E. H. Price to Gunderson & Ganger)	42,100
Seventy-eight lots in Wetherbee & Gregory part and 105 lots in Watriss part, Sec. 1, 39, 13, dated March 1 (J. O. Wetherbee to F. H. Watriss)	33,333
Oakley av, 200 ft s of Hirsch st, e f, 75x124 ft, dated May 1 (A. Loeb to J. Jensen)	3,000
Rumsey st, 44 ft n of Jane, e f, 22x130 ft, improved, dated May 2 (F. Rogg to J. Wordel)	1,510
Tell place, 477 ft e of Ashland av, s f, 24x124 ft, dated May 6 (A. Erickson to F. Asche)	6,500
Lexington st, 76 ft e of Albany av, s f, 25x125 ft, dated April 29 (F. B. Clarke to J. Dalton)	650
Thirty-third st, e of Laurel, s f, 25 9-10x143 ft, dated April 13 (estate of H. Head to J. Piechocki)	600
Marshfield av, 75 ft n of Taylor st, w f, 25x101 ft, dated April 10 (S. B. Sturges to S. L. McCreight)	2,185
North av, 368 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 25x129 ft, dated May 7 (S. J. and T. J. Staley to G. H. Heryberg)	750
Follansbee st, near Thomas av, n f, 24x140 ft, dated May 4 (E. A. and J. M. Allan to M. V. Huntington)	1,550
Huron st, 192 ft e of Paulina, s f, 24x120 ft, dated May 6 (F. and W. Berndt to C. Weidmann)	2,900
Law av, 175 ft s of Harrison st, w f, 25x100 ft, dated April 3 (E. A. Masters to William Renne)	1,000
Heine st, 175 ft s of Wabansia av, e f, 37⅛x115 ft, dated April 1 (C. Schueneman to G. Solberg)	1,800
The premises No. 3764 Lake av, dated April 27 (E. Buckingham to F. S. Bagg)	7,800
St. Louis av, 50 ft n of Eighteenth st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated Sept. 17 (H. Wood to M. E. De Groot)	500
Washtenaw av, 106 ft s of Cortland st, w f, 25x125 ft, dated Jan. 2 (W. W. Martin to C. and M. Hallmuth)	600
Walnut st, 300 ft e of Paulina, s f, 20x100 ft, dated May 1 (F. A. and R. M. Lackey to Wheatley & Buck)	3,500
Douglas Park boulevard, 100 ft e of St. Louis av, n f, 25x143 ft, dated Aug. 10, 1888 (T. Kearney to J. Gourley)	750
Lowe av, 125 ft n of Thirty-third st, e f, 25x125 ft, dated April 16 (J. R. Lindgren to G. Brodie)	850
Oak av, 50 ft e of Stanton, s f, 50x150 ft, improved, dated May 3 (C. E. Smith to A. B. Mead)	17,000
Ayers av, 120 ft n of Twenty-seventh st, e f, 24x125 ft, dated May 6 (C. A. Buell to A. Phillips)	450
Milwaukee av, s e cor of Green st, n e f, triangle, 50x78 8-10 ft, improved, dated April 25 (estate of H. Sweet to M. Blake)	11,000
Division st, n e cor of Holt, s f, 75x100 ft, dated May 7 (F. Lakemacher to V. Barzynski)	10,000
Robey st, 48 ft n of Wilmot av, e f, 24x100 ft, dated May 8 (F. Wiltshire to T. A. Snow)	7,000
Morgan st, 152 ft s of Maxwell, e f, 24x100 ft, improved, dated March 11 (A. Garner to G. and A. T. Flemal)	3,800
String st, 471 ft s of Canalport av, w f, 30x97 ft, dated May 6 (A. Trierweiler to J. Heinhoff)	2,500
The premises No. 56 Cherry av, dated May 8, (R. King to Carden Malting Co.)	800
Fulton st, 220 ft w of Kedzie av, n f, 175x150 feet, dated March 13 (J. Tyrrell to E. A. Stanwood)	7,000
Winchester av, 161 feet n of Monroe st, w f, 24x125 ft, dated March 28 (J. and A. L. Morrison to F. W. Holden)	3,000
Division st, 206 ft e of Leavitt, s f, 15x120 ft, dated April 11 (C. A. Solveson to S. O. Knudson)	1,700
Union st, 24 ft n of Fourteenth, w f, 25x100 ft, improved, dated May 8 (E. S. and A. J. O'Leary to L. Sala)	2,750
Park av, w of Hamlin, n f, 24x158 ft, dated May 1 (M. Conlon to M. D. Parmeter)	650
The premises No. 422 South Leavitt st, dated Jan. 31 (H. M. Wright to A. E. McKee)	4,600
Ridgeway av, 49 ft n of Glenview av, e f, 50x125 ft, dated May 31, 1887 (T. J. Diven to E. E. Hart)	400
Turner av, 148 ft n of Ogden, e f, 48⅛ ft to alley, dated April 20 (J. B. Stone to B. Geubert)	1,250
Simons av, 195 ft n of Wabansia, w f, dated April 23 (J. Baggie to J. M. Fish)	2,000
NORTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Oakdale av, 400 ft w of Evanston, s f, 25x135 ft, dated May 5 (J. Crook to B. Lichter)	$ 2,000
School st, 123 ft e of Clark, s f, 25x124 ft, dated May 6 (H. Wylie to A. L. Nelson)	1,250
Snyder st, 100 ft s of Roscoe, w f, 25x123 ft, dated May 7 (M. and A. M. Anderson to J. Graham)	750
Leavitt st, 73 ft s of School, e f, 24x120 ft, dated May 1 (T. Bognar to T. Wildenauer)	555
SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS WITHIN A RADIUS OF SEVEN MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE.	
Dearborn st, near Fifty-fourth, w f, 28x75 ft, dated April 9 (J. Hardacre to J. P. Englebreit)	$ 750
The premises No. 4018 Prairie av, dated May 7 (H. R. Kaiser to E. C. Morris)	5,340
Butterfield st, 241 ft n of Garfield boulevard, e f, 25x180 ft, dated April 3 (T. B. Peacock to N. Merki)	750
Butterfield st, adj above, 25x100 ft, dated April 3 (same to J. Krause)	800
Forty-third st, 166 ft e of Cottage Grove av, s f, 25x160 ft, dated Feb. 25, 1888 (A. C. and W. H. Berger to L. G. Blossom)	4,500
Oakwood boulevard, 200 ft e of Grand, 16¾x130 ft, dated May 7 (W. H. Barry to J. A. Morganroth)	8,500
Forty-seventh st, 192 ft w of Winter, n f, 24x125 ft, dated April 3 (Bogue & Page to P. Bradley)	1,150
Sixty-first st, n w cor of Oglesby av, n f, 177¾x100 ft, dated Feb. 9 (E. Keith to C. F. Simonson)	5,500
Oglesby av, 400 ft n of Sixty-first st, e f, 40x177¾ ft, dated Feb. 9 (same to same)	2,200
Lot 18, Block 1 J. G. Smith, Block 13, Stewart, w ¼ Sec. 1, 38, 13, dated May 1 (J. R. Weddell to H. R. Applegat)	400
Jackson av, 238 ft s of Fifty-fourth st, e f, 125x106 ft, dated May 8 (A. Bateson to S. T. S. Folsom)	3,000
Greenwood st, 194 ft w of Wright, n f, 27x121 ft, dated April 25 (S. J. Morey to C. Almlof)	675
Sixtieth st, s e cor of Wright, n f, 37¼x120 ft, dated May 1 (J. P. Mallette to Bruckloeker & Quigg)	4,500
State st, between Fifty-seventh and Fifty-eighth, w f, 50x178 ft, dated April 20 (D. and F. Quigg to J. N. Landeck)	3,750
Panchen st, between Sixtieth and Sixty-first, w f, 25x124 ft, dated May 8 (A. Anderson to C. J. Peterson)	1,500
Fifty-fourth st, 226 ft w of Peoria, n f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 8 (W. Frink to W. J. Smith)	1,200
Sixtieth st, s w cor Wharton av, n f, 100x180 ft, dated April 26 (H. C. Walker to M Benedict)	6,500
Cleveland st, 255 ft w of Stewart av, s f, 33⅛x133 ft, dated May 6 (J. R. Parker to E. and F. Prosch)	4,000
Drexel boulevard, 160 ft s of Forty-fourth st, w f, 50x250 ft, dated April 22 (Gifford & Linn to J. H. Weiss)	10,750
Matteson st, 72 ft w of Wallace, s f, 24x125 ft, dated April 1 (Bogue & Page to M. J. Harney)	600
Wabash av, 247¼ ft s of Sixtieth st, e f, 49⅛x187 ft, dated May 8 (J. J. Sepple to C. B. Mehren)	3,000
Emerald av, bet Fifty-second and Fifty-third sts, e f, 25x119 ft, dated March 12 (S. B. Loose to P. Schmidt)	540
Winter st, 225 ft s of Forty-fifth, w f, 25x125 ft, dated May 4 (W. Fallon to George Martin)	1,050
Goodspeed st, 146 ft s of Forty-sixth, w f, 24x124 ft, dated May 1 (F. B. Clarke to J. A. Klawikowski)	450
Wabash av, 114 ft n of Forty-third st, e f, 25x160 ft, dated May 3 (J. W. and C. Byron to M. J. Stanton)	1,875
Langley av, 119 ft s of Forty-third st, w f, 25 ft to alley, dated May 7 (C. V. Arnold to Warren Springer)	12,000
Ashland av, 118 ft s of Fiftieth st, e f, 48x124 ft, dated May 6 (B. Neenan to M. Jacobs)	2,000

NEW SUBDIVISIONS.

Lincoln st, s w cor of Forty-seventh, 632x125 ft, by estate of Samuel Stone.

State st, n w cor of Seventy-third, 60 acres, by Charles B. Eggleston et al.

Ashland av, n w cor of Sixty-third st, 40 acres, by Richard S. Cox Jr.

Ridgeland av, n e cor of Ogden, 6 blocks, by O. Sonnenshein.

Woodlawn av, n w cor of Pearl st, 598x125 ft, by William C. Green.

Building Permits.

The Building Department issued the following permits yesterday:

Thomas Lynch Jr., two-story barn and dwelling, 40x65 feet, Nos. 263 to 265 Dearborn avenue, to cost $5,000.

James McNicholas, two-story flats, 24x48 feet, No. 65 Nixon street, to cost $2,400.

Fritz Strich, basement, 20x58 feet, No. 179 Dayton street, to cost $1,400.

Joseph Klicka, cottage, 20x42 feet, No. 1058 Spaulding avenue, to cost $1,200.

P. Grube, basement, 22x46 feet, No. 2820 South Park avenue, to cost $1,400.

O. C. Utterberg, cottage, 20x34 feet, No. 3538 Paulina street, to cost $1,200.

Frank Bell, four-story store and flats, 26x75 feet, No. 330 West Indiana street, to cost $12,000.

William B. Smith, two-story barn, 22x30, No. 436 Warren avenue, to cost $1,000.

W. A. Taylor, three-story dwelling, 22x56 feet, No. 879 Warren avenue, to cost $4,000.

George Brodie, cottage, 21x45 feet, No. 3246 Lowe avenue, to cost $1,200.

F. G. Sawyer, cottage, 22x32 feet, No. 1476 West Polk street, to cost $1,000.

New Illinois Corporations.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., May 8.—[Special.]—The Secretary of State today issued licenses to incorporate the following companies:

The Mutual Safe Deposit Company, located at Chicago; for the purpose of erecting and owning and renting out safety vaults, etc.; capital stock, $25,000; incorporators, Thomas F. O'Shaugnessy, A. C. Knopf, H. Madson, and others.

Chicago Street and Steam Railroad Supply Company; located at Chicago; capital stock, $50,000; incorporators, James A. Anderson, John E. Waugh, and Neziah W. Bliss.

Manual Publishing Company; located at Chicago; to publish and sell books; capital stock, $10,000; incorporators, Alvah F. Moore, Sylvester L. Lane, and George W. Wilbur.

I. L. Ellwood Manufacturing Company; located at De Kalb; to manufacture and sell barb wire and iron goods generally; capital stock, $500,000; incorporators, Isaac L. Ellwood, Hiram Elwood, and Edward C. Lott.

The Segunda Jesus Marie Mining Company of Chicago filed a certificate of increase of capital stock from $9,600 to the sum of $1,200,000.

Iowa Supreme Court.

DES MOINES, Ia., May 8.—[Special.]—The Iowa Supreme Court, though its May term does not begin until next week, is in session for filing decisions. The following were announced this morning:

Ralph Sawyer, appellant, vs. Dubuque Printing Company and P. G. Quigley; action to recover damages for an alleged unauthorized and fraudulent disposition of the property of the Dubuque *Democrat* Printing & Publishing Company; affirmed.

Theodore Hawley, appellant, vs. George E. and Phoebe Page; affirmed.

Maggie McMahon vs. Travelers' Insurance Company, appellant; reversed.

Keokuk & Northwestern Railway Company, appellant, vs. W. A. Donnell et al; affirmed.

Warren Hippee, appellant, vs. Mary J. Pond et al; reversed.

J. W. Rickley et al., appellants, vs. Edward D. Dougherty, Auditor of Emmet County; reversed.

The additional toilet facilities provided in the new sleepers now in service on the Wagner Vestibule Limited via the Lake Shore and New York Central route constitute an improvement sufficient in itself to insure the lasting popularity of these cars. This train leaves Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren street, every day at 5:30 p. m. City ticket office, No. 66 Clark street.

The State Line

BETWEEN NEW YORK, GLASGOW, AND BELFAST (LARNE),
WITH THROUGH TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES, LIVERPOOL, LONDON, DUBLIN, &c.
State of Indiana, 8 a. m., May 16.
State of Pennsylvania, 2 p. m. May 23.
Cabin passage $35 to $50, according to location of stateroom. Excursion tickets, $65 to $90. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at lowest rates. From pier foot of Canal-st., North River.
For freight and passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., General Agents,
52 Broadway, New York.
JNO. BLEGEN, General Western Agent, 164 Randolph-st., Chicago.

PARIS EXPOSITION.

Apply to Netherlands Line, 86 La Salle-st., for new Tourist Guide to Holland, the Rhine, and Paris Exposition. Entirely renewed fleet of modern steamers. Latest additions: 1886, SS. Rotterdam; 1887, SS. Amsterdam; 1888, SS. Veendam; 1889, SS. Obdam and Maasdam. First cabin, after May 1, $40, $50, $60; second cabin, $32. Ten days to Rotterdam by SS. Veendam, sailing March 30, May 4, and July 18. Rotterdam to Paris, 9 hours.

GOODRICH STEAMERS

TIME TABLE.

Daily for Racine, Milwaukee, Sheboygan, Manitowoc, Ludington, and Manistee at	*8 pm
Daily for Grand Haven, Muskegon, Grand Rapids, etc at	*7 pm
For Kewaunee, Sturgeon Bay, Menominee, Escanaba, etc., Mon., Wed., and Fri. at	8 pm
For Green Bay, Gladstone, Manistique, and way ports, Tuesday at	7 pm

*Sunday excepted. Office & Docks foot Michigan-av.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS.—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

Great Rock-Island Route.

Depot corner Van Buren and Sherman-sts. Ticket offices, 104 Clark-st., New Opera-House Building, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Illinois and Iowa Express	† 8:15 am	† 7:25 pm
Peoria, Council Bluffs, Spirit Lake, Sioux Falls, and Dakota Exp	† 1:30 pm	† 2:00 pm
Minneapolis & St. Paul Express	* 1:30 pm	* 2:00 pm
Kansas City and Denver Limited Vestibule Express	* 3:15 pm	*11:30 am
Colorado Springs, Denver, and Pueblo Solid Vestibule Exp	* 4:00 pm	*11:30 am
St. Jo'ph & Atchison Vestibule Ex	* 4:00 pm	*11:30 am
Council Bluffs and Omaha Solid Vestibule Express	* 4:00 pm	* 8:30 am
Joliet Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:15 am
Peru Accommodation	† 5:00 pm	†10:00 am
Council Bluffs Night Express	*10:30 pm	* 6:25 am
Peoria Night Express	‡11:00 pm	‡ 6:25 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Night Express	‡11:00 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atchison Sat. Night Express	x10:30 pm	

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday. ‡Daily, except Saturday. ¶Daily, except Monday. xSaturday only.

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

Union Passenger Station, corner Madison, Canal, and Adams-sts. City offices, 207 and 209 Clark-st.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Milwaukee, St. Paul & Minneapolis	* 8:00 am § 5:30 pm ‡10:30 pm	*10:00 pm § 9:30 am ‡ 7:00 am
Milwaukee, Madison & West	*11:30 am †10:30 pm	* 7:00 pm † 7:00 am
Milwaukee (Sunday only)	8:30 am	1:45 pm 1:15 pm
Milwaukee	* 3:00 pm * 7:30 pm	* 4:00 pm *10:30 am
Marquette & Lake Superior	†10:30 pm	† 7:00 am
Iron Mountain & Menominee	*11:30 am	* 7:00 pm
Cedar Rapids, Sioux City, Omaha, Denver, and San Francisco	‡12:30 pm ‡12:30 pm	† 1:00 pm ‡ 6:50 am
Dubuque, Iowa, and Dakota points	‡10:30 pm †10:40 pm	§ 2:30 pm † 6:50 am
Kansas City and St. Joseph	‡10:40 pm	‡ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

Wabash Railway.

John McNulta, Receiver.

Trains arrive at and depart from Dearborn Station, corner Polk and Dearborn streets. Ticket Offices 109 Clark street, Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Dearborn Station.

Trains.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	8:25 am	6:30 pm
St. Louis, N. Orleans & Tex. Express	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Kansas City, Hannibal, Jacksonville, Springfield & Peoria Express	2:30 pm	1:45 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy, Burlington, Des Moines & Ottawa Express	8:25 am	6:20 pm
Peoria, Keokuk, Quincy & Burlington Exp	9:00 pm	7:15 am
Custer Park & Essex Accom	4:30 pm	9:35 am

Chicago & Alton—Grand Union Passenger Depot. Canal Street, between Madison and Adams Sts.

TRAINS.	Leave.	Arrive.
Pacific Vestibuled Express	12.00N'n	1.30 PM
Kansas City Vestibuled Limited	6.00 PM	8.00 AM
Kansas City, Col. & Utah Express	11.29 PM	7.35 AM
St. Louis Vestibuled Limited	9.00 PM	7.15 AM
Springfield & St. Louis Day Express	9.00 AM	7.30 PM
Springfield & St. Louis Night Ex	11.29 PM	7.35 AM
Joliet & Streator Accommodation	5.00 PM	9.30 AM

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday.

KANKAKEE LINE C. I. St. L. & C.

Depots foot of Lake St., foot of 22d and 39th Sts. Ticket Offices at Depots and 121 Randolph St., Grand Pacific Hotel and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Lafayette & Louisville Day Express	* 9:10 am	* 6:30 pm
Do. Night Express	§ 8:05 pm	§ 6:50 am

For time to other points apply to ticket offices.

ARRIVAL AND DEPARTURE OF TRAINS—EXPLANATION OF REFERENCE MARKS—†Saturday excepted. *Sunday excepted. ‡Monday excepted. §Daily.

WESTERN.

(Continued.)

Chicago & Northwestern Railway.

CHICAGO AND NORTH WESTERN RAILWAY.

For tickets, sleeping-car reservations, maps, and time tables apply at Ticket Offices, No. 62 Clark street, Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer House, or at Depot, corner Wells and Kinzie streets.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Council Bluffs and Omaha	*12:01 pm	* 2:15 pm
Omaha, Lincoln, Denver, Sioux City, San Francisco, and Des Moines	§ 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	§ 8:00 am § 6:50 am
Dixon, Sterling, Fulton, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, and Marshalltown	*12:01 pm § 5:30 pm §10:30 pm	* 2:15 pm § 8:00 am § 6:50 am
Neb., Black Hills and Wyoming	§ 5:30 pm	§ 8:00 am
St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, and Ashland, and Madison	§ 5:30 pm §10:35 pm	§ 9:30 am § 7:00 am
Huron, Aberdeen, Winona, and Madison, Janesville, and Beloit	§ 9:00 am † 9:00 pm	§ 6:50 pm † 6:25 am
Milwaukee and Racine	X8:30 am * 5:00 pm § 7:30 pm § 9:05 pm	X1:45 pm * 4:00 pm § 9:45 pm § 8:30 am
Milwaukee, Waukesha & Madison	* 8:00 am *11:30 am § 3:00 pm	*10:30 am * 1:50 pm § 7:00 pm
Fond du Lac, Oshkosh, Neenah, Appleton, and Green Bay	*11:30 am § 9:05 pm	* 1:50 pm § 6:30 am
Oshkosh, Neenah, and Appleton	§ 3:00 pm	§ 7:00 pm
Marquette and Lake Superior	§ 9:05 pm	§ 6:30 am
Ripon, Green Lake, and Princeton	*11:30 am	* 1:50 pm
Ashland, Duluth, Bessemer, Ironwood, Appleton, and Wausau	§ 3:00 pm † 9:05 pm	§ 1:50 pm † 6:30 am
Dakota, via Northwestern Iowa	§10:30 pm	§ 6:50 am
Janesville, Watertown, Fond du Lac, and Oshkosh	* 9:20 am * 4:45 pm	* 4:20 pm *10:25 am
Freeport, Rockford, and Elgin	*10:15 am * 4:15 pm *11:30 pm	* 2:40 pm *10:30 am *11:25 pm
Rockford and Elgin	* 7:15 am	* 5:50 pm
Rockford, via Harvard	§ 9:00 am	§ 6:50 pm
Dixon & Sterling	* 3:45 pm	*11:00 am
Dixon, Sterling & Clinton	* 8:30 am	* 6:10 pm

§Daily. *Daily except Sunday. X Sunday only. †Daily except Saturday. ‡Daily except Monday.

Burlington Route—C., B. & Q. R. R.

Berths and tickets at No. 211 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, Tremont House, and at Union Depot on Canal-st., between Madison and Adams.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg, Streator, and Rockford	† 8:45 am	† 6:50 pm
Council Bluffs, Omaha & Denver	†12:01 pm	† 2:30 pm
Rochelle and Rockford	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Streator and Mendota	† 4:50 pm	†10:35 am
Omaha & Denver	* 5:30 pm	* 8:20 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph & Atch	* 5:45 pm	* 9:15 pm
St. Paul and Minneapolis	* 5:55 pm	* 9:30 am
Omaha, Council Bluffs, Cheyenne & Denver	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
Kansas City, St. Joseph, Atchison & Quincy	*10:30 pm	* 6:50 am
St. Paul and Minneapolis	‡10:50 pm	†10:55 pm

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Saturday.

Illinois Central Railroad.

Depots foot of Lake-st., foot of 22d-st., and Thirty-ninth-st. Ticket office, 194 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Louis & Texas Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
St. Louis & Texas Fast Line	‖ 8:55 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Cairo & New Orleans Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
New Orleans Fast Express	‖ 8:35 pm	‖ 7:20 am
Chatsworth & Bloomington Pass	* 2:45 pm	* 3:10 pm
Pontiac & Springfield Express	* 8:40 am	* 7:20 pm
Kankakee & Gilman Passenger	* 4:30 pm	* 9:50 am
Rockford, Dubuque, Sioux City & Sioux Falls Express	*11:25 am	* 2:00 pm
aRockford, Dubuque & Si'x City Ex	‖11:00 pm	c 6:30 am
Rockford & Freeport Passenger	‖ 4:05 pm	‖10:30 am

a On Saturday night runs to Dubuque only; c Daily except Sunday, Sioux City to Dubuque; daily from Dubuque to Chicago. ‖Daily. * Daily except Sunday.

The Santa Fé Route
Chicago to Kansas City.

Trains leave from Dearborn Station, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts.:

	Leave.	Arrive.
Galesburg and Ft. Madison Exp	† 8:10 am	† 7:15 pm
Fast Vestibule Ex. to Kansas City	* 5:00 pm	*10:00 am
Streator, Joliet, and Pekin Ex	† 4:15 pm	† 2:00 pm
California Express	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Kas. City, Atchison & St. Joseph Ex	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am

*Daily. †Except Sunday.
Office No. 212 Clark-st., corner Adams.

Chicago, St. Paul & Kansas City Ry.

Route of Fast Limited Express to St. Paul and Minneapolis.

City ticket office, No. 204 Clark-st. Depot, corner of Polk-st. and Fifth-av.

All trains daily.	Leave.	Arrive.
St. Paul & Minneapolis Lim. Ex.	5:30 pm	9:35 am
Des Moines & St. Joseph Lim. Ex	5:30 pm	9:35 am
St. Paul & Minneapolis Night Ex	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Sycamore Local	10:20 pm	10:45 pm
St. Charles and Byron Local	4:30 pm	10:10 am

Chicago & Eastern Illinois Railroad.

Ticket offices, 64 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel. Depot, Polk-st., between State and Clark-sts.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Danville & Terre Haute Mail	* 8:00 am	* 6:20 pm
Evansville & Indianapolis Line	§11:20 pm	§ 7:05 am
Nashville & Southern Fast Line	§ 3:35 pm	§11:40 am
Paris, Marshall & Cairo Line	§ 3:35 pm	§ 7:05 am
Momence Passenger	* 5:15 pm	* 8:15 am

WISCONSIN CENTRAL

*Daily. Daily except Sunday.
Depot corner Polk-st. and Fifth-av. City ticket offices, 205 Clark-st., Grand Pacific Hotel, Palmer and Tremont Houses. Waukesha Local, *5:15 p. m. Eau Claire, Chippewa Falls, St. Paul and Minneapolis, leave *5:00 p. m. and *10:30 p. m.; Ashland, Duluth, and Lake Superior, *3:00 p. m. and †10:30 p. m.; Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Neenah and Waukesha, †8:00 a. m., *5:00 p. m., *3:00 p. m., and *10:30 p. m.

EASTERN.

Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, New York Central & Hudson River, Boston & Albany Railways.

Trains depart and arrive as follows: Chicago—Lake Shore Depot, Van Buren-st., head of La Salle. New York—Grand Central Depot, Forty-second-st. Boston—Boston & Albany Depot, Kneeland-st. Ticket offices Chicago—66 Clark-st., Depot, Twenty-second-st., Grand Pacific, and Palmer House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Old Road)	* 8:00 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Day Ex	* 8:50 am	* 6:45 pm
New York & Boston Fast Ex	§ 2:50 pm	§ 9:30 pm
Vestibule Limited	§ 5:30 pm	§ 9:50 am
Atlantic Ex., New York & Boston	§ 7:45 pm	§ 7:35 am
Night Express (via Old Road)	*11:30 pm	* 7:00 am
Elkhart & Goshen Accomodation	* 4:05 pm	*11:00 am

§Daily. *Sunday excepted.
Baggage checked from residence in Chicago to depot or residence in Eastern cities.

MICHIGAN CENTRAL

New York Central & Hudson River and Boston & Albany Railroads.

"The Niagara Falls Route." Ticket offices, 67 Clark-st., southeast corner of Randolph, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific. Trains arrive and depart, foot of Lake-st., as follows:

Central Standard Time.	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail (via Main Line)	† 5:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
New York & Boston Day Express	† 9:00 a m	† 6:40 p m
N. Y. & Boston Vest. Limited	* 3:10 p m	* 9:30 p m
Kalamazoo Accommodation	† 4:40 p m	†10:20 a m
Atlantic Exp., N. Y. & Boston	*10:10 p m	* 7:45 a m
Night Express	* 9:10 p m	* 7:00 a m
Via Chicago & W. Michigan Ry.		
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Mail	† 9:00 a m	† 6:10 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Ex	† 3:55 p m	‡ 6:40 p m
Grand Rapids & Muskegon Sl'per	*10:10 p m	* 6:40 a m

*Daily. †Except Sunday. ‡Except Monday.

Chicago & Grand Trunk Railway.

Depot, corner Dearborn and Polk-sts. Ticket offices, No. 103 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Mail, 1st section Pacific Exp	* 9:05 am	§ 7:30 am
Limited & Day Express, 2d section Pacific Exp	§ 3:25 pm	§ 6:25 pm
Atlantic & Pacific Express	§ 8:15 pm	§ 8:10 am
Valparaiso Accommodation	* 4:25 pm	* 9:45 am
Mt. Greenwood, Mt. Olivet, Mt. Hope, and Chicago Lawn Accommodation Trains	§12:00 m * 5:30 pm * 6:25 pm	§ 3:25 pm * 6:40 am * 7:40 am
Sunday Passenger (Sunday only)	1:15 pm	10:00 am
Detroit, Mt. Clemens & Saginaw	§ 8:15 pm	§ 7:30 am

§Daily. *Except Sunday. Central Standard Time.

Baltimore & Ohio.

Depots, Lake-Front, foot of Monroe-st., and foot of 22d-st. City offices, 193 Clark-st., Palmer House, and Tremont House.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Pittsburg Express	8:10 am	5 20 pm
Pittsburg—Limited	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Vestibuled Limited	* 7:05 pm	* 9:05 am
Wheeling Express	* 5:05 pm	* 6:55 am
Baltim're & Philadelp'a Express	*10:25 pm	* 5:30 am
Walkerton Accommodation	* 4:10 pm	*10:05 am

*Daily. All trains run via Washington. No extra fares are charged on B. & O. limited trains.

The Pennsylvania Lines.

"Fort Wayne and Pan-Handle Routes."

Union Passenger Station, Canal street, between Madison and Adams. Ticket offices, 65 Clark street, Palmer House, and Grand Pacific Hotel.

TRAINS LEAVE		
For New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Washington, and Pittsburg.	Mail Express	† 8:00 am
	Penna. Special	*10:30 am
	Fast Line	* 3:15 pm
	Penna. Limited	* 5:00 pm
	Eastern Express	* 8:15 pm
	Atlantic Express	*11:30 pm
For Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Columbus, and the South		† 8:30 am * 8:15 pm

Express trains arrive at Chicago *7:00 am., *7:30 am., *9:00 am., †5:00 pm., *6:30 pm., *9:30 pm.

*Daily. †Daily, except Sunday.

Chicago & Atlantic Railway.

Ticket offices, 107 South Clark-st., Dearborn Station, Polk-st., corner Fourth-av., Palmer House and Grand Pacific Hotel.

	Leave.	Arrive.
New York and Boston Limited Ex	x8:10 pm	x 8:25 am
New York and Boston Limited	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm
Philadelphia Express	x2:25 pm	x 8:25 am
Lima, Marion, and Columbus	o8:45 am	o 7:10 pm
North Judson Accommodation	x5:35 pm	x 9:30 am
Hammond Accommodation	o5:40 am	o 7:55 am
Jamestown & Buffalo	x2:25 pm	x11:25 pm

xDaily. oExcept Sunday.

"The Nickel-Plate"—New York, Chicago & St. Louis Railroad.

Trains depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Van Buren-st., as follows (all trains daily ex. Sunday):
Leave Chicago 7:50 a. m. Central Standard Time.
Arrive Chicago 8:10 p. m. Central Standard Time.
For rates or information call on or address N. A. SKINNER, Commercial Agent, 191 La Salle-st.; or CHAS. H. WALKER, Agent, Passenger Department, 79 Clark-st., Chicago.

Niagara Falls Short Line.

Trains leave from and arrive at Wabash Depot, Dearborn Station. Ticket offices, 108 Clark-st., Palmer House, Grand Pacific Hotel, and Depot.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Limited	3:00 pm	10:15 pm
Detroit, Niagara Falls, New York, and Boston Express	9:05 pm	7:10 pm

All trains daily.